"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Fair, warmer today and tomorrow; light variable winds.
For full weather report see Page 21.

VOL. LXVII...NO. 22,053. NEW YORK, TUESDAY, JUNE 11, 1918.—TWENTY-TWO PAGES. TWO CENTS in Greater New York and Within Commuting Distance. | THREE CENTS Elsewhere.

GERMAN GAIN 2½ MILES, LOSS OF MEN APPALLING; BATTLE DESCRIBED AS FIERCEST OF THE WAR; 700,000 AMERICANS HAVE GONE TO FRANCE

SAW MOTHER SHIP WITH THE RAIDER; TELL OF SIGNAL

"Follow Me!" the U-Boat Ordered After Sinking the Pinar del Rio.

OTHER SHIPS SENT DOWN

Survivors, Reaching Norfolk, Say That Two Other Vessels Were Attacked.

17 REACH THIS PORT

Captain and Sailors of the Pinar del Rio Were Picked Up by Norwegian Vessel.

NORFOLK, Va., June 10.—Survivors of the American freighter Pinar del Rio, arriving here today from Manteo, N. C., said the German submarine which sank their vessel 110 miles northeast of Cape Henry last Saturday morning after a stern chase of more than an hour was accompanied by a large ship which they believed to be a "mother" ship. They also asserted that after their vessel was sent down by gunfire the submarine sank two American sailing vessels.

Walter C. B. Burrows, first assistant engineer of the Pinar del Rio, described the craft with the submersible as a vessel of about 6,000 gross tons, with a single funnel amidships. She was painted gray and stood some two or three miles in the offing while the submarine sank the Rio. When the American craft went down the submarine signaled the vessel in international code "Follow me," and the U-boat and her consort started away.

According to survivors, the first of the sailing craft attacked by the submarine after she had destroyed the Rio was a ship, while the second was a schooner. They knew nothing as to the fate of the two crews, but assumed the men were allowed to take to the small boats, as were the Captain and thirty-three men of the Rio's crew.

William F. Clark of the Naval Reserves, who said he was a gboard the Rio in training for service as an officer on a merchant vessel, said the submarine fired six shots at the Rio before the American craft stopped. When the first shot was fired the Captain put on all steam, in the hope of making port and escaping the enemy, but the submarine proved too speedy. The crew took to the boats before the submarine arrived alongside.

Both Burrows and Clark said the submarine was about 250 feet long, with what appeared to be about six-inch calibre rifles mounted fore and aft. The U-boat, they said, was painted light gray and appeared to be weather and sea worn.

Castaways Brought to This Port.

The missing lifeboat, containing Captain J. Mackenzie and sixteen of the crew of the Pinar del Rio, was picked up on Sunday by a Norwegian steamship, about seventy miles off the New Jersey coast, and the men were landed here yesterday morning. Captain Mackenzie was told at Quarantine that the mate of his ship and fifteen more of the crew were landede on Sunday at a lifesaving station on the North Carolina coast. He said that accounted for all who were on board the Pinar del Rio.

Describing the attack the captain said that the U-boat fired a solid shot across the bow of his ship at 8:30 o'clock on Saturday morning, about seventy-five miles off the coast of Maryland. When the steamship stopped the submarine came within hailing distance and a German officer on deck shouted, "Take to your boats. We are going to sink your ship at once."

Captain Mackenzie said there was no panic among his crew, as they had received the news of the sinking of other ships along the Atlantic coast and were expecting to see a U-boat before they reached port.

Half an hour later the crew left the Pinar del Rio and then the submarine shelled her with the six-inch bow gun. It was nearly an hour before the steamship disappeared beneath the surface, stern first. Captain Mackenzie said the water was rough and the two lifeboats became separated. His boat drifted ten hours before the survivors were rescued by the Norwegian steamship off the Jersey coast. The Pinar del Rio was bound for Boston with 20,000 bags of coffee.

The United Fruit steamship Sixaola arrived yesterday from the West Indies and Central America after putting into an Atlantic port on June 3 and landing her passengers, by order of the Navy Department. When the warning was received the Captain headed for Cape Henlopen. He picked up the S O S call from the American tanker Herbert L. Pratt and immediately changed his

Continued on Page Seven.

GREAT BEAR SPRING WATER. "Its Purity Has Made It Famous."—Advt.

Transport Fired on U-Boat Off Jersey Coast, Brazilian Captain Reports; Heard 5 Shots

AN ATLANTIC PORT, June 10.—An American transport fired five shots at a German submarine this morning, seventy-five miles off the Jersey coast, with unknown results, according to information brought here tonight by the Captain of a Brazilian steamship.

The freight ship, bound north from a South American port, sighted the submarine soon after 10 o'clock. Immediately full speed ahead was ordered and the vessel zigzagged. A few minutes later a vessel in the distance, which later was identified as a United States army transport, opened fire on the submarine. Two shots were heard followed almost immediately by three others.

The submarine was too far away, the South American captain said, for him to tell whether any of the shots took effect. He also said that he thought the transport was too far from the submarine for the latter to try a hit with a torpedo.

The Brazilian steamship continued its course with all possible speed for this port without waiting to ascertain the result of the encounter.

Marines Drive Germans Back; Foe Sends Up Crack Divisions

Americans' Advance for Two-thirds of a Mile on 600-Yard Front Pushes Enemy to Fringe of Belleau Wood— Pershing Congratulates Commander.

WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY IN FRANCE, June 10, (Associated Press.)—The United States Marines attacked the Germans after daybreak this morning and penetrated the German lines for about two-thirds of a mile on a 600-yard front in the Belleau Wood, northwest of Château-Thierry. The Germans now hold only the northern fringe of the wood.

The Americans captured two minnenwerfer, which are the largest pieces yet taken by them. It is expected that one will be sent to Washington and th other to Annapolis.

Major Edward D. Cole, commanding the Machine Gun Battalion, captured several German stragglers in the early stages of the attack. Numerous machine guns, it is believed, will be rounded up in the woods.

The 9th and 23d Regiments of infantry, comprising what is known as the Syracuse Brigade, hold the ground on the right of the Marines at the point on the front nearest Paris. This is the second time the Syracuse Brigade has held the point on the line nearest the capital, the former occasion being at the offensive, when the Allies were still falling back, and the 9th and 23d went in at Coulomb for a short time. The 23d captured machine guns on June 6, while supporting the attack by the Marines.

By EDWIN L. JAMES.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

WITH THE ALLIED FIGHTING ARMIES, June 9.—The most bitter fight in which the Americans have yet been engaged was over the possession of Belleau Wood, north of Bouresches. This hill, which was a stronghold of German infantry and machine gunners, had been a very sore spot to the American lines since the capture of Bouresches in the big advance two days ago.

The Americans, unable to rid the rocky woods of German machine gun nests, advanced beyond, occupying the hill on the other side of the woods. But a good many boches remained in the woods and inflicted considerable losses on the Americans yesterday. Last night the boches made a strong attack to take back the woods, so as to maintain strongholds and also lines of communication.

This attack was met by the marines. After the attack the situation was about the same as before the dash was made. While the attack was being made the Americans were at work on plans to comb the woods in an enormous artillery performance, assisted by the French. Later scores of guns were raking the woods on a mathmematical plan to rid it of the last boche.

Wood Riddled with Shells.

The area of the hill was divided into a big checkerboard arrangement, with a particular spot for the work of each battery. More than 5,000 high explosive and gas shells were thrown into the woods in the biggest artillery action in which Americans had yet been engaged.

Americans hourly conduct minor operations to strengthen positions for which they have been fighting for a week.

The boche last night launched a determined attack against Hill 204, west of Château-Thierry and commanding the town. The northern side of the hill, its unimportant side, was held by the boche, who sent forces around both sides and over the top against the joint American and French forces, holding the crest and the valuable side. The Germans were repulsed and Franco-American troops held the hill. At 3 o'clock this morning the Germans made another attack stronger than the first. Meanwhile extra American machine gunners got on the job and the second attack was a complete failure.

French officers highly praise the cooperation of the American infantry in this attack. East of Château-Thierry for six hours American infantry holding the front lines to the right of the marines repulsed two strong attacks by the Germans to force them away from a position commanding the Paris road.

Congratulated by Pershing.

General Pershing today sent to the General commanding the American forces northwest of Château-Thierry a message of congratulations for the splendid conduct of the attack on the German lines north of that village, saying it was a magnificent example of American courage and dash.

The American soldiers are anxious to keep on going at the enemy, despite considerable losses. They have taken scores of them, and are now imbued with the idea that one American can lick any German sent against him, be it Prussian, Saxon, or Bavarian. They say the boche is a good fighter while winning, but a bad loser. Therefore the proper way to win is to make him always lose.

It has been established that the Germans have moved in opposite the left of the American crack divisions, one of which is the 5th Guard Division, one of the finest in the German Army. There are other indications of strong concentration of German forces in front of the Americans. The 1st Guard Division, 2d Guard Division, and 28th German Division, all crack troops, have arrived in front of our lines.

There is every indication that the Germans do not intend to rest content with holding the lines they have now. Nevertheless, this sector is being strongly fortified by the French and Americans and strengthened by every means.

Ready for the Enemy.

However, it is possible that the plan of attack in force indicated by the shifting of the Guard divisions to the front of the Americans may be changed by allied preparations, just as the planned German drive at Amiens was abandoned after the Allies strengthened their lines. However, the Americans are waiting for whatever the enemy may do.

The German General Staff, showing more and more that they have lost stomach for attacks against good soldiers in good positions, and they now realize the fighting qualities of the Americans, who for the last week have been holding the lines to Paris northwest of Château-Thierry.

The Germans' policy is to look for soft spots, and the Americans are determined that the sectors they hold shall not be rightfully known as soft spots. The behavior of Pershing's men for the last week is gloriously indicative of what is coming for the German Army. Captured German soldiers admit that the men in their ranks consider America the biggest factor in the war henceforth, because they are gradually learning that German officers were lying when they told their men that Americans would not fight.

Lieutenant Leonard's Bravery.

Nothing in the situation is more cheering than the behavior of the officers of the Americans for the past week. Many of these stepped from civilian life into Plattsburg training camps last year and are now good fighting officers. One such is Lieutenant W. M. Leonard, who has been cited for bravery. He took part in the capture of Bouresches. With forty-three men he was caught in a triangular nest of German machine guns, blocking the path into the village.

He ordered an attack on the machine

Continued on Page Two.

YOUR LIBERTY BOND.
If you wish to sell, borrow on or be informed about it come to us. JOHN MUIR & CO., 61 Broadway and branches.—Advt.

D. W. Griffith's "Hearts of the World." 44th St. Theatre. Mat. to-day, 25c to $1. Biggest Sensation in New York.—Advt.

TROOPS STILL MOVING FAST

Baker Statement Shows 200,000 Have Sailed in Last Month.

ONLY 291 MEN LOST AT SEA

Germans, Ridiculing Americans, Said Only 500,000 Could Be Sent Abroad.

RECEPTION TO BLUE DEVILS

Secretary and Ambassador Jusserand Address French Veterans at Capital.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 10.—More than 700,000 Americans have been sent overseas as part of the Pershing expeditionary forces.

Official announcement to this effect was made late this afternoon by Secretary of War Baker, standing in the shadow of the Washington Monument, addressing the famous French Blue Devils, who, after touring the United States in behalf of the Liberty Loan and Red Cross drives, were the guests at an official reception on the eve of their departure for France.

Early in May Secretary Baker announced that then more than 500,000 American troops had been sent abroad. In this great movement of more than 700,000 troops to France only 291 soldiers have been lost at sea. These perished through the sinking of the British transports Tuscania and Moldavia.

While it had been known for more than a week that the speeding-up process in the transportation of troops had brought the total across the 700,000 line, it was not permissible to say that this figure had been reached.

Mr. Baker's Statement.

Secretary Baker's statement in addressing the Blue Devils was as follows:

"When you left France, the American Army was there in small representation, but now more than 700,000 Americans have sailed from their shore to carry back to your army and your people the encouragement and the assistance which Lafayette and Rochambeau brought to America in the early and struggling days of American freedom."

Secretary's Baker's announcement makes ridiculous some of the contemptuous ridicule which German newspapers and military experts for the last year have been heaping upon America's plans for real participation in the war. On Jan. 8 the State Department gave out extracts from official instructions issued by the German Government to German editors for the molding of German public opinion. One of them, sent out by the German censor on June 9, 1917, said:

"Petit Parisien informs us that five American divisions, numbering 125,000 men, may be expected in France in the Autumn of 1917. It is urgently requested not to reproduce this information without some comment. We do not wish to underestimate the ability of America to accomplish things, but must not, on the other hand, overestimate it. In order to bring a division over from America 75,000 tons must make the trip twice. Therefore, from mere fact of lack of space the transportation of such a body of troops within certain fixed time limits is impossible."

Ridiculed by Germans.

On Jan. 18, 1918, the semi-official Norddeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung of Berlin was credited with the statement that "the American Secretary of War speaks of an American army in France. There is an American army in France, but it consists entirely of woodcutters, railway men, and doctors, except two or three divisions whose precious lives are being spared in quiet places far behind the front. Mr. Baker speaks as if shortly there would be 1,500,000 Americans in France. Can the United States spare such a large number of men? The answer is no, because a large part of the army must remain behind for the protection of the frontiers, the coasts, the colonies, and for other duties of a political nature. The political situation compels the United States to keep at home the greater portion of its army and the country can at the most put only 400,000 or 500,000 men into the European battlefields."

This statement was made by this semi-official German paper less than six months ago. By April 1 we had put 500,000 men into France. It will be found that this country has been able to land considerably more than 1,000,000 men in France long before the Christmas holidays.

Colonel Gaedke, in a Socialist paper, the Bremer Zeitung, was credited on Jan. 30 last with more ridicule of American plans for sending a great army to France. After stating that it took the

Continued on Page Four.

Hotel Kaaterskill, Catskill Mountains.—Booking Office, Hotel Marie Antoinette.—Advt.

Italians Used "Sea Tanks" in Latest Attack on Pola

LONDON, June 10.—"According to Vienna newspapers received here," says the Central News correspondent at Amsterdam, "the Italians used a 'sea tank' during their last attack on Pola, Austria's naval base on the Adriatic. The boat was forty feet long, six feet wide, and propelled by electricity.

"There is an endless rotary chain around the vessel fitted with barbs, which cut nets and other obstacles, like the land tanks. The vessel has two torpedo tubes."

WILSON GIVES PLEDGE TO MEXICO

Our Attitude One of Sincere Friendship, He Tells Visiting Editors.

OUR WAR AIMS MADE PLAIN

"Do Not Want Anything Out of This War"—Sees German Influence at Work in Mexico.

HAVANA, June 11, (Associated Press.)—President Wilson in his address to the Mexican newspaper editors in Washington last Friday expressed sincere friendship for Mexico. His address, which is printed in the morning newspapers here today, follows in part:

"I have never received a group of men who were more welcome than you because it has been one of my distresses during my Presidency that the Mexican people did not more thoroughly understand the attitude of the United States toward Mexico. I think I can assure you * * * that that attitude is one of sincere friendship.

"The policy of my Administration toward Mexico was in every point based upon the principle that the internal settlement of the affairs of Mexico was none of our business, that we had no right to interfere with or dictate to Mexico in any particular with regard to her own affairs.

"When we sent troops into Mexico our sincere desire was nothing else than to assist you to get rid of a man who was making the settlement of your affairs for the time being impossible. We had no desire to use our troops for any other purpose, and I was in hopes that by assisting in that way and thereupon immediately withdrawing I might give substantial truth of the assurance that I had given your Government through President Carranza.

"At the present time it distresses me to learn that certain influences, which I assume to be German in their origin, are trying to make a wrong impression throughout Mexico as to the purpose of the United States, but to give an absolutely untrue account of things that happened.

"We are the champions of those nations which have not had the military standing which would enable them to compete with the strongest nations in the world, and I look forward with pride to the time which I hope will come when we can give substantial evidence not only that we do not want anything out of this war, but that we would not accept anything out of it, that it is absolutely a case of disinterested action. And if you will watch the attitude of our people you will see that nothing stirs them so deeply as the assurances that this war, so far as we are concerned, is for idealistic objects.

"Some time ago I proposed a sort of Pan American agreement. I had perceived that one of the difficulties of our past relationships with Latin America was this: The famous Monroe Doctrine was adopted without your consent and without the consent of any of the Central American or South American States. We said: 'We are going to be your big brother whether you want us to be or not.'

"We did not ask whether it was agreeable to you that we should be your big brother. We said we are going to be. Now, that is all very well as far as protecting you from aggression from the other side of the water was concerned, but there was nothing in it that protected you from aggression from us, and I have repeatedly seen an uneasy feeling on the part of representatives of the States of Central and South America that our self-appointed protection might be for our own benefit and our own interests and not for the interests of our neighbors.

"So I have said: 'Let us have a common guarantee that all of us will sign a declaration of political independence and territorial integrity. Let us agree that if any of us, the United States included, violates the political independence or territorial integrity of any of

Continued on Page Six.

A SPLENDID NERVE TONIC.
Horsford's Acid Phosphate.
Invigorates the tired nerve system. A pleasant Summer beverage. A tonic—Advt.

GERMANS PAY HEAVY TOLL

Columns Massacred in Advance Which Nowhere Exceeds Five Miles.

FRENCH FORCES READY

Brought Batteries Into Effective Action at Every Point Threatened by the Enemy.

CHIEF STROKE IN CENTRE

Foch's Men Battle Hand to Hand with Germans—Berlin Claims 8,000 Prisoners.

By G. H. PERRIS.

Copyright, 1918, by The New York Times Company.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

WITH THE FRENCH ARMIES, June 10, (Afternoon.)—"This is the real battle," said a French Staff Officer, meaning to contrast today's fierce fighting between forces unequal indeed, but not crushingly so, with the attack on the Chemin-des-Dames. Here the French had a stronger line, their reserves were nearer, and they had sufficient notice to bring their batteries at every point into effective action. Effective, do I say? At many points it was a massacre of the columns of assault, and there is unanimity as well among the prisoners as among our own combatants that the ranks of the enemy have been torn and ploughed with shot and shell. Never, perhaps, has the German Army paid so dearly for an advance which nowhere exceeds five miles.

This is the essential fact which governs all that follows; for if, as the German official press says with a measure of truth, the German objective is not a city or a port, but the complete destruction of the allied armies, so our objective is not to hold a certain geographical area, but to punish the advance so that the enemy forces will be exhausted, while ours are being constantly recruited from oversea for the last stroke that will give us the victory.

Found the Allies Prepared.

The smallness of the enemy's gains in this fourth phase of the grand battle is merely the sign that von Hutier found across his path an adversary prepared as far as was humanly possible, determined and able to contest every yard of ground.

Thus the village of Courcelles, only two miles from the old front, was lost, retaken, lost again, recovered, and remains in the hands of the French. Thus Plemont, a position insignificant as compared with the Aisne Heights, although encircled and covered with fire, was being defended till last evening. Since then no carrier pigeon has come in, and it must be presumed that the heroic handful of men who held this point of the front have been overcome. Their countrymen will not forget them.

Generally the analysis of the German aim contained in a previous message is confirmed. It is possible that the number of German divisions at once engaged in the first line was nearer twenty than fifteen, and it was certain from the artillery counter preparation that no surprise was to be obtained. Von Hutier is under the necessity of throwing in new forces at a greater rate than in the previous stages of the offensive. Thus the butcher's bill mounts and mounts.

The heavy rainstorm last night was another point in our favor. The main direction of the enemy's pressure is southeast.

The Warnings of Attack.

JUNE 10, (*Morning.*)—There has been very little movement on the front of General von Hutier's army for five or six weeks, and yet this was, by its history, pre-eminently the army of offensive, the pioneer and model of the new tactics. Evidently, too, the thrust toward Paris by the two great corridors of the Oise and the Marne and the intermediate valleys of the Aisne and the Ourcq must be supported from the north if only to cover the right flank of the operation and to interfere with the flow of allied reserves.

Yesterday's assault was, therefore, to be expected and was expected. Whether it was hurried because of the rapid arrest of von Boehm's army before the forest of Villers Cotterets or whether six weeks was sufficient time for preparation between Montdidier and Noyon, we can only judge when we see what extension is given to the attack. Its front was only twenty miles in length, as compared with a front of thirty miles in the attack on the Chemin des Dames and fifty miles in the first phase of the offensive on March 21, and so far it is only on the central half of this smaller front that any considerable impression has been made on the French lines.

In any case, whatever may have been the exact design, there had not been this time the same extreme scruple to conceal troop movements, and for some days past the exceptional traffic of convoys, the suspicious activity of the enemy batteries in the correction of ranges and other signs had given warning of what was afoot.

One consequence was that, when the German infantry advanced yesterday morning, it had to meet a volume of fire very different from that which answered the surprises of St. Quentin and the Aisne Heights. French gunners had thoroughly studied the ground before them and were all ready to deluge every path of approach directly that greycoat waves appeared. From the beginning, therefore, the German losses have been heavier than on the earlier occasions, and this must affect the development of the action.

Von Hutier's Tactics Repeated.

In other respects the now familiar von Hutier manoeuvre appears to have been repeated, shock battalions carrying light machine guns and machine rifles concentrating upon local breaches in our line and leaving the task of cleaning up islands of resistance to the support troops while they pressed on rapidly to exploit the first success. It will probably be found that the operation was begun with about fifteen divisions in the line, approximately 150,000 men, giving a density of one division to a mile and a third.

Faced with a force superior in all arms long resistance of the first line is impossible, but it is significant that at 8 o'clock yesterday morning, that is after four hours of a terrible storm of gas and explosive shells, followed by four hours of hand-to-hand struggle, our allies were still in a large part of the field fighting within what is called the zone of advanced posts, and only the centre had fallen back on the zone of principal resistance. Plemont hill, overlooking Lassigny, whose capture two months ago I described at that time was still holding out at that hour, although the front had lain immediately beneath it. The villages of Le Fretoy and Courcelles were lost during the morning, but were recovered by counterattacks in which the French troops showed the highest spirit.

Enemy Forced to Show His Hand.

A stubborn stand at the beginning of such a battle is of more than local momentary importance, for by compelling the enemy to put forward all his strength, it enables the allied command to know what that strength is and what his intentions are, and gives valuable guidance in the use of reserves.

Up to late last night the only result that von Hutier could regard as in any degree justifying the effort made and the losses suffered was the capture of the villages of Ressons-sur-Matz and Mareuil-la-Motte, whereas on the French left before Ribecourt, by Le Tretoy to Courcelles, and on the right from Belval to Cannectancourt, the advance varied from one to two miles. At the centre it rather exceeded three.

This is a poor gain, judged by precedent, and was bought at an exorbitant price, but it has a certain tactical and perhaps superior consequence. The Matz Valley runs southeastward to the Oise, turning the block of Thiescourt Hills, which have hitherto been the bastion of the French front on the west of the Oise, and facing the forests of Carlepone and L'Aigue, on the east of the river.

These two blocks now form a salient between the two arms of the German advance at Fontenoy on the Aisne and Ressons on the Matz. If Von Hutier should succeed in pushing down the railway and the high road from Ressons to Campiègne, a

Official Reports of the Battle

French

Night Report.—On the second day of the offensive the enemy sought by powerful attacks in large force without cessation by new effectives to advance in the direction of Estrées St. Denis and Ribecourt. Our troops fulfilled with tenacity their mission of resistance.

The enemy was able to take successively by repeated assaults and at the cost of heavy sacrifices the villages of Mery, Belloy, and St. Maur. The plateau of Belloy was the theatre of heroic engagements.

South of Ressons-sur-Matz the Germans gained a footing in Marqueglise, and further east the battle continues on the southern outskirts of Elincourt.

On our right the enemy succeeded in debouching from Thiescourt Wood.

On our left, between Courcelles and Rubescourt, we broke down the enemy attacks and held our positions. East of the Oise a German attempt to retake a fort failed.

Day Report.—The German push was continued yesterday evening and last night with the same ferocity.

On the French left wing violent attacks were renewed on several occasions, but they were broken by the French fire and by counterattacks by our troops. The town of Courcelles was captured and recaptured and finally remained in our hands.

On the right the French forces maintained their positions to the southeast of Ville. Here there was bitter fighting. The French took more than 500 prisoners in the course of these various engagements.

On the centre the enemy endeavored, by bringing in fresh forces, to continue his progress. He was successful in reaching the southern edge of Cuvilly Wood and Ressons-sur-Matz on the plateau of Bellinglise. Further to the east the fighting was continued in Thiescourt Wood.

According to the unanimous reports of prisoners, the battle up to the present time has cost the enemy enormous losses.

To the north of Rheims there has been fairly spirited artillery fighting.

French forces completed the operation on which they embarked yesterday to the east of Hautebraye and took 150 prisoners.

Between the Rivers Ourcq and Marne French forces repulsed several German attacks east of Vinly.

Continuing their progress in the region of Bussiares, French and American troops gained ground, brought up to 250 the number of prisoners taken, and captured thirty machine guns.

German

Night Report.—Southwest of Noyon we have made progress in fighting with newly brought up French forces.

Day Report.—Artillery firing revived between Arras and Albert, south of the Somme and on the Avre. Lively reconnoitring activity continues.

In a powerful attack yesterday we penetrated into the hilly district southwest of Noyon. West of the Matz River we have taken a French position near Mortemer and Orvillers and pushed forward beyond Cuvilly and Ricquebourg.

East of the Matz River the height of Gury was captured. In spite of the stubborn resistance of the enemy, our infantry fought its way through the woods of Ricquebourg and La Motte, and threw the enemy back beyond Bourmont and Mareuil.

South and Southeast of Lassigny we penetrated far into Thiescourt Wood. Violent counterattacks by the French were repulsed.

We have captured about 8,000 prisoners and some guns.

On the front between the Oise and Rheims the situation is unchanged. Local engagements north of the Aisne, northwest of Château-Thierry, and in the neighborhood of Bligny brought in prisoners.

Thirty-seven airplanes and six captive balloons were shot down yesterday.

[The German gain yesterday, as indicated by the official reports, was about 2½ miles at the point of maximum advance, south of Ressons.]

DANERSK FURNITURE. Your own color scheme without added cost. 3 W. 47th St.—Advt.

WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS, W. Va. The Greenbrier. European plan. Wonderful curative waters. N. Y. Office, The Plaza.—Advt.

distance of ten miles, the L'Aigne corner could hardly be held, the main course of the Aisne would lie wholly in German hands and a pretty level front would have been gained for a wide final attempt toward Paris. Such a design is at least possible. Compiègne, Villers-Cotterets and Chateau Thierry are all, however, about forty miles from the capital and there are other grounds than that of distance for viewing such a program with equanimity.

ENEMY IGNORED LOSSES TO MAKE ADVANCE

Slaughtered by Thousands as They Came on in Waves, Driven by Iron Discipline.

By WALTER DURANTY.

Copyright, 1918, by The New York Times Company.
Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

WITH THE FRENCH ARMIES, June 10.—It is doubtful whether ever in this war more desperate fighting has taken place than has been going on in the last twenty-four hours.

Just consider the situation. Germany's picked troops were concentrated in numbers, perhaps superior to those of March 21, for a supreme effort, which the leaders hoped would mark the beginning of the allied end. They knew that this time the Allies were not to be caught napping; that the line they assailed would be strongly held, and that allied reserves were available close at hand.

Behind a score of German divisions in the first line of attack were grouped a great majority of Hindenburg's reserve. At all costs the Germans were to maintain the advance; in a battle like this failure to go forward means defeat. In consequence, the losses were ignored completely.

Defenders and prisoners alike agree that never, even at Verdun, was seen such a wholesale slaughter. It was only the culmination of Germany's iron discipline that forced the fresh waves forward against the machine guns and artillery barrages over ground every foot of which had been "registered" by the defenders.

As always in a great crisis, the French troops have risen to the occasion. They met the attacks with a frenzied paroxysm of resistance that simply ignored the thought of retreat.

Despite the stories to the contrary, hand-to-hand fighting has been one of the rarest occurrences in this war. Yesterday it was common all along the line.

"They fought like dogs, with teeth and nails," says an eyewitness, describing the struggle for Courcelles, which was taken and retaken four times, and finally remained in French hands.

With incredible difficulty the Germans pushed their way up the shell-swept lower slopes of Mont Renaud, the bastion of the allied line on the left. Three times the French charge swept them back, as Pétain's soldiers broke the enemy waves by sheer force with bayonets, clubbed rifles, and fists.

Well trained as the Germans are, they cannot compare with the French in physique. "They are admirable soldiers, but physically weeds," said a French officer yesterday of the prisoners taken that morning from a storm division of the German Guard. I saw some of them a few minutes later, puny and stunted men.

At the moment of cabling the principal pressure continues to be in the centre of the battlefront, along the railroads from Montdidier and Roye to Compiègne.

The German objective is clear. By reaching the Oise at Compiègne he hopes to turn the salient formed by the hill massif south of Noyon, which greatly hampers co-operation between the armies of Boehm and Hutier.

TERRIFIC GUNFIRE MEETS ADVANCING FOE

Defenders Retire Coolly When Forced by Enemy Masses, Resisting with Great Strength.

WITH THE FRENCH ARMY IN FRANCE, June 10, Noon—(Associated Press.)—Fighting has probably never been more severe in this war than in the great battle of French and German armies now going on between Montdidier and Noyon.

The Germans, attacking on ground where the Entente Allies were ready to receive the shock, have found themselves thrown into a slaughter-house, whence most of them will never make an exit.

When the German infantry began coming over in dense masses they encountered immediately an extremely hot fire from machine guns and artillery, which mowed them down. Ever since, as fresh waves have entered the conflict, they have been subjected to similar punishment.

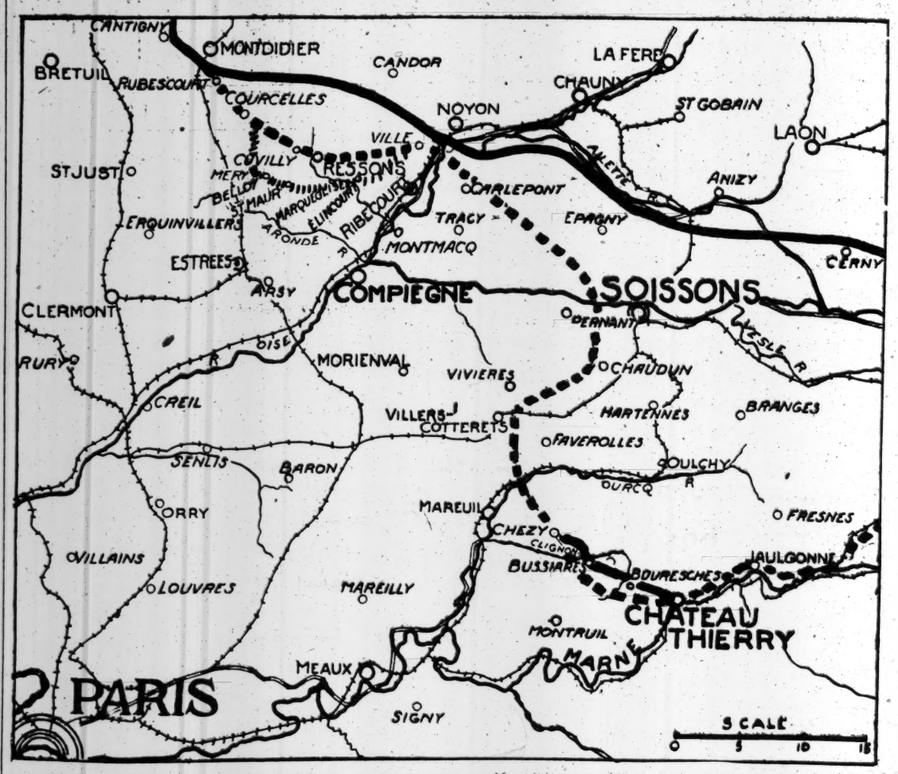
The German progress thus far must not be taken to mean that the German forces have overcome the defenders, who intended from the beginning to retire to their actual lines of combat as soon as the action developed.

An idea of the determined nature of the fighting may be gathered from the struggle on each wing. The village of Courcelles changed hands numerous times, and at the time this dispatch was sent was in the possession of the Allies.

At the other end of the line, Mont Renaud was still making a magnificent defense, and last reports showed that Le Plemont was still in allied hands.

The centre, about Ressons-sur-Matz, where the Germans made their most obstinate effort and formed a pocket, tending southeastward, is the only part of the line against which the Germans have been able to make a real gain. Their intention is to try to reach the banks of the Oise and threaten the allied salient which extends to near Noyon.

The Battlefront from Montdidier to the Marne



In the scene of the severest fighting of yesterday (between Montdidier and Noyon,) the Germans have again made their greatest gains in the centre, around Ressons and Mareuil. Here the maximum advance is about 2½ miles. Heavy pressure has been put on both wings also, resulting in a swinging back of the French right, southwest of Noyon, toward the Oise River. The French left has held more firmly, although Courcelles, about which the struggle has been most intense, may now have been lost to the enemy.

The old battle front in this area is marked by the solid black line. The extent of the first day's gain by the Germans is marked by the broken line, and that of the second day (yesterday) by the spearhead line.

In the sector where the American troops are fighting northwest of Château-Thierry the marines have again pressed forward in Belleau Wood (northwest of Bouresches.) The area between the dotted line and the solid black line immediately behind it is the scene of the French-American successes.

Picked Divisions Thrown In.

The Germans knew when they opened the attack that their task would be difficult. Therefore they sent into the fray only chosen divisions, specially trained for the assault. It is estimated that they engaged about twenty divisions on the front line for the first shock, while behind these, ready to take the place of the exhausted divisions, were probably a similar number, and perhaps even more.

At the conclusion of the first twenty-four hours of this new battle the impression everywhere gained is that the powerful German assault has not brought the enemy the results he expected.

Extreme violence was the dominant feature of the fighting on the first day, and the desperate assaults with huge masses of troops seem likely to continue for several days.

In the face of the huge concentration of troops which the Germans had been enabled to bring into line at the point chosen for the attack it was physically impossible for the defenders to resist in their advanced positions.

When the masses of German infantry came over, the French troops, spread lightly in the forward works, fell back coolly, fighting yard by yard, to the actual line of resistance. They held back the enemy just sufficiently to make him show his strength and permit the main body of defenders to make proper dispositions to meet him.

Four hours of the most intense fighting by the Germans brought them only partly across the allied advance zone. They were battered thoroughly by the allied artillery, whose target was so plain that the enemy's losses must have been frightful, with little to compensate him for his sacrifices.

Deluge of Gas Shells.

Before the infantry attack, the Germans deluged the allied lines to a depth of at least six miles with poison gas and high explosive shells. The allied guns replied immediately with a fire of terrific intensity in order to hinder the movements of the enemy troops getting ready to advance. When the infantry attack finally came, it did not affect such a wide front as the artillery preparation.

The enemy apparently hoped by weight of numbers to break the line on this sector, which he failed to do during the first part of April, when many severe engagements resulted in the Germans being stopped short.

Time after time increasingly dense waves of infantry attempted to pierce the allied defenses. Southwest of Noyon, however, they produced no effect on the determined troops holding the front lines. The defenders were as firm as rocks and held the enemy tightly in check.

The allied left flank held just as solidly as the right, and the German advance there was limited to the occupation of a few trenches without affecting the strength of the positions.

In the centre, where the allied line was weakest owing to the terrain, the Germans were able to reach Ressons-sur-Matz and Mareuil.

Throughout yesterday, however, every foot of territory was contested bitterly, and the line maintained perfect cohesion despite all the efforts of the Germans to pierce it. At some points counterattacks, delivered immediately by the Allies, were successful in regaining ground that had been lost.

German Purpose Is Plain.

FRENCH HEADQUARTERS IN FRANCE, June 10, (via Ottawa.)—The enemy's principal progress yesterday was along the course of the Matz River. His first objective was probably to reach the Oise at Montmack and flank the whole French salient north of the Oise. This might result in an allied withdrawal to the south bank.

If the enemy's objective be Paris, he will naturally thrust a tentacle down the Oise Valley, and another westward from the line along the Ourcq. He would in this way encircle the vast mass of the Aigle, Compiègne, and Villers-Cotterets Forests. These have been found impregnable to frontal attack, and the enemy probably hopes to pass north and south of them, bringing the tentacles together.

This plan seems impossible of accomplishment, and it appears likely that as soon as this is realized the enemy's efforts will be directed at Amiens or toward Calais.

In the meantime, however, the German battalions are being depleted in the fighting from Noyon to Château-Thierry and from Verneuil to Rheims. His reserves of manhood are declining.

Out of 200 prisoners taken in the first days of June more than one-fourth belonged to the 1919 class. The class of 1920 made its appearance on the battlefield among the prisoners captured at Bligny by the British, a considerable portion being lads of this class.

FIVE DIVISIONS PUT OUT.

Germans Cut Up on Wings—French Reserves Not in the First Day.

PARIS, June 10.—"It was a perfectly satisfactory day," said Premier Clemenceau last night. In these words the French leader accurately summed up the prevailing impression this morning.

During yesterday the enemy gained a slight advantage in the centre on a front of three and three-quarter miles. On the wings he was stopped with such losses that five divisions were put out of commission. This was done without the French reserves being called on.

The Germans had to bring up their troops at the last moment to avoid giving alarm to the Allies. As the columns arrived they were compelled to deploy from the column of march into the line of attack.

The attacking troops, coming out to envelop the heights of Bocages and Riquebourg, dominating the Matz Valley, offered a splendid target to French gunners. The enemy had to throw in division after division before he was able to drive his way forward to Pessons-sur-Matz and Mareuil along the Roye road, which was swept by French fire.

HARDFIGHTING AT COURCELLES

Village Changes Hands Six Times—Plemont Also Scene of Combat.

LONDON, June 10.—The Reuter correspondent at French headquarters says in a dispatch filed at 2 o'clock this afternoon:

"On the extreme left the village of Courcelles changed hands six times. On the extreme right Plemont, although almost in the first line, was still holding out, the little French garrison having beaten off a wave of German infantry. Mont Renaud is still ours.

"In the centre of the battlefields, by pouring in fresh battalions, the enemy succeeded in pushing deep into our line, and are pressing southward between Cuvilly and Thiescourt. The fighting was of the bloodiest character, and the enemy's losses are extraordinarily heavy.

"The enemy has from eighteen to twenty divisions in his attacking line. Behind this line his reserves are ready to replace shattered divisions. We must reckon on a prolonged and desperate struggle, and may have to meet the shocks of von Hindenburg's disposable reserves before the enemy breaks off.

"Further losses of ground need not discourage us. The enemy, instead of sweeping on victoriously as in the first days of the Aisne battle, is advancing painfully yard by yard, paying the full price for every step."

PLAYING FOR HIGH STAKES.

Large German Success Would Affect Entire Oise-Marne Line.

LONDON, June 10.—The new German attack is directed immediately against Compiègne as part of the campaign against Paris, according to newspaper comment here.

In the opinion of some commentators in the morning newspapers the section attacked is vital, because of the detached heights which lie across the head of the valley of the Oise and its great railway and road to Paris.

Any important gain in this direction would, it is remarked, bring the enemy out into the level country toward St. Just and Clermont and enable him to avoid a frontal attack on the Forests of Compiègne and Villers-Cotterets, which are of great value to the Allies for defensive purposes. Such a gain would probably compel a readjustment of the allied front between the Oise and the Marne.

Simultaneously with the bombardment on the Noyon sector the British front was subjected to a heavy fire, including gas shells, which seemed to herald another attack. According to accounts, no infantry attempt developed against the British line.

Commenting on the new offensive The Star says:

"The third phase of the battles which commenced March 21 may well decide the fate of Germany. It cannot decide the fate of the Allies, for whatever may be the issue they will fight on until America and the American armies can turn the scale and deliver the world forever from Prussian hegemony. The Germans are not going to win! There are great armies of the French and the British between them and Paris.

"We expect those armies, with the rapidly increasing American Army, to beat them flat. We decline to go half way toward defeat of any kind. We believe in victory, and nothing but victory.

"We have beaten the Germans in a hundred battles since Mons. We shall beat them now."

ATTACK WAS NO SURPRISE.

Paris Commentators Hold First Day Was Favorable to Allies.

PARIS, June 10.—Summarizing the morning newspaper comment, the Havas Agency notes that commentators are unanimous in pointing out that the first day of the new attack failed to obtain for the enemy the gains which he sought. They emphasize the fact that, contrary to what took place in the two previous German strokes in the south, the enemy this time suffered heavy losses on the first day. This shows that the effort to surprise the Allies completely failed.

L'Homme Libre says:

"We replied to the preparatory fire in such a way that the duel became the greatest artillery battle of the war."

The Petit Parisien says that while foolish optimism should be avoided there is every reason to hope that this time the enemy will be unable to realize much advantage from his enormous effort.

Without forecasting the future, says Le Journal, it would be difficult not to be satisfied with the outcome of the first day's fighting.

Henry Bidou, military critic, says:

"Let us be wary at the beginning of an important offensive of forming judgments, but without prejudging the future it is difficult not to be satisfied with the first day."

L'Oeuvre remarks:

"This time we have not been 'surprised,' but perhaps the boches will be."

GERMAN RAID REPULSED.

British Improve Their Position South of the Somme.

LONDON, June 10.—German troops last night attacked a British post in Aveluy Wood, north of Albert, but were repulsed, according to the War Office report today. There was only the usual gunfire along the front today.

The day report reads:

We carried out a successful raid yesterday on a German post in the sector northeast of Bethune.

A hostile attack during the evening upon one of our posts in Aveluy Wood was repulsed.

Field Marshal Haig's report tonight reads as follows:

Beyond artillery activity on both sides in the different sectors, there is nothing to report from the British front.

WITH THE BRITISH ARMY IN FRANCE, June 10, (Associated Press.)—A considerable local improvement of the British line just south of the Somme was effected last night through a slight advance, carried out in the neighborhood of Bouzencourt.

The enemy shelling, which was so heavy on the British right wing Saturday night and Sunday morning, preceding the attack upon the French, has again dropped to normal.

SURE THAT PARIS CAN DEFY ATTACK

It Would Prove "a Gigantic Verdun" to the Germans, Says One Editor.

FORESTS GIVE PROTECTION

Offer "an Impenetrable Camouflage" Against Enemy Aerial Observation.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, June 10.—Day by day the feeling of confidence that the allied armies can defend Paris against any effort the Germans may make is growing in volume. It is curious to those of us who were here all through the critical period of 1914, when the German Army got to within fifteen miles of the city walls, and refugees poured in from points five or six miles out, to note that at present, in spite of the recent important progress repeatedly made by the enemy, there is an entire absence of those signs of panic which characterized the week of ten days immediately before the battle of the Marne.

It is fully realized now that any question of the surrender of the city is not to be thought of. Under the vigorous hand of Clemenceau all necessary preparations are being made to make Paris the kernel of the resistance of the allied armies, and there are no signs whatever of any fear as to what the result will be.

"Paris defended," says one writer this morning, "would be for the German Army a gigantic Verdun. Before the Paris front a German army, were it to consist of 1,000,000 men, could exhaust itself even more than before Verdun. The city can be defended with a minimum loss for us, while the enemy would pay dearly for every foot gained. Paris, if directly attacked, might in a few weeks prove the tomb of the German Army, while the allied effectives are growing every minute. If Germany realizes that the Allies will do all that possibly can be done to save Paris from humiliation she will not dare to attempt the effort."

The Petit Parisien notes that Paris is well defended by forests, and remarks that this is the only kind of ground which still preserves its importance. The German offensive in April, it says, died out when it reached Nieppe Forest, and Carlepont Wood, the forest-covered heights of Mont de Choisy and the Villers-Cotterets Forest have so far proved impassable obstacles in the latest German advance.

"A forest," says the same paper, "now constitutes the only sufficiently extensive and impenetrable camouflage, especially at this season, for the movement and assemblage of troops which cannot be rendered nugatory by aerial reconnoissance. The wide stretches of forest country which lie between the present front and the capital constitute the most powerful protection against the enemy coming from the north and northeast."

BRITISH AVIATORS ARE AIDING FRENCH

Heavy Fighting on Sunday by Air Squadrons Reported by Both London and Paris.

LONDON, June 10.—"On Sunday our flying squadrons, co-operating with the French on the Noyon-Montdidier battle-front, worked continually from dawn till dark," says the official statement on aerial operations. "Our bombing airplanes impeded the enemy's advance and harassed his troops and transport with constant machine gun fire.

"Strong patrols of scout machines swept the battle area throughout the day, while high-flying airplanes protected those below from air attack.

"Among the targets hit were an airdrome near Roye, where hostile machines on the ground were set afire; an ammunition dump at Montdidier, which went up in a sheet of flame; canteens and wagons at Couchy, lorries at Laguy and Hainvillers, and infantry in trenches and on the roads along and behind the whole fighting line.

"On the British front there was little enemy activity in the air, but our machines carried out a good deal of artillery observation work until stopped by rain. One of our artillery machines forced a two-seater German machine to land and surrender at the airdrome to which our machine belonged.

"Fourteen other German planes were downed and four disabled. A hostile balloon was shot down in flames. Four of our machines are missing."

PARIS, June 10.—The official report of the War Office tonight says of aerial operations:

"On June 9 our pursuit escadrilles destroyed or put out of commission eleven enemy airplanes. Our bombing airplanes attacked without respite enemy troops massed behind the front of the attack.

"In the day of June 9 and the following night, despite the bad weather, eighteen tons of projectiles were dropped on concentration points, convoys, and railway stations, particularly the station at Roye, where a great fire, followed by explosions, broke out.

"During the month of May 28 German airplanes were brought down by means of our anti-aircraft guns, three of them at night. Twenty other machines, damaged by our fire, were obliged to abandon their mission."

SKIPPER HELD FOR SEDITION

Accused of Defending Germany and Preaching Kultur to Crew.

AN ATLANTIC PORT, June 10.—Captain Harry Kroger, master of the American barkentine John C. Meyer, which arrived at a nearby port recently from New York, bound to Barbadoes, will have a hearing before a United States Commissioner here today, charged with violating the Sedition act.

An officer of the Meyer declared that the Captain during the voyage several times defended the German cause and preached Kultur to his crew.

French Government Praises Fighting of Our Troops

PARIS, June 10.—The French Government tonight issued the following statement respecting the American troops:

"With strong will and irresistible activity the American troops continue absolutely to dominate the adversaries they oppose. Detailed operations, which are frequent northwest of Château-Thierry, have an importance which, thanks to the liaison existing between the two armies, is of the highest degree and the results of which have already been felt."

FRENCH STIMULATED BY AMERICAN DASH

General Says His Men Are Helped by Our Energy, Which All the Poilus Praise.

By WALTER DURANTY.

Copyright, 1918, by The New York Times Company.
Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

WITH THE FRENCH ARMIES, June 10.—I talked today with an officer of a French division on the immediate left of the American sector. He spoke very highly of the spirit and dash of our soldiers, whom he described as magnificent. Continuing, he said:

"It has been a splendid thing for our troops to fight beside the Americans. They feel they must do more than their best, to show their latest allies what the French are worth. On the other hand, they are immensely enthusiastic about the Americans, whose keenness and energy impressed us all.

"It has been a peculiar pleasure to me to have the Americans beside me at moments when the new-form warfare—which rather is the old form, as taught before 1914—is beginning.

"During the last few days considerable advance was accomplished by my division. It has been exactly what a parrot does in climbing up a cage—first it grips with its beak, then it advances one claw, then the other; then it uses its beak again. That is all that is meant by this famous word 'infiltration,' of which we hear so much nowadays in reference to the boche attacks. It is simply the old system of infantry manoeuvre—progress by degrees as a result of the successful penetration of weak points.

"I flatter myself that this division has given the Americans a good example, and I assure you that they are apt pupils. They want to learn everything for themselves and prefer 'show me' to any theoretical explanation.

"Naturally, we have certain advantages at present, but it is not too much to say that our pupil will soon be as good as his master.

"For nearly two years this division has been under the same command, with the same superior officers, as an active unit. That counts for a great deal. By now, the subordinates know exactly how each order is to be interpreted. I have learned that this officer can be relied upon to present the situation in his reports exactly as it is, that another is inclined to take an overmoderate view, and a third is too enthusiastic. In planning operations such factors are of the utmost importance. The same applies to the liaison between artillery and infantry, which is one of the essential roads to success in modern war. By experience gunners have learned just how to give the maximum of support to the infantry, and the infantry know where it is undesirable to attempt a movement without the aid of artillery. All that practical knowledge produces a maximum of results with a minimum of losses.

"Your division has already caught on to the basic facts, and their education will be speedy. As it is, the results they have accomplished deserve the highest praise."

The officer added that further German attacks were likely in this region, the moment when they would be delivered depending on the fortunes of the offensive on the Oise. The Germans appear to be occupied with the bringing up of their heavy artillery and munitions.

Their losses have been heavy during the past week, and their morale is weakening. Prisoners, taken at the rate of nearly 100 daily, offer little resistance. They appear to have been driven beyond human endurance. It is stated that in certain units men have been literally broken. They lie exhausted in the fields, and even the menace of death cannot move them.

It is not with any such scheme of sheep driven to slaughter that the Franco-American barrier against the advance toward Paris will be broken.

LONG-RANGE GUNS MADE BEFORE THE WAR

Two Shown by Frau Bertha Krupp to an American General Early in 1914.

Copyright, 1918, by The New York Times Company.
Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, June 10.—The long-range guns which are now bombarding Paris are not, it seems, a very new invention. They existed, in an experimental form at least, before the war and a model was shown to an American General early in 1914 by Frau Bertha Krupp von Bohlen herself when he visited Essen on an unofficial mission.

He had been taken all through the vast Krupp works, and was about to retire, when Frau Bertha dismissed all save two confidential members of the firm and with the latter conducted the General to a secret reserve.

Here the visitor's attention was attracted by two immense cannon with extremely long tubes and of relatively small diameter. Frau Bertha Krupp von Bohlen said in excellent English:

"Those are guns you ought to order for the Panama Canal defense. They carry ninety miles, are guaranteed, and cost £240,000 apiece. Of course, these are only trial guns and cannot fire more than twenty or twenty-five shells without being repaired. But you can appreciate the intimidatory results which will be obtained by the nation that first employs such guns."

A question from the American General as to why the German Government had not adopted these guns elicited the following reply:

"Our Emperor does not believe in them. But they would suit you 'forehead' Americans absolutely to a 'T'."

MARINES DRIVE GERMANS BACK

Continued from Page 1, Column 3.

guns, and men with rifles killed the crews of all seven German guns. When the job was completed Lieutenant Leonard and four men were left. I talked with him today. He was wearing the uniform that he wore that day, and it had three bullet holes where machine gun projectiles had just missed him.

Leonard was with Lieutenants J. C. Cooper of Fayetteville, N. C.; V. H. Hampton of Charlevoix, Mich., who J. M. Bass of Hazlehurst, Miss., who are now on the way back to the United States as instructors. All four have been in the heavy fighting of the last week.

Bass, a big six-footer, said he had one message to carry back, that was that the boche was getting tired already of fighting Americans, but they must make him more tired.

Three American wounded were found in a wheat field yesterday by German Medical Corps men, who dressed the doughboys' wounds and told them to go back to their own lines and tell the Americans that they seemed to like fighting better than the Germans did. The Americans delivered the message.

I was talking with an American General at our headquarters this morning when a German plane came over. American gunners with shrapnel performed the difficult feat of winging the enemy flyer and bringing him crashing from a height of 2,000 meters.

The Americans derive great pleasure from the fact that while the German communiqué of Friday gave the Allies no credit for success in the American sector, yesterday's communiqué admits local successes by the Allies in a sector held by the Americans.

PARIS, June 10.—French and American troops, continuing their attacks in the region of Bussiares (northwest of Château-Thierry) have gained more ground, taking more prisoners, which now number 250, and capturing 30 machine guns.

The part of the French official report today, dealing with this sector, says:

Between the Rivers Ourcq and Marne, French forces repulsed several German attacks east of Vinly. Continuing their progress in the region of Bussiares, French and American troops gained ground, brought up to 250 the number of prisoners taken, and captured thirty machine guns.

WASHINGTON, June 10.—General Pershing's communiqué today reports the repulse of a heavy German attack near Bouresches, with severe losses to the enemy. There was lively artillery fighting in the Château-Thierry and Picardy sections.

The communiqué, which is dated yesterday, follows:

Section A.—Northwest of Château-Thierry the enemy made a fresh attack during the night on our positions in the vicinity of Bouresches. The attack, which was preceded by artillery preparations and accompanied by heavy machine gunfire, broke down with severe losses to the assailants.

In this region and in Picardy there was lively artillery fighting.

On the Marne sector the day was marked by decreased artillery activity.

"GOT A FEW," SAY OUR MEN.

Marine from New York Took German-Born Parents' Advice.

PARIS, June 9.—"We certainly got a few of them before they got us," said the American marines and infantrymen who were wounded in the Bouresches-Veuilly fight and are now in Paris hospitals where the nurses marvel at their good spirit.

"Mother and father told me to get them and I did," said Theodore J. Waldman of New York City, a member of the Marine Corps, whose parents were born in Germany.

The capacity of some of the hospitals has been increased many times in order to handle the Americans.

CANTIGNY FORCES ALERT.

Our Troops There Expect to be Involved in New Drive.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, June 9.—Just as the American troops participated in the checking of the Germans in the battle of the Marne so our fighters are likely to be involved in the drive which was started by the enemy this morning from Noyon west.

Americans, holding the sector west of Montdidier on the tip of the salient made by the Germans in their drive toward Amiens, made their presence felt by the enemy by the capture of Cantigny recently, and they have since held that place.

These men are part of the old regular army of the United States and have had a long training in France. There is no doubt that they will give a good account of themselves in the fighting expected in the next two or three days.

BLUNDER FREED PRISONERS

German Captors with Three Americans Walked Into French Lines.

LONDON, June 10.—How the captors of three American soldiers on the sector northwest of Château-Thierry unwittingly led them back into the allied lines owing to the tangled conditions of the fighting front there is told by the correspondent of The London Times with the American Army in France.

Corporal Sidney W. Rogers and Privates Raymond Howard and Frank P. Ridgway were captured at Hill 204. Two Germans started with them to the rear, but became confused and walked straight into the French lines and themselves were taken prisoners.

The Americans reported that German officers had questioned them closely as to when and where they had landed in Europe, where they were trained and the identity of their units. The Americans refused to answer any of the questions. The Germans served the American prisoners with a nauseating compound of flour and water as food.

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URGES FRENCH SAILORS TO BOYCOTT GERMANS

British Leader Gets a Pledge of Post-Bellum Campaign by 200,000 Mariners.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, June 10.—In the Matin, Havelock Wilson, President of the British Sailors' and Firemen's Trade Union, calls upon French merchant seamen to follow the example of the British organization by refusing after the war to work with sailors belonging to enemy nations, to handle merchandise in any form coming from enemy countries, or to patronize shopkeepers dealing in such goods.

Mr. Wilson narrates how when the war broke out his union for reasons of international solidarity contributed $75,000 to the cost of constructing a camp in Northamptonshire for the use of enemy sailors who had been interned in Great Britain. After describing how liberally the British sailors provided food and other comforts for their fellow-workers, although technically enemies, Mr. Wilson says that May Day, 1915, was celebrated with every evidence of international fraternity, and that preparations were made to hold on May 8, that year, a great fête for the benefit of the interned sailors.

On May 7, however, the Lusitania was sunk, and the undisguised joy of the interned enemy sailors at this tragic crime opened the eyes of their British colleagues to their real mentality. The arrangements for the fête were instantly countermanded, and the camp was handed over to the military authorities for interned enemies to be dealt with as they deserved.

It was this incident, Mr. Wilson says, which opened the eyes of himself and other pacifists to the real feeling of German sailors. Some of the latter had lived in England thirty years, and had nearly forgotten their native language, yet they remained Germans at heart. People who could approve such a crime as the sinking of the Lusitania, he said, must be punished, and the decision as to the way in which to punish them must be taken now, as after the war it would be too late.

In reply to Mr. Wilson's appeal a letter has already been received by the Matin from the Secretary of the French sailors' union pledging the 200,000 men forming the personnel of the French mercantile marine to follow the lead given by their British colleagues.

ITALIANS DOWN 5 PLANES.

Artillery Duels Frequent—Many Bombs Dropped on Enemy Depots.

ROME, June 10.—Five hostile airplanes were brought down and four tons of bombs were dropped on the enemy's depots and communication junctions, according to the official statement issued by the War Office today.

The text of the communication reads:

Artillery duels were frequent from Tonale to the Brenta River and on the Lower Piave. In Val Lagarina, Val Arsa, and at Shonche, Leghi and Porte di Salton, enemy surprise attacks by large detachments were frustrated.

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POWER OF SOVIET SHAKEN IN RUSSIA

Many Towns Elect Anti-Bolshevist Deputies—Factory Workers Rebel.

SEMENOFF WINS IN SIBERIA

Germany Gets Outlet on Arctic —Intervention Resolution in United States Senate.

LONDON, June 10. — The movement engineered against the Government by anti-Soviet Deputies is assuming a threatening character, according to a dispatch from Moscow to the Exchange Telegraph Company.

Factory workers are boycotting the Soviet Deputy delegates and even attacking them violently.

A general political strike appears to be imminent.

In several provincial towns where elections have taken place anti-Soviet Deputies have been returned with large majorities.

HARBIN, Manchuria, June 7, (Associated Press.) — General Semenoff, leader of the anti-Bolshevist forces in Siberia, has driven back the Russian troops that had crossed the Onon River, in Transbaikalia. Advices received here from the fighting zone, however, say that Semenoff is facing heavy odds..

Admiral Kolchak, former commander of the Russian Black Sea Fleet and now commanding the forces protecting the Chinese Eastern Railway in Manchuria, has joined forces with those of Colonel Orloff, and has massed his battalions at Pogranitchnaya for offensive movement against the Bolshevist troops on the railroad running to Vladivostok.

Admiral Kolchak has 1,200 Russians and 600 Chinese, and also a Chinese independent command of 2,500 men guarding the frontier. General Kalmakoff, with 200 Russians, is co-operating with Kolchak at Pogranitchnaya.

The Bolshevist troops are massed at Grodokova, five miles from Pogranitchnaya. It is reported that their forces include 300 armed Teuton prisoners, and that they are supported by a large force at Nikolsk, near Vladivostok. The Chinese troops will not take an active part in the offensive, confining their operations to guarding the railway.

Bolshevist soldiers are stopping westbound trains at Grodokova, and are removing men, 18 to 35 years of age, who are without foreign passports.

Semenoff Expects Japanese.

Although it has been reported that General Semenoff is hourly in expectation of Japanese troops to support him, there is no confirmation that these troops actually are on the way.

What seemingly lends color to the General's announcement of expected Japanese support is an order issued by the railway authorities prohibiting freight shipments between Harbin and Chang-Chung for eight days. There are also rumors that the railway has received instructions to prepare for the early transportation of a large force from Chang-Chung. Reports of Japanese military movements are officially denied, but it is admitted that definite operations by China and Japan with allied co-operation are imminent.

It has been learned that strong recommendations have been made by the Diplomatic Corps for the immediate intervention of the Japanese in the face of the growing German menace. These recommendations have been forwarded to the Governments of the respective diplomats, including the Washington Government.

The friction between Lieut. Gen. Horvath, military commander at Harbin, and General Semenoff has subsided, Semenoff having agreed to recognize Horvath's authority. Semenoff, however, will have a free hand militarily in Transbaikalia.

Public opinion generally welcomes the idea of intervention, recognizing the necessity which throws the burden upon Japan. Expressions of regret have been heard, however, that American troops will not take part in the intervention, as the greatest confidence is reposed in them.

RESOLUTION IN SENATE FOR INTERVENTION

Proposes Commission Be Sent to Russia Backed by Allied Military Force.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 10.—A resolution was offered in the Senate today by Senator King of Utah which he hopes will afford ground for a rally to the plan to save Russia from German domination. It was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations and will be considered by that committee on Wednesday. The resolution proposes that a commission be sent to Russia backed by an allied military force, for the purpose of overcoming German propaganda and to aid in giving freedom to that harassed country.

Significance is given to the fact that it was offered by Senator King, as he is a Democrat and one of the strongest supporters of President Wilson in his war policies. He has been active in inquiries and measures for counteracting pro-German effort in the United States, and has given close attention to everything that affects the foreign policy of the Government in connection with the war. There is nothing to show so far, however, that the increasing insistence upon some action to help Russia has caused the Government to modify in any way its policy of noninterference. There are rumors that it is looking more favorably on the proposals to take some action, and these have encouraged the men who contend that Russia is the danger spot in the allied cause, but officially nothing has been disclosed to show that any change has taken place in the views originally held and made known to the other allies, these views being generally to the effect that allied intervention in Russia would be interpreted as selfish and would have the effect of driving Russians to join Germany in resisting the allied invasion.

Rival Points of View.

Great Britain and France have been keen to do something in a military way that would neutralize, at least, the German menace in the territory formerly ruled by the Czar, but they do not care to take any action that is not supported by the United States. In the meantime Japan is waiting for the Allies to make up their minds as to what should be done. As against the French and British suggestions of a purely military intervention, it has been urged that if the Russians are left alone their resentment over the treatment they are receiving from Germany will rouse a national spirit that will bring them back into the allied column with a strong army able to resist the German advance. The resolution offered today by Senator King is a compromise between these two extremes.

Under Senator King's plan, which is known to accord with the views of some of those who have given careful study to the Russian situation, both Russia and the allied nations would be helped through a gradual process of upbuilding the Russian national spirit. The military force that would be sent by the Allies into Russian territory would endeavor to expel the Germans and restore the authority of the people and the Government of Russia, while the commission would at the same time undertake "to overcome and neutralize German propaganda in Russia and to aid in Russia's economic, industrial, and political freedom."

The text of the King resolution follows:

"Whereas the people of Russia after centuries of political servitude, are finally about to realize their aspirations for liberty and the constitution of a Federal republic, and,

"Whereas, the innate sense of justice, desire for public order, and the community life of the Russian people promise a sound moral basis for the institutions of liberty and the equal rights of men under the law as incorporated in a republican form of government, and,

"Whereas, it is the traditional policy and the interest of the United States of America to promote and protect the progress of liberty and the principles of democracy as incorporated in republican institutions, and,

"Whereas, the people and the Government of the United States hailed with great and sincere good-will the prospects for the establishment of these principles in the great domains of Russia for the permanent welfare, political dignity, and beneficence of the Russian people, and,

"Whereas, the Imperial Government of Germany, by intrigues and propaganda, and in perfidious violation of the pretended peace with Russia, designs to destroy the Government of Russia and the unity and nationality of the Russian people, and for this purpose is attempting to separate Russia into small vassal States in order to more effectually bring the people, territory, and resources of Russia within the German power, and,

"Whereas, in the pursuit of this perfidious purpose, Germany is now subjecting Russia to industrial and economic servitude, and is attempting to recruit troops from among the people of Russia to replenish her depleted armies, and to promote her felonious purpose in the world, and,

"Whereas, The Russian people desire to establish a republican form of Government and are in sympathy with the cause of the United States of America and of the Allies, and would welcome assistance in neutralizing German intrigue and propaganda, and in repelling the intrusion of German power; and,

"Whereas, German troops are now operating in Russia and are making advances, with a view to taking possession of Russian territory, including Siberia, and subjecting the same to political domination and industrial servitude; and,

"Whereas, The cause of the Allies and the principles for which they wage war are thus placed in jeopardy; now, therefore be it

"Resolved, That it is the sense of the Senate of the United States, that a commission be sent to Russia to co-operate with the American Ambassador and other representatives of our Government to overcome and neutralize German propaganda in Russia and to aid in Russia's economic, industrial, and political freedom; and be it

"Further resolved, That it is the sense of the Senate of the United States that a military expedition be organized and sent by the United States of America, in conjunction with the Allies, including Japan and China, to co-operate with the armies of the Russian people to repel the advance of German arms and to expel from Russia German military power and establish therein the authority of the people and Government of Russia."

Another Phase of the Plan.

Another phase of the plan suggested by Senator King, which phase is the result of careful consideration of conditions prevailing in Russia and knowledge of the attitude of mind of the mass of the Russian people, contemplates the formation of an allied commission composed entirely of distinguished civilians to go into Siberia from Vladivostok or some other eastern port and begin the establishment of local governments and take other measures along the lines provided for in Senator King's resolution.

But the allied army, with the Japanese predominating, would not have for its primary object the expulsion of the German forces from Russian territory. This army would give protection to the commission and the local governments set up. It would guard the members of local governments from attack and would maintain order in the interest of the Russian people, who would carry on civil government without allied or other foreign interference.

If through this means the Russian people rally to the allied plan of helping them and establish a national Government, with an army designed to resist further German invasion, the allied nations would place their troops at the disposal of the Russian central authority and undertake operations against the common enemy.

It is the delay in action of some sort that worries those who contend that Germany will always be strong, no matter how badly she is defeated in the west, if she has Russia to fall back on and exploit. Agreement is general here that when the Germans are badly in need of more fighting men they will conscript Russians. In such things are going now they will be able to do this without great difficulty. They would encounter great resistance, however, if the Russians had a Government of their own and an army that would be fighting for Russian freedom from Teutonic serfdom.

That the various Russian factions and diverse races and nationalities may be brought into a homogeneous body devoted to the common cause of Russian salvation is better realized when it is understood that that the Bolsheviki, who now pretend to maintain a national Government, composed only about 10 per cent. of the population. The Bolsheviki are hated not only by the middle class, but by the great mass of peasant land holders and shop keepers. Leaving out of consideration those who desire the re-establishment of the Romanoff absolutism, fully 80 per cent. of the Russian people are said to be opposed to the Bolshevist rule, and it is claimed they would be disposed to rally to whatever authority could give assurances of the establishment of a central Russian Government conducted in accordance with democratic principles.

Cedes Arctic Outlet to Finland.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 10.—Germany and Russia have reached an agreement regarding the boundaries of Finland, according to advices reaching the State Department. Under the agreement Finland cedes to Russia the fortresses of Ino and Raivola under guarantees that they are not to be fortified. Russia cedes to Finland the western part of the Murman Peninsula with an outlet to the sea. The exact boundaries are to be defined later.

It was pointed out today that the cession of part of the peninsula made to Finland by Russia puts German influence dangerously close to the extreme northern entrepots of Russia at Kola and Archangel, and also threatens the railroads from these arctic ocean ports to the interior of Russia. Both these harbors are now under British and French naval forces.

CONTROLS RUSSIA'S TRADE.

Syndicate Formed to Take Over Entire Imports and Exports.

STOCKHOLM, June 10, (Associated Press.) — Russia's entire foreign trade has been placed in the hands of an official syndicate appointed by the Soviet Government, according to an article appearing in the Dagens Nyheter today.

The article says the syndicate, which has its seat in Petrograd, is composed of prominent bankers, industrial leaders, and business men. The Government's purpose in forming it is to prevent the foreign trade of Russia getting into the hands of jobbers. A Scandinavian representative already has been appointed.

Dealings between Russia and Scandinavia will be based on the compensation principle—that is, the exchange of goods. Russia offers flax, hemp, mineral oils, and metals, especially copper, in return for harvesting machinery, other machines, automobiles, and other articles. Two Swedish ships, which have just returned from the first trip to Petrograd, had taken aboard a hundred tons of copper at Petrograd, which they were forced to unload by soldiers, who declared that all export licenses issued prior to June 3 had been revoked by the Soviet. This date probably marked the beginning of the new syndicate's activity.

Swedish manufacturers are preparing to ship quantities of harvesting machinery to Petrograd. One shipload already has gone there.

GERMAN TOLL OF HOSPITALS

Seven Bomb Attacks Cost British 991 Casualties in Two Weeks.

LONDON, June 10. — The Germans bombed British hospitals in France seven times between May 15 and June 1, according to a statement made in the House of Commons today by J. I. Macpherson, Under Secretary of the War Office. The casualties numbered 991. These were as follows:

Killed—Officers, 11; other ranks, 318; nursing sisters, 5; Women's Auxiliary Corps, 8; civilians, 6.

Wounded—Officers, 18; other ranks, 534; nursing sisters, 11; Women's Auxiliary Corps, 7; civilians, 73.

The War Situation

By THE MILITARY EXPERT OF THE NEW YORK TIMES.

The German attack which began on Sunday against the French lines between Montdidier and Noyon had absolutely no new features. Exactly the same tactics were employed as those used in the beginning of the attack against St. Quentin positions and against the Aisne front. There was an artillery bombardment of only about five hours which drenched both the front lines and the positions in the rear with gas before the infantry went forward. In spite of the French strength known to be present, the attack succeeded up to a certain point, as it was bound to do. Such an attack as this is irresistible for the first mile or two. Both first line and local supports are for the moment overwhelmed by the mass of metal and gas clouds, but, if there is sufficient strength present, it is quickly stopped.

And this appears to be what is happening now. The French gave ground at first, as was expected, although it is to be noticed that the defensive zone has not been penetrated, even though the trench line has been overrun. The difference is a very real one. The defensive zone runs for some distance back of the line of battle and is prepared for defense by means of trenches and earthworks just as thoroughly as is the first line. When the defensive zone is passed, the fighting ceases to be in trenches, but becomes open warfare. The French defensive zone, then, appears to be still uncrossed. This is a distinguishing difference between this and the three other heavy attacks, as in the latter cases the entire zone was rapidly passed over, and before the French could muster their reinforcements the fighting had been forced out of trenches completely, and they were contending against greatly superior numbers in the open. The result was the great degree of penetration into their positions which we have noted since March 21. We are now witnessing something more closely akin to the battle of Verdun or the battle of the Somme, although on a much wider front.

The first day's fighting—that of Sunday—produced a German gain varying in depth from nothing to about three miles or a little under on a front of attack of nearly twenty-two miles. There are several features about this that are worth noticing. On the French left, between Montdidier and the Roye-Clermont Road, the gain was relatively small. And yet on this section of the front the defensive positions have very inferior advantages of terrain as compared with those further east. The ground behind their lines was gently rolling, with no marked distinguishing features. There is no topographical obstacle in the entire front. Further east, between the road mentioned and the road running south through Lassigny, we have the greatest penetration. This section of the front—about five miles—is bisected by the Matz River, a small affluent of the Oise. The terrain behind the old French lines is much more easily defended. There are numerous hills with steep slopes, the high woods known as the Grand Bois, which reaches a height of about 550 feet, while the valley of the Matz is only about 200 feet, and in addition several smaller woods, as well as the western end of the woods of Thiescourt. The defensive value of the ground was, therefore, much greater than in the case of the ground further west. The ground gained was, as stated, much greater.

There are probably two causes for this. The first is the valley of the Matz, which formed an avenue down which the Germans advanced, outflanking eventually the positions on either side. The second is the probability that the maximum German pressure was directed against this section. The reasons for this will be mentioned later. Further east we again find the depth of advance narrowing down to zero where the country is, if anything, even more difficult than the centre stretch. There can, however, be no question that on the eastern stretch the German effort was even greater than on any other section of the front of attack. And this sector is the most dangerous of all.

The reason for the heavy attack on the second and third sectors was the location and railroad system which passes through Compiègne. It will be remembered that the curve in the line between the Marne and Montdidier is cut by the Oise, almost exactly bisected. The Oise Valley holds the main railroad stem from Paris to the battle-front, and this stem passes through Compiègne. A number of branches, too, leave Compiègne—three, in fact—which feed important sections of the front. One of these which bears an important relation to the Allies' positions immediately west of Soissons is that which runs along the Aisne, (which empties into the Oise near Compiègne,) and with the branch which turns north from Compiègne to Roye feeds and supplies the entire front embraced within the angle Compiègne - Ressons, Compiègne - Soissons.

If, therefore, Compiègne is taken, a material rectification of the allied line will have to be made. Now the attack along the Matz River is an attack along the line of the Compiègne-Roye Railroad, while the attack on the east is along the main line of the Oise Valley. But the attack in the east has failed up to the present, so that the attack in the centre is not yet a menace. In fact, it appears that the French have the situation well in hand.

RUSSIAN AGENT HERE AIDS THE BOLSHEVIKI

Colony Aroused Over What They Regard as Betrayal by Professor Lomonossoff.

TO SPEAK AT MASS MEETING

Will Urge That America Recognize the Soviet—Ambassador Likely to Remove Him.

Leaders and members of the Russian colony in this city were aroused yesterday by the announcement that Professor G. V. Lomonossoff, head of the Russian Railway Mission in the United States, would appear at a Bolshevik mass meeting in Madison Square Garden this evening to support a demand that this country give immediate recognition to the Soviet Government which the Bolsheviki established in Russia. Professor Lomonossoff holds his position under appointment from the Kerensky Government, having been sent here with Ambassador Bakhmeteff's mission as the official representative of the Ministry of Ways and Communications of the Provisional Government. In view of this fact his sudden indorsement of the demands of the Bolsheviki who not only overthrew Kerensky, but have reduced Russia to its present state of chaos, was considered by Russians here as a betrayal of their native land.

Prominent Russians in this city were convinced yesterday that Professor Lomonossoff's appearance at the Bolshevik mass meeting tonight would be considered by Ambassador Bakhmeteff as a definite alliance of Lomonossoff with the Bolsheviki, justifying his immediate removal as head of the Russian Railway Mission. In fact, it was stated on good authority that the Ambassador had already set the wheels in motion, and that within a few days he would make a formal request of the State Department that it no longer recognize Professor Lomonossoff as an official Russian rerepsentative. In the meanwhile the Ambassador is expected to shut off the funds with which Professor Lomonossoff has been able to conduct the Russian Railway Mission here.

Against Allied Intervention.

In order that there might be no doubt that they had won Lomonossoff, the leaders of the Bolsheviki, who have organized the "Russian Soviet Recognition League," issued a statement from the professor, in which he made it plain that he stood against allied intervention in Russia, and was in favor of the present Soviet Government as against any proposed rearrangement of Russia's internal affairs by the Allies. Professor Lomonossoff in his statement insisted that he was "not a Bolshevik," but declared that he "preferred the present Government to the Government of Nicholas II." Intervention, he contended, would result not in the salvation of Russia, but in civil war and chaos. Comparing conditions under the old régime with conditions under the Bolshevik régime, Professor Lomonossoff finds that, even at the worst, Russia is "far better off than she ever was before."

In regard to the expropriation of the land, Professor Lomonossoff said, the transition of the land into the hands of those who tilled it was a measure demanded by "popular conscience." His statement reads in part:

"Among the Russian intellectuals has been created a strong Germanophile movement. The softer and the more characterless part of the Russian intellectual class, fighting for its own schemes, prefers the Prussian autocracy to those uncultural forms into which the Russian revolution with its deeply democratic ideals has drifted.

"Revolution, according to its own nature, is a 'barbarous form of progress.' Revolutions never have been made in evening dress. A revolution always smells of sweat, blood, and iron. That which is taking place in Russia now is not worse than that which took place in the times of Cromwell in England or in the times of the Jacquurke and Robespierre in France.

Opposes "Foreign Invasion."

"Yet you must remember that the history even of the most horrible periods brands and detests those who call in foreigners against their own people. Remember Ludwig XVI., the King Bomba of Naples, and our own Demetrius I. It was not he nor the Bojars who invited the Polish princeling Vladislav who are mentioned by history as national heroes, but Prince Pojarskij and Citizen Minin who rallied around themselves the whole people in order to expel Vladislav and his armies from Russia (1612.) This is the reason why to my mind those Russians who now are making their antics before the Germans, as well as those who are inviting the Allies to save their political position and their property against the rebelling people are senseless and obtuse. I deeply honor the Russian intellectual class, and I regard it a great honor to belong to it. I also clearly understand that the Russian people cannot stand on its feet without its aid, but at the same time, if I am to choose between a persecution of the Russian bourgeois and intellectuals and the horrors of a new foreign invasion from the east, I prefer the former.

"I have usually been answered that there will be no horrors, that the Allies will invade Russia as friends of the Russian people in order to save it from the Bolsheviki. First, the Russian people, the real people of Russia, has not asked you to do this thing. You are asked to do this only by the immigrants of the new type who have fled the horrors to America. Secondly, the Bolsheviki are strong only inasmuch as they do the will of the people, and the results of this which especially are horrifying to us must be laid at the door not of the Bolsheviki, but of serfdom, of absolutism, and of hunger. The serfdom and the absolutism fell, and they fell without foreign help. If you really want now to help Russia, you must help her not in a struggle against the present Government, but in a struggle against hunger and the economic disintegration in general.

"I Am Not a Bolshevik."

"I am not a Bolshevik. Nevertheless, I prefer the present Government to the Government of Nicolai II., and although I believe that the political ideals of the Bolsheviki are absolutely unattainable at the moment, I realize that humanity irresistibly is driving in their direction, and not in the direction of the ideals of German and Russian feudalists. I therefore have confidence that this democratic country, which, in the name of the principle of noninterference, did recognize the Russian autocracy, will now continue to refuse, as it has in the past, directly or indirectly, to participate in the destruction of Russia's present Government.

"All dreams of the possibility of such a destruction without difficulty and pain are very naive. An invasion of Russia will undoubtedly create strong national feeling, and the Soviet Government in its struggle against invasion will find sufficient forces around itself. For this purpose, even people who are now its deadly enemies will rally around its banners.

"The main thing is, however, that a foreign intervention will not only not heal our national wound, the historic chasm between the intellectuals and the people, but will only make it worse. It is obvious that the people will interpret intervention as the result of an appeal on the part of the bourgeoisie and the intellectuals and as their treason against the country. As soon as your armies leave Russia there would start such a settling of accounts with the real and imaginary traitors as would overshadow everything which is happening in Russia today. Let it not happen!

"Remember, Russia's safety is in the co-operation of her intellectuals with the people, and not in mutual extermination. It is impossible to conceive of a greater evil to Russia than to provoke such slaughter and incite it."

A Minority "Mass Meeting."

Aside from their outcry against the desertion of Professor Lomonossoff to the enemy side, the leaders of all the leading Russian organizations in the city, including A. J. Sack, head of the official Russian Information Bureau, joined in a protest against the mass meeting of the Russian Soviet Recognition League at Madison Square Garden this evening. At this meeting Dr. Alexander Trachtenberg, Director of Labor Research of the Rand School of Social Science and editor of The American Labor Year Book, will preside as temporary Chairman. The speakers, besides Professor Lomonossoff, will be Santeri Nuorteva, representative of the Finnish Red Guard Government; Alderman B. C. Vladek, a former Russian revolutionist; C. Weinstein of the Russian Socialist Federation in the United States, and Norman Thomas. Pleas for the recognition of the Soviet Government will also be made by representatives of the Letts, Ukrainians, Lithuanians, and Ruthenians.

Leaders of all elements of the Russian colony insisted yesterday that the mass meeting would not in any sense be an expression of the mind of the Russians in this country. They contended that the organizers of the meeting represented a small minority of extremists and Bolsheviki, who desired to impress upon the Government by a mass demonstration that the Russian people were really seeking the recognition of the Soviet Government as their Government.

"Far from being representative of the Russian people, the factions that are organizing the 'mass meeting,'" said Mr. Sack, "are the very factions that have entered into a traitorous peace with Russia and that have brought Russia to her present ruin and degradation. Unless they are once and for all put out of the way, Russia can never be saved."

Purely Bolshevist.

Apollinarius Dimitrovitch Seminovsky, President of the Federation of Russian Organizations in America, which is the largest fusion of Russian colonists in the country, said:

"This meeting, organized by the Jewish Daily Forward and by the Bolshevist newspaper Novie Mir, has nothing in common with the Russian colony in the United States. The Russian colony on many occasions expressed itself in favor of the immediate convocation of the Constituent Assembly as the only means of restoring democratic government in Russia. The Bolshevist rule, on the other hand, which expressed itself in dispersing the Constituent Assembly, is a new form of autocracy even more horrible and dreadful than the autocracy of the Czar.

"In foreign policy the Russian colony stands for Russia's active re-entrance into the union of allied democracies for the restoration of Russia's fighting front against Germany. The Russians living in the United States are against the Bolsheviki, and consider them traitors to the cause of Russia's liberty and the great allied cause."

Jewish sentiment toward the meeting demanding recognition of the Soviet Government was expressed yesterday by William Edlin, editor of The Day, in an article in which he appealed to Russian Jews of the city to "boycott the mass meeting," by remaining away, or, if they do attend, to "make it clearly known that their sympathies are not with the Bolsheviki, but clearly against them."

"Those who demand the recognition of the Soviet Government," he added, "are the very same people who have been the pacifists and who have opposed the entrance of the United States into the war against Germany. That fact, taken together with the fact that Germany is the only country which would benefit from the recognition of the Soviets, makes it possible for every one to draw his own conclusion on the entire situation."

RUSHED TO ITALIAN FRONT.

Austrian Troops Tax the Capacity of Railroads Behind the Lines.

ITALIAN ARMY HEADQUARTERS, June 9, (Associated Press.)—Railroads behind the Austrian lines in Northern Italy are being rushed to their capacity night and day in bringing troops to the front, distributing them to different sectors and moving heavy guns and large quantities of munitions to positions near the battle line. A special system of drills to improve the physical condition of the Austrian soldiers and give them training for assaulting positions has also been put into effect.

The Austrians in the mountain district are under the direct command of Field Marshal Conrad von Hoetzendorf. Field Marshal Boroevic, commander in chief of the Austrian forces on the Italian front, is located in the Piave River district. It is he who last year promised to deliver Venice to his Emperor and initiated air raids upon churches and monuments in that city until the Italian aerial pilots destroyed the effectiveness of the Austrian raiders.

It is known that the enemy is making strenuous efforts to prevent deserters from reaching the Italian lines, carrying information of troop dispositions. Heavy rewards have been offered for the shooting of deserters. The enemy, however, is being watched carefully by the Italians, who seek to checkmate a threatened offensive, whether it be on a large scale, or intended merely to bluff the Italians from sending troops to France or to satisfy German demands for an offensive.

Behind the Italian lines the aspect of the country is peaceful. Children are seen fishing in the canals and streams or playing on the great highways leading up to the front.

New Aid to Creel Appointed.

WASHINGTON, June 10. — Leigh Reilly, former managing editor of The Chicago Herald, became director of the news division of the Committee on Public Information today, and will have supervision of the preparation and distribution of the committee's news announcements. Mr. Reilly succeeds J. W. McConaughy, who goes to Central America on special work for the committee.

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IRISH CORPORAL LANDED BY GERMAN SUBMARINE

Man Put Ashore on West Coast of Ireland Was Dowling, Supposed Prisoner.

LONDON, June 10.—The man put ashore on the west coast of Ireland from a German submarine some time ago, and who is now a prisoner in the Tower of London, was Lance Corporal J. Dowling of the Connaught Rangers, it was announced in the House of Commons today by James I. Macpherson, Parliamentary Secretary to the War Office.

Mr. Macpherson said he believed that the Corporal had been a prisoner in Germany. He had been remanded for trial by a court-martial, charged with voluntarily aiding or serving the enemy, the Parliamentary Secretary added.

Announcement that a German submarine had landed an unnamed man on the Irish coast, where he was arrested by Government officials, was made by Mr. Macpherson in the House of Commons on May 9. Shortly afterward the discovery of a German plot in Ireland was announced in Dublin and was followed rapidly by arrests in various parts of the island.

"WE MUST GO INTO RUSSIA."

Taft Says the United States Must Establish an Eastern Front.

NEWARK, Del., June 10.—"We must go into Russia and make an eastern front," said William H. Taft in a stirring address at the annual commencement of Delaware College today.

"The eastern front," he continued, "has been lost through the treachery of Germany. They say to establish an eastern front would be a great task, but there is no task that is too great for the United States. We have got to whip the Germans, and we have got to whip them right; not only the German military party, but the Germans. We have more money and more munitions, and we can and will furnish more man power than any other country in the world for the purpose of ridding the world of this serpent of militarism."

The Trustees of the college voted to eliminate the study of German.

AMERICAN AVIATOR KILLED.

Lieut. Lawrence of Chicago Falls 1,000 Meters in France.

WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY IN FRANCE, June 9, (The Associated Press.)—Lieutenant Edgar Lawrence of Chicago, flying in an airplane, crashed from an altitude of a thousand metres last Wednesday forty miles behind the front. He was instantly killed.

The cause of the accident is not known.

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To obtain intelligent help for high-grade business offices a means of direct appeal exists in the Want columns of The New York Times. Telephone Bryant 1000.—Advt.

STORE CLOSES THIS SATURDAY AT NOON

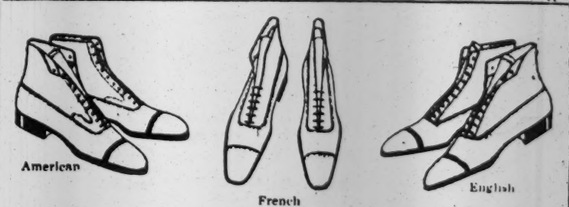
FRANKLIN SIMON
High and Low
Banister Shoes
for MEN
$9.50 and $11.00

Look like custom shoes in everything but price

THE Banister people have been good enough to co-operate with us in producing special models to meet the demands of a clientele which demands *particular rather than popular shoes.*

We have three basic lasts.
And about 50 different styles.

Solid Leathers - - 9.50
With Buckskin Uppers 11.00



Men's Shoe Shop—2 West 38th Street
Separate Shop on Street Level

Franklin Simon & Co.
FIFTH AVENUE

STORE CLOSES THIS SATURDAY AT NOON

Franklin Simon & Co.
FIFTH AVENUE

Machines are always in a hurry.

Men can take their time.

And time is a factor in fine clothes for men.

It has enabled us to get away from mechanical standards, to develop sketchy English lines, and to introduce those casual embellishments which only the nimble needle can supply. A machine can't think of such things, and couldn't stop to bother with them anyway. It is in too much of a hurry.

Of course, you get more efficiency from machines—more suits in a given time. But how many suits do you want? If you want to buy them wholesale, that is another matter. But if you want one or two suits for your personal use, *proficiency of tailoring is much more important than efficiency of production.*

Men's Hand-Tailored Suits—$25 to $55
Skeletonized in fine woolens—Ready for Service

Men's Clothing Shop—8 West Thirty-Eighth Street
Separate Shop on Street Level

MUEHLON EXPOSES GERMAN CYNICISM

Widespread Attempts in 1914 to Influence Neutral Opinion by Bribery.

GLOATED OVER ATROCITIES

Berlin Scheming Early in the War to Get the Vatican's Aid Is Revealed.

By JULIAN GRANDE.

BERNE, May 17.—By the time this article appears I hope that the diary of Dr. Mühlon, a former Director of Krupp, will be on sale in Switzerland and in the hands of the translators in England. The importance of such a book as this and of the revelations of Prince Lichnowsky can scarcely be realized except by those who, like myself, have lived throughout the war in a neutral European country such as Switzerland and seen the profoundly penetrating effects of German propaganda.

Long before the outbreak of war Germany had contrived to place in the editorial offices of some of the leading German-Swiss papers men who were originally German subjects, but who had become naturalized as Swiss. These men were, of course, Swiss only in name, but it is they who occupy the front pages even now of several of the chief German-Swiss newspapers. Occasionally, by way of variety or for some special purpose, there is an Austrian instead of a German. But it all comes to the same thing: the opinions which are daily instilled into the Swiss public by these men are German opinions, such as Germany wishes to prevail.

Nothing could testify more strongly to the hold which Germany has acquired upon the German-Swiss press than the fact that, although Prince Lichnowsky's revelations are being everywhere read throughout Switzerland, yet not a single leading German-Swiss newspaper has thought it worth while to devote a leading article to them, scarcely even a paragraph. The French-Swiss press has, of course, had long articles on the subject.

Revelations Impress Swiss.

Nevertheless, I hear that Prince Lichnowsky's revelations, which were published in German by Orell Füssli of Zurich and in French by Atar of Geneva, quickly run into a second edition and are still selling by thousands. To show how distasteful this Lichnowsky memorandum is to the German Government I may mention that when it first appeared on sale in Switzerland German agents bought up every copy they could find in the hope that it would not reach the hands of the public. Presumably they thought that the publisher had published only a couple of thousand copies and that, if they bought up these, nothing more would be heard of the obnoxious publication. The publisher, however, advertised the revelations in large type in the Swiss daily press; the public saw the advertisements, and insisted upon reading the revelations. The publisher, I presume, realized Germany's little plot and immediately issued a large new edition, and now every kiosk and every bookshop in Switzerland not directly in the hands of Germans has the Lichnowsky revelations on sale and sells them.

To show what an eye-opener these revelations have been I may quote a Swiss, a Bernese, although not, I admit, a slave to German propaganda. He said to me only two days ago, that he had never yet been able to believe that all the guilt for the war really lay at Germany's door, but the Lichnowsky revelations had opened his eyes and made him see her machinations as he had never done before.

Dr. Mühlon's book, which will undoubtedly open still more eyes, is to be published, I believe, at 3 francs only. Now that I have read through an advance copy, I may say that it is singularly timely confirmation of Prince Lichnowsky's revelations. On certain points, for instance, on which Prince Lichnowsky does not touch or scarcely touches, Dr. Mühlon's evidence is profoundly interesting. For instance, he confirms Germany's having been very anxious to plot with the Pope. An entry in the diary dated Sept. 5, 1914, says:

Schemed for Vatican's Help.

The present schemers are very great sticklers for Roman Catholicism, although they hate it. They reflect, however, that there are a great number of Roman Catholics, and that they must, therefore, possess a great deal of power. In particular, they are sounding the new Pope, and are very anxious about the results, he being reputed to be a political Pontiff, and not a religious one like his predecessor. In the highest quarters in Berlin it is whispered that the Pope is no fool; and that although his personal predilections go toward France, this does not prevent him from realizing political considerations.

The idiots in Germany really seriously believe that they can induce him to side with Germany against France and Belgium, and were in a great hurry to put out feelers, thinking "first come first served." A highly placed personage, a Protestant, told me with inexpressible solemnity, that the Pope was now more important to Germany that any great power, and particularly the present Pope, whom he had known as a Cardinal.

In home politics also the leaders in Germany today attach a great deal of importance to the Roman Catholic Church, in other words, to the Centre Party, not only because the Roman Catholics, being so powerful, can turn the scale in big debates, but also because they are believed to be in favor of the annexation of the Roman Catholic countries in the west. As a matter of fact the Centre Party includes a few mischievous agitators such as Erzberger, who allow themselves to be made use of for carrying out Germany's designs upon Belgium, because whatever may betide they are determined to be somebody.

An interesting confirmation of the extent to which the Germans endeavored to influence the neutral press is the following entry, dated Sept. 25, 1914:

Everywhere the German Government now has its emissaries, whose business it is, not to convince the newspapers of neutral countries, but to bribe them not to write against Germany. No one in Germany will believe that there is a more effective method than bribery. The well-known Reichstag Deputy, Erzberger, rascal that he is, is of great assistance to our Government in this respect. He even writes articles himself, which are afterward said to be distributed by means of Government money; and I remember one particular article of his which began by asserting, without even an attempt at substantiation or proof, that the French had intended to violate Swiss neutrality and had asked Switzerland to allow them to march through her territory upon Germany, but had been prevented from doing so because the Swiss army was mobilized against France only. Any one who does not believe this had better go and read the article in Der Tag.

The Germans, Dr. Mühlon proceeds, under date of Sept. 26, 1914, attempt to explain their unpopularity by alleging that they have not been bribing the foreign press enough—bribing, be it noted, not enlightening it.

Praised "No Quarter" Troops.

Writing on Oct. 5, 1914, Dr. Mühlon remarks that it was just then the fashion to praise the Bavarian troops up to the skies. He himself being a Bavarian can testify to the fact that the Bavarians, perhaps less than any other Germans, know why they are fighting and for what. They were, however, he says, reputed to be the best fighters: they took off their coats so as to be able to hit harder, and they stuck their long pocketknives into everything and everyone coming in their way. "They give no quarter, and therefore ought to be put to fight the British."

Referring on the same date to the terrible stories in circulation about East Prussia and the fighting there against the Russians, Dr. Mühlon states that every one was saying, with entire approval, that not only were the Russians driven into the swamps, but tens of thousands who would have surrendered and tried to struggle out of the morass, were driven in again at the point of the bayonet, until they were drowned or suffocated.

An order was issued to give no quarter, "Too many prisoners could not be used." The cries of the drowning were said to have been heard for days and nights, and not even to have been overpowered by the roar of the cannon. Ninety thousand prisoners were said to have been taken, but far more to have been murdered when they were helplessly imploring for help. Dr Mühlon says that he cannot personally vouch for the truth of this, but that every one in Germany was repeating such stories, and no one uttered a word of regret or indeed did anything but express approval.

It is difficult to summarize such a book as this, abounding as it does in passages of interest. It is, however, an extraordinary confirmation of that great book by a German professor, Dr. Nicolai, "The Biology of War," an English translation of which is soon to be published by the Century Company of New York and a well-known London publisher. And yet Dr. Nicolai had not even written his book when Dr. Mühlon wrote his diary.

74 Casualties in Our Overseas Army, Including 18 Killed and 53 Wounded

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 10.—The War Department today gave out a list of 74 casualties in the American army in France, bringing the total to 7,389. The list included 13 killed in action, 5 died of wounds, 1 died of airplane accident, 46 severely wounded, 7 wounded to a degree undetermined, 1 died of accident or other cause, and 1 died of disease.

Six commissiond officers were named. Captain Charles W. Aikens was wounded in action. Lieutenants John A. Ewing and Edgar Alfred Lawrence were killed in action. Captain John T. Costello and Lieutenant Spencer J. Searls were wounded severely. Lieutenant Elmer D. Macker, previously reported missing, is now reported prisoner.

SUMMARY OF ARMY CASUALTIES TO DATE.

Deaths.	Previously Reported.	Reported June 10.	Total.
Killed in action	742	13	755
Lost at sea	291	0	291
Died of wounds	310	5	315
Accident and other causes	392	2	394
Died of disease	1,192	1	1,193
Total deaths	2,927	21	2,948
Wounded	4,046	53	4,099
Missing (including prisoners)	342	0	342
Grand total	7,315	74	7,389

CASUALTIES MADE PUBLIC JUNE 10.

Casualties made public today, including names of next of kin and emergency addresses, are:

KILLED IN ACTION.

Lieutenants.

EWING, JOHN A.; F. P. Ewing, 56 Lawrence Av., Dorchester, Mass.

LAWRENCE, EDGAR ALFRED; Peter Lawrence, 2,461 Lincoln Av., Chicago.

Corporal.

DICELLO, ANTHONY; Ralph Dicello, 897 Hotel St., Pottsville, Penn.

Privates.

BUCHALTER, SAMUEL; Nathan Buchalter, R. F. D. 4, Colchester, Conn.

FIELDS, CLARENCE; Avery P. Fields, 522 East Winchester Av., Ashland, Ky.

KIRBY, HENRY; John Kirby, Appleton, Wis.

LOERPABEL, GUY; George Loerpabel, Mohler, Ore.

MORGAN, HOWARD; John A. Morgan, Covington, La.

PRINE, JESSE; Bill Prine, Covington, La.

SCHAEFER, OSCAR F. L.; Charles H. Schaefer, 120 Manhattan St., Hazleton, Penn.

SMITH, JOSEPH R.; John T. Smith, R. F. D. 1, Weiser, Idaho.

VOTTA, JOHN; Genevas Votta, Marsiconeri Poterra, Italy.

WRIGHT, GEORGE C.; Mrs. H. L. Wright, Biscoe, N. C.

DIED OF WOUNDS—5.

Privates.

BRUCE, WALTER; Mrs. Annie Fiske, 57 George St., Lowell, Mass.

HORNBY, WILLIAM H.; Joseph Hornby, 58 Holland St., Fall River, Mass.

KALES, GUST; Earl Golke, 3,208 Wall St., Chicago.

KING, JOHN E.; James M. King, R. F. 1, Asheboro, N. C.

WINGET, MAC; Mrs. Arthur Winget, 301 West 6th St., Marysville, Ohio.

DIED OF DISEASE—1

Private.

WALTERMAN, HIC W.; E. W. Walterman, Kamrar, Iowa.

DIED OF AIRPLANE ACCIDENT—1.

Cadet.

MYERS, JEFFERSON O.; Oliver P. Myers, Boonville, Ind.

DIED OF ACCIDENT OR OTHER CAUSE—1.

Private.

LEWIS, ELSIE; Mrs. Nora McVey, 1,004 Fillmore St., Madison, Ind.

WOUNDED IN ACTION, (DEGREE UNDETERMINED—7.

Captain.

AIKINS, CHARLES W.; Mrs. G. W. Aikins, Winterset, Iowa.

Privates.

CARSON, DWIGHT E.; J. C. Carson, Mount Ayer, Iowa.

HEWITT, JAMES W.; Mrs. J. C. Hewitt, Creston, Iowa.

JIRKOVSKI, ANTON; Joe Kipillin, 1,433 C St. West, Cedar Rapids, Iowa.

JONES, LEE; Mrs. E. W. Abel, Andrew, Iowa.

MADDEN, JOSEPH L.; John A. Madden, 1,217 D St., S. W., Washington, D. C.

STANLEY, GLEN; Mrs. Maria Stanley, Box 232, Pittsford, Mich.

WOUNDED SEVERELY—46.

Captain.

COSTELLO, JOHN T.; Mrs. Patrick Costello, 62 Dickinson St., Binghamton, N. Y.

Lieutenant.

SEARLS, SPENCER J.; Mrs. S. W. Searls, 1,925 Marshall Av., Merriam Park, Minn.

Sergeants.

CLARK, MALCOLM C.; Mrs. M. J. Clark, 847 Decatur St., Memphis, Tenn.

FARRELL, JOHN; Mrs. Mary Reilly, 2,894 Eighth Av., New York.

FISKE, DAVID A.; Mrs. A. L. Fiske, 134 South St., Northampton, Mass.

KELLY, JABEZ P.; I. R. Kelly, Smithville, Ga.

McCOOL, ALFRED; Mrs. Mary McCook, Londonderry, Ireland.

MURPHY, WILLIAM P.; Frank Murphy, 78 Harry St., Conshohocken, Penn.

SMITH, CHARLES L.; Mrs. F. M. Buxton, 8 White Av., Brookline, Mass.

QUINN, GERALD W.; Michael Quinn, 751 Union St., Brooklyn.

Corporals.

CANNON, HERMAN; Nels Cannon, 2,810 Polk St., N. E., Minneapolis, Minn.

CORNETT, WINSLOW; Charlie Cornett, Slemp, Ky.

GORDON, WILLIAM; Mrs. A. Gordon, 784 Elton Av., New York City.

HARD, HAROLD L.; Mrs. Sara Hard, Addison, Mich.

JOHNSON, MERLE H.; Mrs. Mabel Turner, Moore's Hill, Ind.

KRAEMER, ROY J.; Peter Kraemer, 74 East McWilliam St., Fond du Lac, Wis.

Privates.

BLAKE, EARL C.; John Blake, Metz, Ind.

BROWN, THOMAS P.; Mrs. Amelia Brown, 2 Mechanics St., Allston, Mass.

CASALE, JOHN; Vincent Casale, 311 East 11th St., New York.

CAGLE, CROFFORD; John A. Cagle, R. F. D. 6, Horton, Texas.

CONNELL, DENNIS; Mrs. Bridget Connell, care Mrs. John Walsh, 914 South Prospect St., Nanticoke, Penn.

CROWNRICH, JOSEPH R.; Mrs. L. J. De Lee, Hamburg, Ark.

DUNN, WALTER; John Dunn, Homer City, Penn.

EMSHWILLER, ERROLL E.; Emery Emshwiller, R. F. D. 2, Le Roy, Mich.

FRANKLIN, WILLARD; Samuel Peterson, Green Mountain, N. C.

FRANTZ, RUSSELL H.; Chester E. Frantz, 467 Race St., Catasauqua, Penn.

GARBER, ARTHUR; Oscar Garber, 500 West 176th St., New York.

GIBSON, VIRGIL T.; Mrs. T. U. Gibson, Victor, Mont.

GOODWIN, PATRICK J.; Mrs. Elisabeth Valliere, 940 Essex St., Lawrence, Mass.

GREENWALD, WALTER; Mrs. Marie Greenwald, 1,616 North Paulina St., Chicago.

GUERRIN, EARL M.; Mrs. E. R. Jorrman, East Jordan, Mich.

HAGERTY, LEE C.; Fred Jones, East 1st St., Spencer, Iowa.

HAYES, CHARLES H.; Herman Hayes, 910 Willis St., Syracuse, N. Y.

HITZEROTH, LORENZ C.; Mrs. Mary Hitzeroth, 3,788 22d St., San Francisco.

LEAVITT, CLINTON J.; Mrs. Annie Leavitt, R. F. D. 1, Cambridge, Me.

McALLISTER, WILLIAM; Mrs. W. G. McAllister, R. F. D. 1, Marysville, Ohio.

McDANIEL, STEPHEN A.; Mrs. Lorena A. McDaniel, Kingwood, W. Va.

McGREE, COARLUSS J.; James McGee, 1,004 East Mahoning St., Punxsutawney, Penn.

McKINNEY, CLYDE; Mrs. Emma Cox, Morgan, Texas.

MULCAHY, JOSEPH; John Ryan, 121 Prospect St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

NESTA, MICHAEL; Miss Carrie Nesta, Rignano, Capitanata, Italy.

NICHOLS, EARL; Mrs. May Nichols, 222 East Market St., Bloomington, Ill.

PABST, AUGUST C.; Mrs. John Saam, 801 Herbert St., Syracuse, N. Y.

PALAZZO, AMEDEO; William Palazzo, 10 Prospect Hill, Natick, R. I.

SAUNDERS, FREDERICK H.; Mrs. M. A. Saunders, 22 Crescent St., Cambridge, Mass.

ZENZ, LEONARD M.; Mrs. W. D. Willis, R. F. D. 1, Box 63, Beaver Dam, Wis.

PRISONER—1.

(Previously reported missing.)

Lieutenant.

MACKEY, ELMER D.; David A. Mackey, 2,212 Bowman Av., McKeesport, Penn.

K. OF C. EXPANDS AID TO SOLDIERS ABROAD

Officers Tell of Organization's Recreation Plans Among Expeditionary Forces.

ALL WORK IN HARMONY

Supreme Director Declares That the Separate Relief Agencies Co-ordinate Their Efforts.

William J. Mulligan, Supreme Director of the Knights of Columbus, and the Rev. P. J. McGivney, supreme chaplain, have returned to New York after a tour of three months in France, on which they visited every point where units of the American Expeditionary Force are stationed and directed a wide expansion of the organization's recreation work in France, expending some $2,000,000 in obtaining property at embarkation ports and other centres for the erection of Knights of Columbus huts.

Forty-five of these huts were contracted for, the majority now being in operation, and in Paris 16 Place de la Madeleine was leased and equipped for Knights of Columbus headquarters in France. The Knights, who have received General Pershing's cordial approval of their work, are operating three recreation buildings at the headquarters of the Expeditionary Forces, and the French Government has placed special facilities at their disposal for the purchase of automobiles and other materials necessary for their recreation work.

The French Government also assigned fifty English-speaking soldier-priests to assist the corps of chaplains maintained abroad by the organization and 100 additional soldier-priests will be so assigned in the near future. The French people, and in particular the French clergy and hierarchy, are enthusiastic over the work, and in an audience with Cardinal Amette, Archbishop of Paris, and Cardinal Andrieu, Archbishop of Bordeaux, Father McGivney was assured that every effort would be made to aid the Knights of Columbus in its work for the American soldiers.

All Agencies Co-operate.

Mr. Mulligan and Father McGivney declared that the outstanding feature of all war relief work being done for the American forces was the effective co-operation of all effort. In places where the Red Cross or the Y. M. C. A. and the Salvation Army are not established and the Knights of Columbus have a hut and secretaries, these facilities are turned over to them when they need them, and the Red Cross and the Y. M. C. A. and the Salvation Army reciprocate in turn. There are 175 Knights of Columbus secretaries now in France, and out of the 1,500 volunteers who responded to the recent appeal for workers abroad selections are being made and contingents dispatched as quickly as the necessary arrangements can be made.

Father McGivney and Mr. Mulligan were guests of the French Government in an inspection of the French and American fronts previous to the great German offensive. They report that the American troops are in fine fettle and eager to get into action and that their high morale enheartens their allied comrades-in-arms. The American soldiers are well fed, well cared for, and in the best of spirits.

Lawrence O. Murray, former Controller of the Currency and Assistant Secretary of Commerce and Labor, who offered his services to the Knights of Columbus for work abroad, has been appointed Deputy Overseas Commissioner, resigning his position in the executive section of the United States Signal Corps to undertake the work. He will go abroad with Dr. E. W. Buckley of St. Paul, Supreme Physician, and John J. McGraw of Ponca City, Okla., who will supervise hygienic and business arrangements connected withe order's war work.

LOSSES IN MARINE CORPS.

Summary of 396, Probably Exclusive of Recent Fighting.

WASHINGTON, June 10.—A summary given out today at Marine Corps headquarters shows a total of seventy-eight deaths in the Marine Corps in France from the time the forces landed until the day the dispatch was sent. The number of wounded was 396. One man was reported missing and one a prisoner.

It was not believed the recapitulation covered any of the very recent fighting in which the Marines have been engaged. The figures, as announced, follow:

DEATHS.

Killed in action	27
Died of wounds in action	31
Died of disease	15
Accidentally killed	2
Died of self-inflicted wounds	3
Total deaths	78

WOUNDED.

Seriously wounded in action	23
Slightly wounded in action	373
Total wounded	396
In hands of the enemy	1
Missing	1
Grand total	476

The following marine casualties reported by the Comanding General of the American Expeditionary Forces were announced today:

KILLED IN ACTION—3.

Sergeant.

DIVINE, LOUIS S.; Queen Madigan, General Delivery, Vallejo, Cal.

Privates.

TODD, LEE ROY; Sarah Sabina Todd, Concord, Ga.

BROCK, JOE McKINLEY; George Milton Brock, 35 Troop St., Lagrange, Ga.

RESCUE NAVY FLIERS.

Men in Disabled Hydroplane Fall Into the Sea.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., June 10.—Two navy fliers in a hydroplane that had become disabled and had fallen into the sea on Sunday evening off the coast of Barnegat were rescued tonight by a submarine chaser. The men, who had been without food and water for twenty-four hours, were suffering from lack of sleep and nourishment, and were hurried to Barnegat City for relief. The damaged plane was towed to this city for repairs.

A pilot and an observer, whose names were not announced, started the flight from the naval base at Cape May, and had gone about forty miles when the engine ceased to work properly. They tried to reach the coast, but increasing difficulty with the motor finally caused the plane to drop. The aviators took to the combination boat and waited for help. Although in no immediate danger of drowning, they were buffeted around by a heavy sea that compelled continual watchfulness to prevent being swamped.

It was shortly after 6 o'clock tonight when Lieutenant H. J. Bowes, commander of Submarine Chaser 209, saw the plane a mile distant and soon picked the men up. All day yesterday the men had made all sorts of signals of distress, they said, with anything available, but could attract no attention from the few vessels that passed some distance eastward. Just before the rescue rain gave them a little fresh water.

NEW YORK MEN WOUNDED.

Several Soldiers from Here Named in Casualty List.

Corporal William Gordon, reported seriously wounded in yesterday's casualty list, is a brother of Archibald Gordon of 784 Elton Avenue, the Bronx. Gordon is a native of Newfoundland, and came to New York three years ago. He is in the First Regiment of Engineers of the regular army, and sailed for France last August. Gordon, who is 6 feet 1 inch in height and 25 years old, was an engineer in the employ of the subway when he enlisted last year.

Sergeant John Farrell is a brother of Mrs. John Reilly of 2,894 Eighth Avenue. He was in the United States Merchant Marine Service on the Pacific when this country entered the war. He resigned and went to Toledo, Ohio, where he enlisted in the regular army. He is in the machine-gun company of the 26th Infantry. A telegram to his sister stated that he was wounded on May 28. He has two brothers, one of whom was recently honorably discharged from the army because of disability. The other brother is in the Marine Corps.

Sergeant Gerald W. Quinn, wounded severely, enlisted in the regular army last year. His parents live at 751 Union Street, Brooklyn. The father of the wounded soldier is seriously ill, and has not been told that his son was wounded. Sergeant Quinn is 25 years old and is in the Engineers.

Private Garber, seriously wounded, is only 19 years old. He is a son of Mr. and Mrs. Eli Garber of 500 West 176th Street. Garber enlisted in the regular army when he was 16 years old, and was in one of the regiments that General Pershing led into Mexico in 1916. He went to France with the 1st Division of regulars.

Private John Mulcahey, also reported severely wounded, whose address is given in the casualty list as 121 Prospect Street, Brooklyn, is not known at that address. A mistake in address is also made in the case of Private John Casale, who is not known at 311 East Eleventh Street, New York.

Captain Charles W. Aikens of Winterset, Iowa, reported wounded, is the commanding officer of Company A of the 168th Infantry of the Rainbow Division. He is the second officer of this company reported wounded in two days. The other was Lieutenant William E. Severe of Brooklyn.

Mr. and Mrs. William R. Bodenstadt of 1,777 Radford Street, Yonkers, received a telegram from the War Department last night announcing the death in action on May 29 of their son Lieutenant Wilmer K. Bodenstadt of the 28th Infantry. Lieutenant Bodenstadt was a graduate of New York University, and after attending a Plattsburg camp in 1917 went to France last August. He was 26 years old.

WON DISTINCTION ON MARNE

Captains Green and Wellage Are Both in the Regulars.

An Associated Press cablegram printed in yesterday's TIMES stated that in the recent fighting on the Marne Captain James O. Green of Wisconsin and Captain George F. Wellage of Eagle Pass, Texas, had distinguished themselves, and added that "they are attached to regiments which deserve equal credit with the marines for stopping the German onrush to Paris."

It was stated that Wellage smoked out a machine gun nest, killed a German officer in combat, and then captured a second officer whom he had wounded. Captain Green's company surprised and killed all the Germans in another machine gun nest.

Both of these officers are in regular army regiments. According to the Army Register of 1916 Captain James O. Green of Wisconsin is 59 years old and a West Pointer of the class of 1882. He was retired from active service in 1897 as a result of "disability in line of duty, due to wounds received in battle." It is understood that he re-entered the service immediately after Congress declared war.

Captain Wellage is one of the young officers of the regular army commissioned since the country entered the war.

Swift & Company's sales of Beef in New York City for the week ending Saturday, June 8th, averaged as follows: Domestic Beef, 23.73 cents per pound.—Advt.

$100,000,000 CONCERN TO BUILD AIRCRAFT

Bill for Federal-Controlled Corporation Introduced in Congress at Ryan's Request.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 10.—At the request of John D. Ryan, in charge of aircraft production, Senator Chamberlain, Chairman of the Committee on Military Affairs, today introduced a bill for the creation of a $100,000,000 corporation to handle airplane construction.

The purpose of the measure is to speed up still further the production of airplanes for the American Army and to put the whole matter on a strictly business basis. Under Senator Chamberlain's bill, the new corporation is to be Government controlled, and is to have the most complete charge of aviation from the production angle.

Mr. Ryan's reason for requesting passage of such a measure by Congress is said to have been his belief, after a careful survey of the situation, that in no other way could he so effectively organize for speedy production, at the lowest cost compatible with good results, as under a corporation charter.

The Military Affairs Committee is to consider the measure at once, and is expected to report it without delay.

The Aircraft Sub-Committee, which has just returned from a tour of the principal aircraft factories, will immediately begin hearings. The committee, though greatly encouraged at the progress now being made in production of battle planes, wishes to learn why contracts were not let sooner, when the money was available so early. In one case, the committee found, contracts were not given until January or February of this year. The company concerned is one of the best equipped and most important and is now turning out completed planes with the Liberty motor at a satisfactory rate of speed.

RYAN SEES 2 FALL TO DEATH

Watches Air Flight at Curtiss Field When Machine Crashes to Earth.

BUFFALO, N. Y., June 10.—Philip D. Rader of San Francisco and Robert Connor of Los Angeles were killed by the fall of an airplane at the Curtiss aviation field here today. Rader was one of the oldest fliers in this country. He served with the British Flying Corps in 1914 and 1915, returning to the United States to become an instructor. Connor was a student.

The accident occurred after Rader had taken the plane to a height of about 2,000 feet and had performed several difficult manoeuvres. Observers suddenly saw one of the wings of his machine give way. Rader brought the damaged plane to within 500 feet of the ground, when it turned nose down and plunged to the earth. The machine took fire and was destroyed.

John D. Ryan, head of the Aircraft Production Board, was on the Curtiss Field when the accident happened. He had come here to examine the Curtiss factories and speed up production. He said that the flight had not been arranged for his coming, but having been told that trial flights were being made daily at the field, he went out to see them.

"It was an unfortunate occurrence," said Mr. Ryan of the accident. "I understand that the machine had made several succesful flights and was satisfactory to the men using it this afternoon. Just what caused the accident I am not prepared to say. It is a matter for the experts to pass upon."

Mr. Ryan left Buffalo this afternoon by boat for Detroit.

ABERDEEN, Miss., June 10.—Lieutenant Clarke Owen of Lansing, Mich., stationed at Payne Field, West Point, Miss., was instantly killed and a flying companion seriously injured late today, when their airplane side-slipped and fell about 100 feet near Muldon, Miss. Aviation authorities at Payne Field declined to make public the name of the injured flyer.

ADJUTANT PRINCE RETURNS.

Aviator Says Men at Front Have Implicit Confidence in Foch.

Adjutant Frederick H. Prince, Jr., son of a Boston banker and brother of Captain Norman Prince, who was killed when flying for the French about a year ago, arrived in New York yesterday after two and a half years of active service with the French fliers on the western front. He has been honorably discharged because of defective vision, but expects to put his experience at the service of the Government.

While the aviator, who two weeks ago was at the front, declined to go into details, he said that precautionary measures taken by General Foch had dispelled any apprehension among the fighting men due to the repeated German attempts to break through. He declared that all the men had implicit faith in the Generalissimo and in the victory which they were certain would follow the gradual development of his plans.

The American Army, Adjutant Prince said, was performing marvelous work in every department of service in which it had been placed. He declared that the keenness of the men for battle could not be overestimated, and that 1,100 men of a certain American division, after getting a grant of a week's rest from the trenches, petitioned in a body to be allowed to "stick it out" on the firing line.

Adjutant Prince declined to discuss the progress of the American air program in France. He said, however, that official reports to the forces in France were that the Liberty motor had exceeded expectations.

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Safest Investment in the World.

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The Annalist Open Market offers bonds and stocks of municipalities, Canadian issues, public utilities, railroads and industrials. All unquoted elsewhere. Bid and offered prices given, and names of firms offering. The Annalist, 10 cents, on all news stands; $4 a year by mail. Published by The New York Times, Times Square, New York.—Advt.

TROOPS STILL MOVING FAST

Continued from Page 1, Column 4.

English two years to put 1,000,000 men on a battlefield which was quite near them he asserted that the Americans were handicapped by distance and could not do better than the English.

Gaedke's Figures Disproved.

"Of the total strength America could muster," said Colonel Gaedke, "it has been shown that only 500,000 can get to Europe. But when? The Entente leaders have got to expect them before next Autumn—neutral observers say six months later."

Thus, according to Colonel Gaedke, we were due to have 500,000 men in France not earlier than the coming Autumn, and perhaps not before next Spring.

A cable dispatch received by the State Department today quotes the Tages Zeitung of May 31 as saying:

"Of what avail is the troublesome report of one or more American divisions, when in one day of attack several enemy divisions are destroyed? American help is a drop in a hot fire."

The Hamburger Korrespondent of June 1 said: "The English and French war parties have staked their last cards on American help. Undoubtedly there are about 300,000 Americans in France, where they are behaving as conquerors at the cost of poor France, learning modern warfare, and stimulating hopes of American help."

The same newspaper on June 2 stated that "the American people and opposition press are revealing discouragement. Wilson's policy of might is threatened with collapse, and high-flown speeches are intended to conceal the fiasco."

Reception to Blue Devils.

The reception to the Blue Devils was in the presence of French Ambassador Jusserand, military officers of the American, French, and British Governments, and a large crowd. Three military airplanes did stunts over the Washington Monument during the ceremonies. Ambassador Jusserand in an eloquent speech paid the highest praise to the determination, courage, and self-sacrifice of the American Government and people.

Secretary Baker's speech was as follows:

"Your Excellency, soldiers of France, ladies and gentlemen:

"This is a significant occasion in a significant place. If the spirit of George Washington, whose memory is commemorated by this superb monument, could look down from it today he would imagine that the soldiers of France, who aided his struggling arms in the establishment of liberty and independence in this country, were keeping guard over the monument of his success.

"And when he learned that in the flight of time the great principles for which he struggled had been brought to issue, and were being decided in an armed conflict on the western front, as we call it, and that France was there in arms associated with the soldiers of Great Britain and Italy, and that hundreds of thousands of the descendants of his own warriors and of the people of the country which he made free were there in active military co-operation with them, I can imagine that his spirit would feel that blessing had descended upon his efforts and that his success was a real and enduring contribution to freedom everywhere.

"You soldiers of France came to this country in order that the people of America might see with their own eyes in your persons the kind of men who have written a new page in the record of human heroism and success. You are welcomed in this country from one end of it to the other. The hearts of our people went out to you and to your people. As the embodiment of the determination, the courage, and the heroism of France you have been accepted and received. And now you are about to go back to France.

"Nearly all of you, I am told, are battle-scarred veterans. You have heard the artillery preparation, you have heard the drum-fire and the barrage, you have carried your swords and bayonets in fierce face to face charges, you are members of an army which has never known defeat, and you are representatives of a people who would rather die than not be free.

"You are going back to your country—still, thank God, your own—and when you get there you will find that the small beginning of our army which you left there has grown into a mighty manifestation. When you left France the American army was there in small representation, but now more than 700,000 Americans have sailed from these shores to carry back to your army and your people the encouragement and the assistance which Lafayette and Rochambeau brought to America in the early and struggling days of American freedom. They are there learning from you, emulating the virtues which you exemplify, learning the art of war as you have learned it, in the hard school of strenuous experience.

"There they are united with you, sometimes brigaded in your divisions, sometimes fitted into your army corps by divisions of American troops; but all of you fighting for a common cause, fighting with an indiscriminate recklessness of the value of human life as compared with the more eternal value of human liberty, and they and you are about to accomplish the great wonder in the world of winning a victory which will forever set the stamp of mankind's approval upon the true theory of civilization.

"Instead of believing in mere physical force, hereafter we are going to believe in the strength of moral force; instead of divorcing the things of a material character from their moral intent and purpose, we are collecting now for the children of men everywhere a civilization which will rest on moral foundations. We are establishing for the world the rule of righteousness, and when our army, co-operating with your army and those of our other associates, shall have established and set up these great things in the world, they will leave your shores and return home, leaving in your country many new-made friends—well-tried and deeply loved friends.

Bond with the French.

"They will leave behind them, I believe, a recollection in the minds of your people of generous and valorous associates and a better comprehension of liberty in America, which your forefathers helped to establish; and they will bring back to this country, the hundreds of thousands of them, each one a heart full of affection for the virtues of France and the French people, full of admiration for the splendid courage of the soldiers of your army, and with minds filled with a realization of the value of community of feeling and co-operation among free peoples everywhere, both to make and keep the world free and safe.

"I trust you will have a safe and pleasant journey home. I know where your hearts are. They are in the trenches, where danger lies, and no doubt many of you will return to those exhilarating and ennobling experiences which soldiers have. I trust that when this great war ends each of you will be alive and well, to share the glory of your success, and to bid a kindly and friendly farewell to the American soldier who leaves your country to return home in order that, as you speed the parting guests, you may emphasize the emotion, which I have tried to express, that always in the future, as in the past, the French people and the French army, the American people and the American army are copartners in liberty and equality, and valorous defenders of the principles of freedom."

BAKER QUESTIONED ON WOOD'S REMOVAL

Says Action Was for "Purely Military Reasons" Which Will Appear in Due Time.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 10.—Major Gen. Leonard Wood was removed from command of his division on the eve of its departure for France for "purely military reasons," Secretary of War Baker today assured the Senate Military Affairs Committee. The Secretary, who had appeared before the committee to discuss the $12,000,000,000 army bill, was questioned at greater length concerning the department's intentions toward General Wood than concerning the bill.

Mr. Baker was apparently unwilling to answer some of the committee's questions. He stated, however, that the department had not finally decided its course with respect to General Wood, and insisted that the reason for the removal was good and sufficient, as would appear in due time. Committee members said that the Secretary, who testified in executive session, gave them no definite idea what he had in mind or what the military reasons were.

In a brief discussion of the Army bill, Mr. Baker indicated that he shortly would present supplementary estimates, which would considerably increase the total. He also recommended an amendment to care for General William Crozier, formerly Chief of Ordnance, and General Sharpe, formerly Quartermaster General. Both are members of the War Council, although recent orders with respect to General Crozier would put him in charge of a department of the army at home.

Action by Congress would in effect be an official recognition of the removal of these Generals from their posts as heads of bureaus. Mr. Baker wants them assigned to home duties. His position is taken to indicate that he has become convinced that neither General is able to meet the demands a modern war makes for business organizations in supplying armies with food, clothing and weapons.

The elevation of the two Generals to the War Council followed last Winter's investigation of their bureaus by the Senate Military Affairs Committee. In both bureaus, particularly in General Sharpe's, the committee found a lack of up-to-date methods, and a great deal of red tape. General Sharpe, it was brought out, virtually had nothing to do with making contracts for his division, but appeared to be forced to accept whatever contracts were suggested for him by the Council of National Defense.

STORE CLOSES THIS SATURDAY AT NOON

In the Franklin Simon Boys' Shops

A Great Value In

Boys' Outing Suits

Shirt, Knickerbockers and Belt

OF WASHABLE OLIVE KHAKI DRILL

For Boys—7 to 16 years

$3.95

THIS is a very sensible combination for the boy who spends his time in the open, and it is as serviceable as it is sensible, for the fabric is full of hard wear. And the price is very exceptional.

Boys' Wash Suits

$1.95 to $7.50

Fast Colors—Sizes 2 to 10 years

The Models that you want
The Materials that will wear
The values you are looking for

Boys' Shops—Fifth Floor

Franklin Simon & Co.

Fifth Avenue—37th and 38th Streets

FOUNDED 1880 LONDON

DE PINNA

Young Men's white buckskin rubber soled Oxfords. Sizes 6 to 10. Formerly $12.00.

Sale Price, $7.75

Owing to a typographical error, the above price appeared as $.75 in The New York Times of Monday, June 10th.

5th Avenue at 50th Street

Why Kangaroo for a Gentleman's Shoe?

GENUINE Australian Kangaroo makes a light, cool, comfortable Summer Shoe. It feels as soft as kidskin, wears as long as calfskin, and polishes like patent leather.

WANTS GREAT UNION TO DOMINATE EUROPE

German Vice Chancellor Proposes to Link Russia and Poland with Central Powers.

WOULD ABOLISH FRONTIERS

Scheme Includes Unified Foreign Policy and Fusion of Army Organization.

AMSTERDAM, June 10.—Permanent economic and military union between Germany and Austria-Hungary, "with the gradual disappearance of customs duties and frontiers," is proposed by Friedrich von Payer, Imperial Vice Chancellor of Germany, in a statement published in the Neue Freie Presse of Vienna and quoted in the Vossische Zeitung of Berlin.

Included in this scheme of a middle and Eastern Europe under the domination of the Central Powers are Russia, Poland, Bulgaria, and Turkey.

The Vice Chancellor said that, with this union once effected, the peace of Europe would be in the hands of the Teutonic Allies, the settlement of vexing problems arising from the war would be made easier, and the solution of internal questions would also be facilitated.

Wants "Great United Region."

Herr von Payer's statement was in part as follows:

"The present form of the alliance is inadequate. In view of the fact that vital questions are concerned, the duration of the alliance must not depend continually on the feelings at the moment. Successive treaties of short duration lapse. The union must be so intimate that the idea of separation practically would be out of the question and the centre of gravity of the alliance must be laid in an economic union."

After explaining why such a union offered bright prospects, Herr von Payer said that all these advantages would be increased if Poland and the northern border States were joined economically with the Central Empires. They would be enhanced enormously if, in a loose form, Russia and Bulgaria and, perhaps, Turkey, also participated. The Vice Chancellor continued:

"All must finally become a great united region of intercourse with uniform interests. Concurrently with the gradual disappearance of customs duties and frontiers, there must be unification or a far-reaching rapprochement of economic legislation, especially trade and industrial tariffs and the care of labor. Certain forms of indirect taxation must be outlined similarly and railways, waterways, and other means of communication must be made to serve the common interests.

Seeks Unified Foreign Policy.

"Such co-operation, however, is only to be thought of in conjunction with the maintenance of the political independence of the empires concerned, while mutual consideration and united action in connection with questions of foreign policy are necessary.

"Political co-operation must be supported by an understanding on military questions. If the States are bound together by a treaty of protection, they must bear proportionately the burdens of this protection, and all would then have an identical interest in the simplification and appropriate extension of military institutions.

"The experiences of the present war have shown what similiar training in arming, equipment and supply systems mean in facilitating the conduct of a war and what difficulties their absence has entailed. The military authorities would easily come to an understanding of what is necessary in this direction.

"It would be, indeed, fine if general world disarmament would be reached with the conclusion of peace. Let us take a stand for the present, however, on facts and make the alliance complete.

Considers Group Invincible.

Once Germany and Austria-Hungary are economically and politically united, who in the world would have the courage, whether alone or with others, to run against this bloc, especially when the war preparations of the allied empires are unified, when France is weakened to such a degree as she appears today to have no idea of; when czaristic Russia can be neither a menace to its enemies nor a protection for political States which play the rôle of perpetual disturbers of the peace and intriguers; when the northern border States are the military followers of Germany; when Poland is allied to the Central Empires and when neither starvation in the Central Powers nor dissension between them can longer be counted upon.

"The peace of Europe will then rest in the hands of united Germany and Austria-Hungary, and will be in good hands. With every economic and political agreement that takes place between the new alliance and the Balkan States, or even with Turkey, the importance of the bloc and consequently its guarantee of peace, still further increases.

"That is the road by which we in Germany, with Austria-Hungary, will eventually arrive, if not at immediate disarmament, nevertheless at a substantial lessening of our armament burden."

Emphasizes Inclusion of Poland.

The Vice Chancellor said that the Polish question could be solved only in connection with the German-Austro-Hungarian question or vice versa. In whatever form Poland might in the future seek and find its attachment with the Central Powers, one thing was certain, that the attachment "would be easier if Germany and Austria-Hungary are politically, economically, militarily, and permanently united than if the present state of affairs is retained or even if there is a possibility that in future complete separation should be threatened."

He maintained that the solution of the whole matter must be on broad lines and effected quickly. He concluded:

"The fateful hour has struck for Germany and Austria-Hungary, and, therefore, assuredly also for Europe."

New Ties With Bulgaria and Turkey.

LONDON, June 10.—German newspapers which have reached London report the entry of Bulgaria and Turkey into the German-Austrian alliance as an accomplished fact. The Frankfurter Zeitung says that the treaty with Bulgaria includes a number of financial and commercial provisions, under which Bulgaria is liable to supply all German requirements of coal and copper from Serbian mines lying within territory actually occupied by the Bulgarian Army, and also to construct a canal leading from the Danubian Narrows at the iron gates to the Bulgarian frontier.

As compensation Bulgaria has received a promise of the Valley of the Morava and a common frontier with Austria-Hungary.

THREE DIED WITH BULLOCK.

Details of Brooklyn Captain's Death at Front Received.

Friends of Captain Harry A. Bullock in the executive offices of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company yesterday received further details of his death in France on Memorial Day. The German aviator's bomb which caused the fatality also killed Colonel Bertram T. Clayton, Divisional Quartermaster, and former Brooklyn Congressman; Rufus T. Montgall, and a French army officer.

In a brick villa behind the American lines near Montdidier the four men were discussing a plan for supplying fresh drinking water to American troops in the first-line trenches. Emptied wine casks had been used for transportation of the water, but these receptacles were so large that they made easy targets for scouting German airmen.

Captain Bullock, who was an Assistant Divisional Quartermaster, had conceived the idea of utilizing empty and thoroughly cleansed gasoline tanks. The conferees were working out the details of this plan when the explosion occurred.

The bomb blew out one side of the building, practically cutting the structure in half. Only that part of the villa in which Captain Bullock and the others were seated was destroyed. Even mirrors and window panes in the other half remained unbroken. The force of the explosion drove a chair in which Montgall was seated through the floor of the conference room and into the basement.

Impressive ceremonies marked the burial in a nearby cemetery of the victims of the bomb. Many American and French officers, as well as hundreds of French and American men of the ranks attended the funeral.

Captain Bullock was Secretary of the New York Municipal Railway Corporation, a subsidiary of the B. R. T., before joining the army, and also had been for more than ten years a reporter for THE NEW YORK TIMES.

TRIBUTE TO CAPT. BULLOCK.

Institution Honors Former Times Man Killed in France.

The Brooklyn Institution for Safety at its meeting yesterday adopted the following resolution on the death in France of Captain Harry A. Bullock, formerly a member of THE NEW YORK TIMES staff:

"The Directors and members of the Brooklyn Institution for Safety learned with deep regret of the death of Captain Harry A. Bullock, who was recently killed by an aerial bomb while gallantly serving his country at the front in France. As Secretary and Executive Manager of the institution from the time of its organization to that of his enlistment it was to his earnestness, ability, and force of character that the success which the institution has attained is largely due and to which very many people, particularly the children of Brooklyn, are indebted.

"Captain Bullock's engaging personality and unselfish devotion to the purpose for which the institution was formed endeared him to all who came into contact with him and we feel that his loss is that of a personal friend. He was patriotic to the core. Anticipating the present conflict, he prepared himself at Plattsburg before it came upon us, to serve his country if it should need his assistance, and when this occurred, he promptly abandoned his life work to enlist in defense of our liberties, a cause in which his experience and ability enabled him to render valuable service.

"In doing this he gave his life nobly and ungrudgingly. The people of this city and particularly those of Brooklyn, will cherish and revere his memory, and his example will prove an inspiration to our youth who will emulate it and who will demonstrate that he did not die in vain.

"Resolved, That as a slight token of our feeling of pride and sorrow these resolutions be entered at length on the minutes of the institution and that a copy be sent to Captain Bullock's relatives by our President, with an expression of our most sincere sympathy to them in the sad loss they have sustained."

General George W. Wingate, Chairman of the institution, presided, and the resolutions were presented by Howard S. Hadden, Vice President. Others who spoke in praise of Captain Bullock were Colonel T. S. Williams of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company, Alderman Arnon L. Squiers, Miss Jessie Bancroft, and Frank H. Parsons.

MAIL 3 MILES UP IN AIR.

Lieut. Culver Carried Pouches Weighing About 85 Pounds.

BELMONT PARK, QUEENS, L. I., June 10.—Lieutenant Culver reported at the Aerial Mail Station here today, when he arrived with the air mail from Washington and Philadelphia, that in his flight southward on Saturday he made an altitude of nearly 18,000 feet, carrying his pouches of mail which weighed about eighty-five pounds. He added that he could have gone higher, but found it was cold enough where he was.

Lieutenant Culver arrived at Belmont Park at 2:35 P. M., making the distance between Philadelphia and here in fifty-five minutes. He brought 150 pounds of mail, and Lieutenant Millar took about the same when he left here at 12:07 P. M. with the southbound mail. In Boston there was rain, and Lieutenant Webb, who had been waiting for propitious circumstances for his return flight, was again disappointed, and reported late this afternoon that he did not expect to start.

Superintendent of Mails E. M. Norris said yesterday, in regard to the suggestion printed in THE NEW YORK TIMES from an American woman in Paris, that it was entirely feasible for airplane mail to be dropped on the roof of the New York Post Office, provided the high buildings of the city would permit the airplanes to fly sufficiently low, but that mail could not be picked up by machines starting to Washington.

"Some time ago," he said, "representatives from two airplane factories measured the roof of the Post Office and said that it was practicable for airplanes to start and alight there. They wanted a fifty-thousand-dollar apparatus built, something like a merry-go-round, by which the airplanes could be spun around until their propellers attained sufficient speed and then be released. If airplanes could start directly from the Post Office and a light there, about an hour could be saved in each direction between New York and Washington."

MEXICANS KILL U. S. OFFICER

Four Soldiers Who Crossed the Rio Grande with Him Captured.

BROWNSVILLE, Texas, June 10.—Lieutenant David J. Schalle, 16th United States Cavalry, was killed last night by Mexican troops on the Mexican side of the Rio Grande. Four men in Lieutenant Schalle's party are held prisoner in Matamores, but are expected to be delivered to United States authorities today.

The officer and his men had crossed the river to search for the body of a soldier who was drowned Sunday. In the darkness a Mexican patrol was encountered. Not knowing the reason for the presence of the American soldiers the Mexicans fired, killing Lieutenant Schalle.

The Mexican commanding officer has given Colonel H. J. Slocum, district commander, assurances that the affair was due to a misunderstanding.

Unexpected guests get an unexpected treat when the ice box holds

Club Cocktails

ready to serve, ready to please; blended to a charm and smooth as silk.

PROPOSES BIG TAX ON ALL NECESSARIES

Professor Sprague Says Masses Should Pay Their Portion of the War's Expenses.

NOVEL INCOME TAX ALSO

Additional Emergency Impost of 10 Per Cent., with Choice of Investment in Economy Bonds.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 10.—Novel and radical means of raising revenues for war expenditures were offered to the Ways and Means Committee today by Dr. Oliver M. W. Sprague, Professor of Banking at Harvard University. The committee, which continued its public hearings while waiting for definite figures from the Treasury Department on incomes and excess profits without which the committee cannot proceed to the writing of a scientific revenue bill, is hearing persons who have suggestions to present or protests to make against any proposed system of taxation.

The striking thing about the hearings, which have been in progress for nearly a week, is the absence of men of business. Representatives of business interests upon which the great burden of taxation necessarily will fall have failed to appear and have not requested to be heard. The hearings have been devoted chiefly to arguments by students of taxation and economists, and while many of the points brought forth by these have been interesting, members of the committee say they fall chiefly in the theoretic class and fail of practical application.

In appearing before the committee today for more than an hour Professor Sprague elaborated upon a number of theories of taxation and greatly impressed the members with the novelty of his ideas and his forceful presentation.

Three Plans Submitted.

Three plans of taxation for the $8,000,000,000 bill were advanced by Professor Sprague as follows:

That the war excess profits taxes should follow the system in operation in England, namely the imposition of a tax of 80 per cent. on the war profits, which should be compared with the profits of a normal year before the war.

That there should be a heavy tax on necessaries, because such a tax would fall upon the masses and they, too, should pay their portion of the war's expenses.

Luxuries, in which automobiles are included, should have a stiff tax imposed upon them.

The income tax should be heavy, and in addition to the present income tax there should be an emergency income tax of 10 per cent. on the entire income, which would not be collected if the taxpayer bought economy bonds to the value of 10 per cent. of his income. These bonds are to be similar to Liberty bonds except that they are to be registered and non-transferable and subject to call by the Government at the end of any year.

Professor Sprague said that the laboring class, representing 10 per cent. of the people of the country, were better off in a financial way now than a year ago, while the middle class, or those receiving salaries, were worse off than a year ago by reason of the fact that salaries have not increased with the leaps in the wages paid for manual labor.

"There is no reason why the laboring man should not assume his part of the cost of this war along with the very rich, who are making increased profits," said Professor Sprague. "For that reason I would place a heavy tax on necessaries."

He said that this tax on necessaries would tend to reduce consumption and would prevent the retailer passing more than the tax along to the consumer. For instance, a tax of one or two cents on tea, he said, would be passed on, with an addition of about five cents. But if the Government made the tax 25 cents a pound, as it was in England, the retailer could not pass along to the consumer anything more than the tax, plus a reasonable profit.

Other consumption taxes recommended by Professor Sprague included these:

A tax of 10 cents a pound on coffee and cocoa.

A tax of 36 cents a pound on tobacco.

A tax of $1.50, instead of $3, on a barrel of beer, and a tax on substitutes for beer of about half this amount.

A tax of $2 a barrel on wheat flour.

A tax of 2 or 3 cents a pound on sugar.

Asked whether he actually considered beer and tobacco necessities of life, the witness said that he would not class them strictly such, but, as they were rather generally used, he had placed them among the articles of consumption which might readily be taken as necessaries because of their wide use.

Would Tax Shirts and Pajamas.

Professor Sprague said that he would place a very stiff tax on luxuries, including shirts which cost over $1.50 and pajamas costing more than $2. In France, he said, there was a stiff tax on pajamas which sold for more than $16 a pair.

"One reason I have for taxing luxuries high is that a heavy tax would lessen the demand, and labor used in their manufacture would be set free to enter necessary production lines," said the witness. "As evidence of the large possibilities of securing additional labor and materials for war purposes, a few concrete examples of conditions in particular industries and occupations perhaps will be helpful. Consider first the pleasure automobile. There has been little, if any, diminution of the consumption of gasoline and very few chauffeurs have been dispensed with.

"Chauffeurs as a class have mechanical instincts and many possess not a little mechanical skill. All of them could be usefully employed in connection with our shipbuilding program or in allied occupations. The country needs the discontinuance of such use of this part of its limited supply of labor. In any event it will be discontinued in the course of time. Far more progress would already have been made in this direction if the war revenue act recently passed by Congress had included a tax of $10 a month, rising by stages to $50 a month, on all employers of chauffeurs for other than commercial purposes."

In addition to urging such a tax on employers of chauffeurs Professor Sprague advised that a tax of 20 to 25 cents a gallon be imposed on gasoline used for pleasure cars.

Another luxury tax he advised was 20 per cent. on hotel rooms costing over $2.50, and 20 per cent. tax on meals costing more than $1. A stamp tax on checks, which might be graduated, was also suggested by the witness.

Asked to make a list of luxuries, Professor Sprague mentioned ofthand jewelry, phonographs, silks, and athletic goods.

A. B. Thomas of Lynchburg, Va., cautioned the committee against a prohibitive tax on business. He said that the tax on war profits could be made so high as to cripple business and cause failures, and there would be no taxpayer to pay the heavy tax rates written on the statute books.

"Take as many feathers as you can out of the goose, but don't kill the animal laying the golden eggs," he said.

Mr. Thomas advocated a tax of one-third of the net income of every business, without regard to capital, uniformly levied, without any exceptions, and a graduated income tax on individuals, the tax running from 5 per cent. for the exemption figure to not exceeding $10,000 annual income, all the way up to 90 per cent. on all personal incomes above $750,000.

$1,761,701,000 VOTED FOR MERCHANT MARINE

House Committee Reports Sundry Civil Bill Which Carries Appropriations of $2,862,752,237.

WASHINGTON, June 10.—An appropriation of $1,761,701,000 for the American Merchant Marine is provided in the Sundry Civil bill reported to the House today by the Appropriations Committee. The measure carries a total of $2,862,752,237 in direct appropriations and the House is expected to add upward of $50,000,000 more.

The vast amount recommended for ships and shipping is $1,282,694,000 less than the Shipping Board requested, but Chairman Sherley explained that receipts from the operation of ships can be devoted to building charges, and that no curtailment of the building program is contemplated.

Of the Shipping Board total $1,438,451,000 is for construction in this country, $55,000,000 is for building American ships abroad, $87,000,000 for establishing shipyards, $60,000,000 for operating ships neretofore acquired, and $6,250,000 for recruiting and instructing ships' officers.

Appropriations recommended for other branches of the Government include $2,915,000 for the Food Administration, $1,681,000 for the Fuel Administration, $1,477,249 for the Coast Guard, and $1,150,000 for the War Industries Board. Reductions were made in appropriations for the Council of National Defense, the Tariff Commission, rivers and harbors contract work, and the Alaskan Railroad.

No provision was made in the bill for the renewal of the President's war emergency fund, of which only about $20,000,000 now remains, and the House is expected to add $50,000,000 for this purpose. Out of the original $100,000,000 fund, allotments were made for the expenses of the Committee on Public Information, but it is proposed now to make a direct appropriation of $2,000,000 for the committee. Chairman Creel has been asked to appear before the Appropriations Committee tomorrow to explain the need for the appropriation.

PREDICTS 25,000,000 SHIP TONS IN 1920

Our Merchant Fleet Will Be the Greatest World Ever Knew, Hurley Asserts.

HAVE 1,400 VESSELS NOW

Building Progressing Rapidly, with Yard Capacity Next Year 13,518,000 Tons.

SOUTH BEND, Ind., June 10.—America in 1920 will have a merchant marine of 25,000,000 deadweight tons, Chairman Hurley of the Shipping Board declared here tonight in an address giving the most complete statement of the nation's shipbuilding program which has yet been made public. He was speaking to the graduates of Notre Dame University.

This great commerce fleet, Mr. Hurley said, the largest ever assembled in the history of the world and involving the expenditure of more than $5,000,000,000, will link the United States to South and Central America by weekly steamer service, which will enable the Latin American countries to utilize their unlimited natural resources in the freest competition with other nations. It also will bridge the Pacific for the transportation of the products of Japan, Russia, China, Australia, and the Orient, and will continue to promote America's trade with Europe.

And with it all, he added, American ships "will serve humanity loyally and unselfishly on the same principles of liberty and justice which brought about the establishment of this republic.

"The vast merchant fleet we are building," said Mr. Hurley, "must become the greatest instrument of international probity, honesty, and square dealing at the close of the war. It must become the vast and vital machine whereby America will prevent the oppression of the weak by the strong, the crushing of right by might."

Next Year 13,518,000 Tons.

Mr. Hurley said he and Director General Schwab of the Emergency Fleet Corporation expected the shipping output this year to exceed 8,000,000 deadweight tons, while next year the nation's tremendous new shipbuilding industry would be capable of turning out 13,518,000 deadweight tons, more than Great Britain, heretofore the greatest builder of ships, has completed in any five years of her history.

"It was before the formation of the present Shipping Board," Mr. Hurley continued, "that Secretary McAdoo insisted that our pioneering upon the seas must in the future be done by an interest having boundless resources, an interest that has a single purpose—the general welfare of the United States, as a whole. Obviously, there is but one such interest, and that is the Government of the United States.

"On the 1st of June we had increased the American-built tonnage to over 3,500,000 deadweight tons of shipping. This gives us a total of more than 1,400 ships, with an approximate total deadweight tonnage of 7,000,000 tons now under the control of the United States Shipping Board.

"In round numbers, and from all sources, we have added to the American flag since our war against Germany began nearly 4,500,000 tons of shipping. We are adding to this tonnage rapidly, and I do not believe I am overoptimistic in saying that our tonnage output will continue to increase, until before this year closes we will be turning out a half million tons each month.

"Our program calls for the building of 1,856 passenger, cargo, and refrigerator ships and tankers, ranging from 5,000 to 12,000 tons each, with an aggregate deadweight of 13,000,000. Exclusive of these, we have 245 commandeered vessels, taken over from foreign and domestic owners, which are being completed by the Emergency Fleet Corporation. These will aggregate a total deadweight tonnage of 1,715,000.

Need $5,000,000,000 More.

"This makes a total of 2,101 vessels, exclusive of tugs and barges, which are being built and will be put on the seas by the Emergency Fleet Corporation in the course of carrying out the present program, with an aggregate deadweight tonnage of 14,715,000.

"Five billion dollars will be required to finish our program for 1918, 1919, and 1920, but the expenditure of this enormous sum will give to the American people the greatest merchant fleet ever assembled in the history of the world, aggregating 25,000,000 tons.

"American workmen have made the expansion of recent months possible, and they will make possible the successful conclusion of the whole program. From all present expectations, it is likely that by 1920 we shall have close to a million men working on American merchant ships and their equipment.

"We have a total of 819 shipways in the United States. Of these, a total of 751, all of which, except ninety, are completed, are being utilized by the Emergency Fleet Corporation for the building of American merchant ships.

"In 1919 the average tonnage of steel, wood, and concrete ships continuously building on each way should be about 6,000 tons. If we are using 751 ways on cargo ships and can average three ships a year per way, we should turn out in one year 18,518,000 tons.

"The total gross revenue of our fleet is very impressive. From the ships under the control of the Shipping Board a total gross revenue is derived of about $360,000,000."

Army Flier Killed by Fall.

ARCADIA, Fla., June 10.—Lieutenant Benjamin Heisland of Marietta, Penn., was killed and Cadet Caston, also of Pennsylvania, was seriously hurt at Dorr Field today when an airplane in which they were flying fell about 100 feet.

ORDERS 40 CONCRETE SHIPS

Federal Board Awards Contracts to Five Government Yards.

WASHINGTON, June 10.—Contracts for building forty concrete ships of 7,500 tons each in five Government yards were awarded today by the Shipping Board. Eight ships will be built at each yard, with A. Bentley & Sons Company in charge at Jacksonville, Fla.; Fred J. Lay & Co., at Mobile, Ala.; Schofield Engineering Company, at San Diego, Cal.; San Francisco Shipbuilding Company, at San Francisco, and the Liberty Shipbuilding Company, at Wilmington, N. C.

The first ship way at Wilmington will be completed early in July, and shipbuilding will begin immediately thereafter. The yard at San Francisco already is in operation, and preparations for construction of the three others are well under way.

The concrete ship Faith, first of the big experimental concrete vessls, has completed successfully a trip from San Francisco to Vancouver, and has sailed for Seattle to take on cargo for the return trip to San Francisco.

B. Altman & Co.

MADISON AVENUE-FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK

Thirty-fourth Street — Thirty-fifth Street

Men's Warm-weather Suits

at $12.00 to $25.00

(according to materials used)

are ready for selection on the Sixth Floor

These models are in the fashionable two-piece design, with skeleton-lined coats, and offer very good values at the low prices quoted.

As these Suits are made of flannel, tropical worsted, Cool Cloth and Shantung silk, comfort is assured even during the torrid days of midsummer.

Motor Dusters, Golf Suits, Sports Coats and Outing Trousers at moderate prices

Saks & Company

Broadway at 34th Street

Announce an Extraordinary Special

Sale of Women's Imported Hand-Knitted Sweaters, at $4.95

—about half their actual worth

¶ Hand-knit in Switzerland of Pure All Worsted Yarn—unusually smart, displaying newest pocket and strap belt. To be had in White with Flesh Color, White with Copenhagen Blue, White with Old Rose, Navy Blue with White, and Black with White.

Certainly a Wonderful Offering!

Athena Underwear

For Particular Women

The Usual Form of Knit Garment
The Athena Garment
This Curved Arm Hole
The Slanting Shoulder & Sleeve
The Shoulder Stay
The Elastic Cuff
The fabric is cut this way and stitched together to form a fulness on each side of the seat.
The Patented Seat Low in Front
Low Neck—Sleeveless

¶ If you are an outdoor woman—a devotee of golf, tennis, horseback riding—you will revel in the freedom of body movement afforded by Athena.

¶ Athena is entirely different from the ordinary underwear which must be stretched into shape.

¶ It is tailored in the making to conform to the lines of your figure.

¶ All Athena garments are made full over the bust and narrow across the back. Sloping shoulders and sleeves take the natural shape of body and arms.

¶ You'll discover other comfort qualities for yourself when you try a suit of Athena underwear. Prices:

Vests and Tights
Reg. Sizes.....75c Extra Sizes.....85c

Union Suits
Reg. Sizes, 75c to $2 Extra Sizes, 85c to $2.25

Saks & Co. sole New York distributors.
Marshall Field & Co., Chicago, Makers.

Saks & Company

Broadway at 34th Street

R. H. Macy & Co's Attractions Are Prices—Quality—Service.

Macy's

Herald Square, B'way, 34th to 35th Sts.

We Sell Dependable Merchandise at Prices Lower Than Any Other Store, but for Cash Only.

This Is Your Boy

Mr. Smith.
He is About to Graduate.
He needs his Dad's encouragement.
Tell Mother to see that he is fitted out properly.
It is certain your neighbor's boy will be.

Graduation Suits

made up into fast color, true blue serge, in striking effects of the latest models with trench belt. The better grades are not to be equalled for their price in town; with braid finish, alpaca linings, welt, slant, patch or flap pockets. Military or plain backs. Trim and soldierly.

$11.74, $14.74, $17.74.

White Duck Knickers

are appropriate substitutes for the regular trousers and may be preferred. 79c, 94c and $1.29. In addition he may need pumps, a new hat, cuff links, etc.

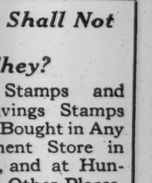
White Silk Ties

should be the regulation scarf. Four-in-hand or French at 44c; White Madras shirts in self stripe effects, at 94c to $1.89. White pleated, laundered shirts for $1.09. Blouses, 94c to $1.44. Collars in all styles are 20c each.

Macy's—Second Floor, Rear, 34th St.

Our Own Shaving Cream

Efficient in either hot or cold, hard or soft waters, this cream makes a most desirable gift for the soldier. Eighty inches of it encased in a sanitary tube, easily slipped into any kit. Only 17c tube.



Macy's—Main Floor, Rear, 34th St.

"They Shall Not Pass!" Will They?

Thrift Stamps and War Savings Stamps May Be Bought in Any Department Store in the City, and at Hundreds of Other Places.

Theatre Tickets

May be reserved at our Public Service office, for all the current attractions. You can shop at your leisure and feel in plenty of time to take lunch with us on the Eighth Floor, ready to enjoy the matinee if you will avail yourself of our accommodation for this and similar service.

Macy's—Main Floor Balcony, 34th St.

If your capital is to some day be withdrawn from your business it is your duty to protect your partner. If it is *not* to be withdrawn, it is your duty to protect your family. One protection covers both contingencies.

Mellor & Allen
Life Insurance
149 Broadway
New York City

ALL CARS TRANSFER TO
BloomingdaleS
59th to 60th St., Lexington to 3d Ave.

Have you enlisted in the Land Army?

If so, you will want one of these Canteen Aprons—the official Apron of the Women's Nat'l League Service. Made of good quality blue chambray, sizes 32 to 44 at **$1.95.** Canteen Cap, **39c.** Collar and Cuff Set of White Pique, **79c**

Main Floor.
BLOOMINGDALES, 59th ST.

For the Comfort of Downtowners

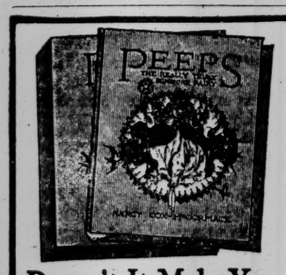
We go more than half way to bring foot comfort to you men in downtown Manhattan.

Our Woolworth Building store at 12 Park Place carries all of the same comfortable models in Dr. A. Reed Cushion Shoes that you can find at the Broadway and 37th St. store.

Busy downtowners are invited to stop at 12 Park Place and try on a few of these nice-looking comfortable oxfords. Remember comfortable feet are cool feet. Be reasonable about warm weather footwear.

SOLD ONLY AT
1372 Broadway, at 37th St.
12 Park Place, Woolworth Bldg.

Dr. A. Reed CUSHION SHOES
For Men Made by J.P. SMITH SHOE CO.
For Women Made by JOHN EBBERTS SHOE CO.



Doesn't It Make You Happy to Please a Little Child?

Of course it does. You're always looking for new ways to surprise the little folks and make them happy.

Why not give them a Volland "Sunny Book" today? Printed in beautiful colors, bound in boards and artistically boxed.

And only 50 cents each.
At All Good Dealers

Start the "Sunny Book" Series for a child today.

EACH BOOK BEARS THE MARK of ORIGINALITY
P. F. Volland Company
PUBLISHERS of BOOKS GOOD for CHILDREN
NEW YORK CHICAGO TORONTO

CRITTALL
STEEL CASEMENTS AND WINDOWS
DETROIT

Reform in the Bank of England.

That the Bank of England should have come under modern influence is regarded as one of the marvels of the day. The matter is discussed in The Annalist this week. On all news stands, 10 cents; $5 a year by mail. Published by The New York Times, Times Square, New York.

DEMANDS DRASTIC SAVING OF COAL

Must Cut Consumption 60,000,000 Tons or Face Disaster, Garfield Warns.

MAY SLOW AUTO INDUSTRY

Reduction of Production of Pleasure Cars a Fourth Is Favored by Fuel Administration.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 10.—The nation faces the danger of another period of industrial idleness unless drastic measures of economy in the use of coal are adopted immediately by domestic consumers and the supplies to many of the less essential industries curtailed, Fuel Administrator H. A. Garfield announced today.

The time has come, Dr. Garfield says, when the situation must be looked squarely in the face. He is unwilling to accept the responsibility of permitting the nation to take the Summer conditions as a matter of course and face the consequences when industries are forced to shut down again during the Winter months because of transportation congestion and inadequate coal supply.

A definite program of conservation which will involve the curtailment of some less essential industries, Dr. Garfield feels, is imperative to the national welfare, with the wartime activities making extraordinary demands upon the coal production of the nation.

No definite order was issued today by Dr. Garfield calling for further conservation by individual industries, and he made it plain that his intention was to carry out a program which would cause as little industrial unrest as possible.

One of the industries which have been fighting against a drastic curtailment order, it is said, is that engaged in the manufacture of pleasure automobiles. The Fuel Administration has advocated a curtailment of 75 per cent. in this direction, and today it was intimated that drastic regulation would be forced, not only by the inadequate coal supply but by a shortage in steel and other materials.

The hope was expressed, however, that some agreement could be reached with the War Industries Board and other Government agencies which would bring about an understanding in connection with this and other industries that would make it possible to effect a general curtailment on a basis which would not disrupt the financial and labor situation in any community. Dr. Garfield, however, believes that further delay in the adoption of a comprehensive program would be reprehensible. In an official statement he said:

Must Save 60,000,000 Tons.

"A saving of 60,000,000 tons is the one possible avenue of escape from national disaster. Necessities of war must be supplied. The coal deficit must inevitably come out of the necessary fuel for non-war industries.

"These industries employ millions of our population and furhish the backbone of our national wealth. Factories will shut down and men be out of work in proportion to the coal deficit. Every ton of coal saved will keep fifty workmen from idleness and permit additional creation of several hundred dollars of national wealth.

"The Fuel Administration has frankly given to the public statistics of the alarming fuel situation. It desires to state just as frankly and with all the emphasis possible that it is in the power of the American people through fuel economy to save the country from the effects of the fuel famine."

This statement by Dr. Garfield came as a rather startling climax to the announcements made from time to time concerning the needs of the nation and the amount of coal being produced. Dr. Garfield added that there was not the slightest chance of producing sufficient coal for all needs, and that he was unwilling to delay further in facing a situation which was becoming daily more ominous.

Dr. Garfield made it plain that in his opinion the conservation of at least 60,000,000 tons by two means—the cutting down of the supplies of many less essential industries and economy by domestic consumers—was the only course open to the Government, and that to longer avoid meeting this issue would be fatal.

To emphasize this point, Dr. Garfield said that at least 80,000,000 tons more of coal would be needed this year, compared with last year, in order to meet the demands of the war industries and the domestic consumers and permit the less essential industries to operate on anything like a normal basis. Production during the first five months of the year, he said, had shown an increase of only 10,000,000 tons over the same period of last year.

Here are some features of the situation which Dr. Garfield made known in his statement:

Greatly Increased Demands.

"The fuel budget for the season 1918-1919 has been completed by the United States Fuel Administration. We know the worst of a bad situation. A detailed survey of the coal required during the present coal year for war purposes, to keep our industries running, and for domestic consumers, foots up about 80,000,000 tons more than was produced last year. This is the figure on June 1.

"As our part in the great war increases we are confronted, from month to month, with unexpected additions to former estimates of fuel requirements and with greater demands upon the man power of the country, so that those responsible for the conservation of fuel do not feel safe in assuming that the increased demand will be only 80,000,000 tons, nor in assuming that it will be possible to obtain from increased production more than one-half of the deficiency. Conservation must provide for unexpected contingencies affecting both figures of production and consumption.

"One has only to remember that the production of coal last season was 50,000,000 tons greater than ever before in the history of the country, and to reflect on the enormous added burden the war has put on our transportation system, as well as the man power which is necessary to produce and distribute coal, to understand that the fuel supply for this year is one of the most difficult and threatening problems the war has presented.

"It is estimated that the industries not employed on war work will require something less than 100,000,000 tons of coal. All consumers of fuel, war industries and otherwise, must participate in the saving campaign, but non-war industries are especially interested, for, whatever the deficiency turns out to be, it will come out of their quota. Hence, the general prosperity of our industries and the full employment of labor will depend upon saving, by economies and prevention of waste, between 50,000,000 and 60,000,000 tons of coal.

One Answer: Save Coal.

"In spite of intense efforts to increase the production of coal, the first five months of 1918 have produced only 10,000,000 tons in excess of the same period of 1917. If this is considered in relation to the immense physical task involved in producing 12,000,000 tons of coal per week, it is easy to draw the conclusion that this increased demand of 100,000,000 tons cannot, to any large extent, be met by increased production. And yet an actual deficit of 500,000 tons would mean a personal privation and an industrial disaster which no one can contemplate with equanimity.

"What is the answer"? There is only one; it is saving coal. It is the answer Europe has made in a similar situation—saving coal in every possible way and by all of the people. If we are to avert the privations and disaster attendant upon a shortage of coal, much greater than last year, the most intensive measures of fuel economy must be carried into every activity of industrial and domestic life, and the co-operation of every man and woman in the country must be 100 per cent.

"The Fuel Administration has foreseen the situation represented by these figures and through its Conservation Division has organized fuel saving campaigns reaching out into every department of our national life where fuel is consumed. The introduction of 'skip-stop' schedules on all the street railways is expected to save 1,000,000 tons of coal. The consolidation of ice plants will yield a still larger tonnage. Unnecessary outdoor lighting, including advertising signs and display illuminaton, will be reduced. Hotels, office buildings, apartment houses, and public buildings are being asked to join in rigid economy of light and heat.

"Every American citizen will be asked to clean his furnace, keep it in repair, and study economical firing. Instructions prepared by the highest authority istration."

will be furnished by the Fuel Admin-

The Fuel Administration, it is understood, has been in favor all along of radical curtailment in many directions, but its efforts to classify all industries and fix their importance to the requirements of the country at war have found many opponents. It has been known that Dr. Garfield was about prepared to put many of his convictions into force by reducing the coal supply of some industries, regardless of what other department heads might recommend.

The matter was the subject of consultation by a number of Government officials last week, including Dr. Garfield, Vance McCormick, Chairman of the War Trade Board, Food Administrator Hoover, and others, and the situation has been brought to the attention of the President. A tentative list of industries affected has been prepared by the Fuel Administration, and Dr. Garfield is said to be determined to support his convictions by actions unless checked by some one higher in authority.

Up to this time the question of industrial curtailment on a scientific basis which would cause the least disturbance has apparently been tangled up in a maze of red tape and has remained unanswered while representatives of a dozen Government departments, including the Fuel and Food and Railroad Administrations, the Shipping Board, the War Industries Board, and the Army and Navy Departments, have engaged in futile debate upon the many important angles involved.

The problem has been before the War Council, composed of representatives of most of the departments named, and in practically every instance where curtailment on a considerable scale has been advocated evils which might result have been put forward to head off curtailment and to stop any far-reaching action.

Statements have been issued on numerous occasions by the Fuel Administration that radical curtailment was proposed and that many industries must not expect a full allotment of coal. An official announcement today showed that the results accomplished were as follows:

"Fuel-saving work already done by the Conservation Bureau to June 1, 1918:

"Clay products and sanitary ware; window glass; boxboard.

"Temporary arrangements with automobile industry; brewers; piano manufacturers.

"Lightless nights.

"Skip-stop (electricity.)

"Centralization of power plants.

"Economy in steam plants.

"Economy by domestic consumers."

This announcement contains no mention of the long list of less essential industries which it has been announced would be taken into consideration and asked to make voluntary agreements to save coal. These agreements were to be voluntary in theory only, as it was the intention of the Fuel Administration to exercise its powers and cut off supply to the less essential industries at the source, if voluntary agreements were not made and observed.

A few days ago the information was let out by the Fuel Administration that steps looking to curtailment of less essentials on a comprehensive scale might be expected soon and that lists were being prepared.

WILSON GIVES PLEDGE TO MEXICO

Continued from Page 1, Column 5.

the others, all the others will jump on her.'

"Now that is the kind of agreement that will have to be the foundation of the future life of the nations of the world, gentlemen. The whole family of nations will have to guarantee to each nation that no nation shall violate its political indepedence or its territorial integrity. That is the basis—the only conceivable basis—for the future peace of the world, and I must admit that I was anxious to have the States of the two Continents of America show the way to the rest of the world as to how to make a basis for peace.

"Peace can only come by trust. If you can once get a situation of trust, then you have got a situation of permanent peace. Therefore, every one of us owes it as a patriotic duty to his own country to plant the seeds of trust and of confidence instead of the seeds of suspicion and a variety of interest."

DON'T WANT WHEAT FOODS When I can have POST TOASTIES
(MADE OF CORN) says Bobby.

300,000 TONS OF COAL ON HAND FOR CITY

Commissioner Day Announces He Is Ready to Sign Contracts for Delivery.

FOR ALL HOUSEHOLDERS

To Co-operate with Dealers in Distribution, but May Have to Build Storages.

Commissioner of Markets Jonathan C. Day announced yesterday that he was ready to sign contracts for the delivery of the 300,000 tons of coal, which will be the city's reserve supply for the use of the needy next Winter. There has been some question as to whether the city would be able to obtain the coal, but the Commissioner says that that doubt had been removed, and that besides the coal for which he will contract after an inspection at the mine, he has received offers of 200,000 more tons from another mine and a like amount from another. These, he says, could be considered if it was found that the amount obtained from the first mine was not sufficient to tide over the Winter.

"The mines are located in the Scranton district," said the Commissioner. "While it is possible to store our reserve in Queens, Richmond and the Bronx in the elevators and pockets of the wholesale dealers, in Manhattan and in Brooklyn it will probably be necessary to build storing pens. These will be the cheapest construction, and will be guarded by barbed wire and watchmen.

"This coal supply will supplement that held by the dealers, and will be sold at cost plus the actual cost of handling it. We are looking out for the poor, and the small dealers, who, of course, get the highest prices, will have to do their own carting from the coal piles, and they will not be allowed to make a charge for carting to their cellars. Thus one profit for which the poor now pay will be wiped out. In this connection I may add that we intend to keep down with a firm hand any attempt at profiteering, and any one caught trying to wring money from the poor will be prosecuted."

Co-operate With Dealers.

As far as possible the city's reserve supply will be distributed through the regular dealers, and they, too, will be held to a strict accounting as to how they dispose of it. Many dealers have expressed a willingness to distribute the reserve coal. It is probable that most of the stored coal will be landed so that it can be unloaded directly from the barges into the storage piles. In the selection of storage places the special committee of the Mayor's Committee on National Defense will endeavor to distribute the coal as it arrives at conveniently located spots in each borough, so that when the time comes for distribution the rehandling can be done at a minimum cost.

Not all this coal will be distributed to those in poor circumstances, for, as the Commissioner said, the coal belongs to the citizens and not the city, and is for the consumption of the householder and his family.

Commissioner Day said that the coal was being contracted for free on board, New York, and that "Government standard" prices would probably be asked plus the cost of barge transportation and the delivery from the stock piles. The prices that will prevail plus the cost of handling, and these have not been determined upon yet, will probably be: Broken, $6.50; egg, $6.10; stove, $6.35; nut, $6.45, and pea, $4.90.

Commissioner Day's determination to lay in a reserve supply of coal without further delay came after a conference held in the City Hall on June 6, at which prominent coal dealers were present. The Commissioner presided, and Irvin G. Herman, Chairman of the Sub-Committee of the Mayor's Committee on National Defense, and Alfred J. Johnson, City Chamberlain, were present. The following were at the conference: Thomas F. Farrell and M. F. Burns, of Burns Brothers, Manhattan; Cyrus C. Miller, the Bronx; Thomas V. Paterson, Brooklyn; Bernard Suydam, President of the Queensboro Coal Exchange, and P. Brady, Richmond.

Allies Ready to Meet Events; Ground Prepared for Defense

WITH THE FRENCH ARMY IN FRANCE, June 10. (The Associated Press.)—Every foot the enemy advances now brings him further into territory which is thoroughly well known to the Allies and is prepared for defense. Therefore, his task becomes momentarily more difficult.

The allied staffs are prepared to meet every eventuality and display the most perfect confidence in the outcome.

$1,500 MORE FOR RED CROSS

Whyte's Restaurant Accepts Alternative to Keep Its Food License.

Whyte's Restaurant at 145 Fulton Street sent a check to the Federal Food Board for $1,500 yesterday, made out to the American Red Cross, thereby accepting the alternative which the Food Board offered when it directed that Whyte's pay such a fine or else suspend business for a week. In addition to the fine, Whyte's will be required to display conspicuously for a week a sign stating that it had violated the rules of the Food Administration.

The Federal Food Board yesterday decided that the firm of Oberman & Scherl, flour dealers of 217 West 126th Street, should be punished for making an excessive profit in flour. According to the evidence, the members of the firm exacted a margin of from 75 cents to 90 cents on a barrel of flour in more than seventy-nine sales. In more than twenty-six sales it was shown that the firm sold no substitutes whatever.

The Federal Food Board recommended to the United States Food Administration at Washington that the firm be permitted to pay a fine in lieu of suspension, this penalty being preferable to suspension as a consideration to the large number of dealers who are dependent upon the firm for their flour supply.

PARADE GERMANS TO SHORTEN WAR

Democracy's Friends Adopt Marshal McCarthy's Fourth of July Suggestion.

Acting upon a suggestion offered by United States Marshal Thomas McCarthy, the Friends of German Democracy at a meeting held last night in the Union Square Hotel, Union Square and Fifteenth Street, voted to make an effort to have at least 10,000 enemy aliens repudiate Kaiserism by marching in the loyalty demonstration parade to be held July 4. A committee was appointed to get in touch with the aliens and to work out other details of the plan.

The Friends of German Democracy, with headquarters at 32 Union Square, were authorized by the Committee on Public Information and by the Mayor's Committee on National Defense, to make arrangements for Americans of German blood to participate in the parade. The purpose of last night's meeting was to go over details of the plan and to permit a conference between representatives of the twenty German-American organisations who attended.

Franz Sigel, son of the famous civil war General, presided, and he had scarcely called the meeting to order when Marshal McCarthy asked permission to address the gathering. He began by saying that in his district, which embraces Manhattan, the Bronx, Westchester, and the counties on the west bank of the Hudson to Albany, there were about 20,000 enemy alien men. He said that Brooklyn had 16,000 more. He declared that he had talked to thousands of these registered enemies, and continued:

"Though all of these men are formally subjects of the German Emperor, they are Americans at heart. There are thousands of these men who would be willing to stand up and be counted as being opposed to the Kaiser, and I suggest that we give them the chance. I believe, from my experience, that 90 per cent. of our registered enemy aliens want to become American citizens, and I think it would be a good idea to give these men, who undoubtedly would have taken out their papers before the war had they given it proper thought, a chance to publicly register the contempt they have expressed for Prussian autocracy. They want to be counted as supporters of America, and it is up to you, gentlemen, to give them the opportunity.

"If we can march even 10,000 enemy aliens in our parade down Fifth Avenue, it will, I sincerely believe, shorten the war. Can you fancy what effect such a thing would have on the Berlin militarists who thought Germans in this country would turn against us? News of it is bound to leak through to the German people, and it will start thinking that will be bad for the Hohenzollerns.

"Such a demonstration will also be good for the enemy aliens themselves, for the people will learn that all Germans are not Kaiser lovers. Most of the Germans here came over because they wished to escape oppression and the very things that America is now fighting against. My experience has taught me that there is no more loyal citizen in this country than the citizen of German blood. So far as my district is concerned, I may disclose that up to the present not a single man of German descent has been arrested for failure to register in the draft."

Carpets Cleaned!
PHONE PIONEER
Main 6900

RUGS, CARPETS, DRAPERIES CLEANED, WASHED, REPAIRED, STORED and INSURED at Reasonable Rates against Fire, Moth and Theft at owner's valuation.

Most modern, sanitary plant in Greater New York. Experts in charge of all work, which is strictly guaranteed.
OUR 39TH YEAR.

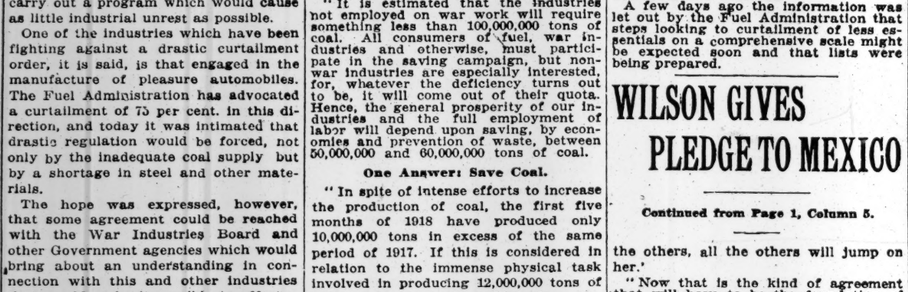
Pioneer
Fireproof Storage Warehouses
41 Flatbush Avenue, Bklyn., N. Y.

Clear your skin!
Make your face a business asset

That skin-trouble may be more than a source of suffering and embarrassment—it may be holding you back in the business world, keeping you out of a better job for which a good appearance is required. Why "take a chance" when

Resinol
Ointment heals skin-ailments so easily?
Sample free, Dept. 4-R, Resinol, Baltimore, Md.

Publicity offers a sure method of recovering lost property. The Lost columns of The New York Times has been found to be most expeditious in restoring articles of value to owners. Telephone 1000 Bryant.—Advt.



Have you ever tried Walk-Over Shoes?

Special Sale Men's Shoes

$3.95

A rare chance for men with small feet to buy Walk-Over Shoes at $3.95—Walk-Over Shoes that regularly sell up to $9.00, but in *small sizes only*, 5 to 7½. Low shoes in many styles and shapes, in tan, black, patent leather, and white. Also a few high shoes. This sale only in four Walk-Over Shoe Stores—

179 Broadway and 252 W. 125th St., Manhattan
565 Fulton St., Brooklyn; 795 Broad St., Newark

Walk-Over SHOES

This is the biggest opportunity to get the famous Walk-Over Shoes that has ever been offered in New York Walk-Over Shoe Stores. Better buy early.

Regular Walk-Over low shoes for men from $5 up in all our stores.

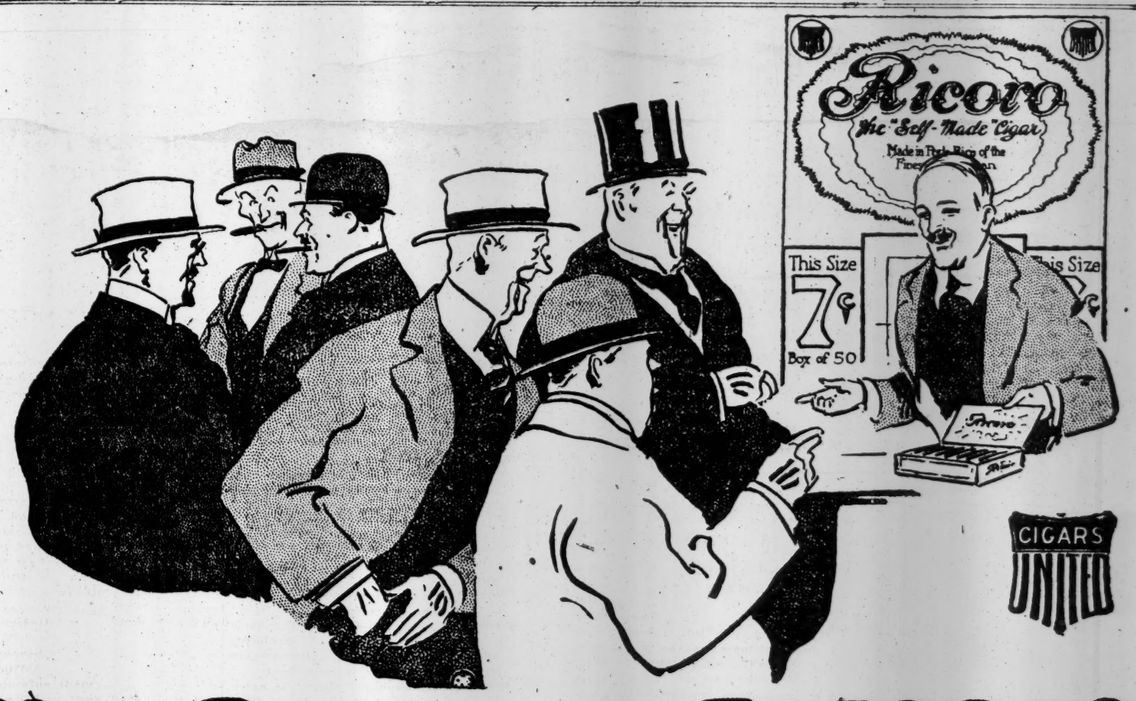
Each shoe fitted by a scientific measuring chart, insuring an absolutely perfect fit—foot comfort.

A full line of Phoenix hosiery for men and women.

Walk-Over Shoe Stores

New York City		Brooklyn	Bronx
179 Broadway	144 Bowery	1355 Broadway	557 Melrose Ave.
1173-75 Broadway	252 W. 125th St.	565-7 Fulton St.	Yonkers, N.Y.
1439 Broadway	622 W. 181st St.	5406 Fifth Ave.	9 N. Broadway

Newark, N. J.—795 Broad St. Paterson, N. J.—181 Market St.
Poughkeepsie, N. Y.—297 Main St.



Who Discovered RICORO?

"Ricoros for the crowd," said the jolly customer in our Forty-Second Street and Broadway store, the other day.

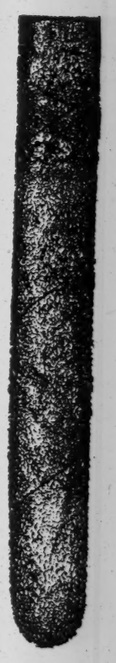
"I don't know who discovered Ricoro, but all of these fellows who have been telling about their experiences have my appreciation for the tip. Ricoro satisfies my expensive taste for good cigars, at one-half the price I formerly paid for my smokes.

"I want to say for the benefit of all men, that the fellow who doesn't look into Ricoro, regardless of what cigar he's smoking, is overlooking the greatest treat and the greatest economy he could ever practise in these war times."

Sooner or later you'll discover—

Ricoro
the "Self-Made" Cigar

Ricoro is softly *mild*—you can smoke them all day without feeling them. Their fine, mellow tropic fragrance and pleasant flavor are thoroughly satisfying. Their prices are as low as 6c to 2-for-25c, because Ricoro is *imported* from Porto Rico *duty-free.*



Panetela size, 7c
Box of 50—$3.50
Imported from Porto Rico

War Saving Stamps
On sale at all UNITED CIGAR STORES

Sold only in United Cigar Stores—*"Thank You."*

UNITED CIGAR STORES

A&F

The Greatest Sporting Goods Store in the World.

Madison Avenue and Forty-fifth Street

Under Moon or Star Shells

The call to quarters is sounding for the Camp Man.

Nature is putting the iron back in men's souls.

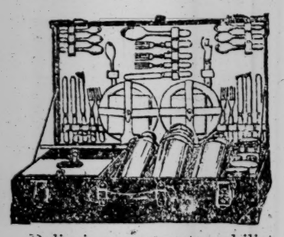
On the Marne and on the Hudson—in country camp and cantonment.

A tent at the city's edge is the mobile, easily reached retreat of the business man sharing his country's burden.

A night in the open gives him the vision of a soldier.

The Abercrombie & Fitch store is the Camp Man's commissary—be he in khaki or tweeds.

Luncheon Kits Which Serve and Conserve



Relieving every automobilist from the high cost of touring.

Largest assortment of completely fitted kits ever shown.

Fitted to order with carvers and with receptacles for whole fowls and hams, if desired.

Thermos bottles and food jars, providing home prepared hot or cold meals.

One man kit, from $4 up; others up to $120.

Abercrombie & Fitch Camp Furnishings

For both military and civilian camps—conveniences created by this house.

Officers' tents and sportsmen's tents—from the "Coleman 58" to the tent for the Amazon explorer.

Summer tents for families—for the automobile tourist—for the canoeist.

Cook kits, packs and duffle of every kind—bedding rolls, sleeping bags, cots—and America's greatest assortment of camp clothing.

"Rufstuff" Camp Suits for Women

Another Abercrombie & Fitch creation—affording women in camp, country or at seashore the most economical and smartest suits for "roughing it" ever offered.

Of medium weight khaki drill—with the trim, smart lines of all our outing clothes.

Norfolk suits.....$9.75
Knickers, to go with suit.....2.75
Riding breeches, to be worn with coat.....4.00

Tweed town and country suits, riding habits and approved uniforms for all women's units engaged in war activities.

Write for Booklets on "Overseas Equipment for Military Men" and "The War Note" for Women.

Abercrombie & Fitch Co.
Ezra H. Fitch, President.
Madison Avenue and 45th St.
"Where the Blazed Trail Crosses the Boulevard"

NAVY IS CONVINCED 2 U-BOATS ARE HERE

Department Believes Attacks Will Be Followed by Other Submarine Depredations.

POSSIBILITY OF FUEL BASE

Purpose of Germany May Be to Sacrifice Many U-Boats for What Mission Is Worth.

WASHINGTON, June 10.—Naval officials are steadily swinging around to the realization that the German U-boat descent on the American coasts was not a flash in the pan, but may be followed by a steady continuation of submarine depredation at the very threshold of the United States and along that part of the coast which faces the ports of departure of American military transports.

Careful analysis of the reports obtained by naval patrol district commandants from survivors of bombed vessels, as well as the plotting of the time and location of the points of sinkings last week, convince naval officials that at least two enemy submarines were in action under Berlin's orders. That these are not part of a fleet of submarines which Germany may intend to use against the United States has not been determined to the satisfaction of Secretary Daniels, Assistant Secretary Roosevelt, Admiral Benson, and their mainstay advisers in the plans that have been made for dealing with the menace.

It was admitted in naval official circles today that there were various ways in which the apparent extended stay of German submarines along the American coast may be continued. Some of the suggested explanations are:

First—Germany may be sending U-boats here in relays, new submarines arriving about the time that their predecessors have reached the limit of their stay.

Second—Germany may have found some way of enlarging the radius of action of the submarines engaged in this particular service.

Third—These particular submarines may carry more oil fuel than American naval officials considered possible from the information they had obtained.

Possibility of Mother Ship.

Fourth—Germany's submarines engaged in the American coast attacks may be accompanied by a mother ship.

Fifth—These submarines may obtain replenishment of fuel by taking it from some captured tankers.

Sixth—There may be a secret base of fuel supply somewhere on this side of the Atlantic, although this has not been proved in any investigated case.

Seventh—For the purpose of this campaign Germany may be willing to sacrifice submarines for what the mission is worth to Germany by sending several submarines here and, instead of wasting their fuel on useless journeys home, leaving them here until they have used all their fuel oil, then sending them into port for capture. While this is not considered likely, it was suggested as one way in which the effective radius of action for destructive purposes could be extended without the use of a base, a relay of submarines, or a mother ship.

Up to a late hour tonight no further information of the sinking of vessels off the American coast by submarines had been given by the Navy Department.

So far as official announcement went, the last victim of the U-boat campaign along our shores was the American steamer Pinar del Rio, which was sunk Saturday morning off the Maryland coast. Whether this vessel was sunk by the submarines which disposed of earlier prey or by a newcomer from abroad that had taken the place of submarines on their way back overseas, or to nearer bases, has not been disclosed.

Zurich dispatches received today asserted that German newspapers, devoting much space to the activities of German submarines along the Atlantic Coast, are filled with threats against this country, and argue that the economic effects of this new phase of the U-boat campaign will be "ruinous" to the United States. They pretend to believe that these submarines will suspend traffic between America and Europe.

In its Berlin correspondence the Stuttgarter Neue Tageblatt says: "Hamper the means of communication between America and Europe, place obstacles in its way, and, if possible, cut them off; that is the new task of our submarines. The situation is becoming serious for America. She sees our submarines drawn up around her coasts and ready to sever all communication between the mother country and the army."

Count Reventlow, who is always rabid in his reviews regarding the United States, is credited by the Deutsche Tageszeitung with greeting "with joy" this new enterprise of the German submarines. The German submarines, he says, "have no special aim in Europe or in America. For them it is simply a question of destroying allied tonnage placed at their disposal.

May Declare the Coast Blockaded.

Rear Admiral Winslow, Inspector of the Naval Districts, who has been in conference with Admiral Benson, Chief of Naval Operations, regarding measures already taken and other steps to be initiated for dealing with German submarine activities along the coast, has left Washington for the naval districts. The plans made by the navy have been based on the assumption that the new U-boat campaign is to be continued, and that the navy must be ready to deal with any emergency.

Whatever may have been Germany's intentions when the U-boats were first sent for this operation, it is believed that when the reports of these operations, which to date include officially admitted attacks on sixteen vessels with an aggregate of more than 30,000 tons gross of shipping affected, reaches the German Admiralty it will be disposed to continue the operations on a more intensive scale. It would not now surprise American Government officials if the announcement should come any day that Germany has decided to declare the American coast blockaded by a submarine barred zone.

DEEPER HELL GATE NEEDED.

Commissioner Hulbert Points to Safe Passage for Troop Ships.

A letter was received yesterday by the Merchants' Association from Murray Hulbert, Commissioner of Docks, in which he said:

"The existence of U-boats operating in these waters but re-emphasizes one of the advantages which I have repeatedly pointed out during my services in Congress and as Commissioner of Docks, to be gained by the deepening of Hell Gate, viz., the dispatching of troop ships through Long Island Sound and the race.

"And yet, even the thirty-five-foot channel authorized by the act of Aug. 8, 1917, was undertaken only a month ago. Favorable comment on this might hasten the consideration of the forty-foot amendment now pending in conference, and which I have good reason to believe somebody is trying to block."

Students Escape Anti-Loafing Law.

Students more than 18 years old on their Summer vacations will not be considered subject to the anti-loafing law by Sheriff Griffin of Brooklyn, he announced today as a result of many inquiries from parents and students. "Their vacation is absolutely necessary to their physical well-being, and as such a necessary part of their curriculum," said the Sheriff.

PHYSICIANS GATHER FOR WAR DISCUSSION

Will Debate Rehabilitation of Disabled Soldiers at Meeting Which Opens Today.

EXPECT TO CURE MOST CASES

Gorgas Says That 75 to 80% of the Wounded Will Be Put Back in the Trenches.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, June 10.—The sixty-ninth annual convention of the American Medical Association will open here tomorrow. Because of the war it is expected to be one of the most interesting sessions ever held by the association. Thousands of physicians and surgeons from nearly every part of the country are here to attend the convention, which will continue until Friday. One of the keynotes was sounded today at the meeting of the American Association of Industrial Physicians and Surgeons at the Congress Hotel. It is the physical reconstruction and rehabilitation of disabled soldiers and sailors.

Lieut. Col. Harry E. Mock of Chicago, who has been in Washington in the physical reconstruction bureau of the War Department, announced the plans of the Government in taking care of the disabled men returning from France. He was followed by T. B. Kidner, Vocational Secretary of the Invalided Soldiers' Commission of Canada, who described the work in Canada, and gave figures showing the number of disabled men who had returned.

Many of the surgeons were surprised to learn the small number of soldiers who had had a major amputation. In nearly four years during which Canada has been in the war, there have been only 1,400 men who have lost an arm or a leg. There have been 30,000 disabled soldiers during that time.

"The Secretary of War," said Colonel Mock, "has approved a plan of keeping all disabled soldiers in the military service until the medical department of the army has cured them as far as it is humanly possible. To cure these men the Division of Physical Reconstruction is planning as an adjunct to the surgical and medical treatment, games, drills, and numerous other treatments to get him to use and strengthen his body and legs."

Major Gen. William C. Gorgas, Surgeon General of the army, who will attend the convention, said today that except when sweeping casualty lists come in, the death rate in the army will be much lower than in civil life. He said there never was a cleaner army on earth, and denied emphatically rumors that immorality and drunkenness were rampant."

General Gorgas said that the Rockefeller Institute has developed an anti-toxin for gas gangrene, which is working wonders in overcoming the otherwise permanent effects of the poison.

"We expect to put back 75 or 80 per cent. of the wounded into the trenches," he said. "We believe that not more than 10 per cent. of those wounded will be permanently disabled."

"We are putting into the field the best army physically and mentally in the world. The parents of the boys who comprise this great army should know that they will receive the best possible treatment. We have had the best health conditions in mobilizing this army that the world has ever seen. The death rate in the Japanese Army from disease and wounds is 20 per 1,000, and this was the lowest of all the armies in the world. The death rate in the American Army is 8 per 1,000.

ASSAILS WOMEN "LOAFERS."

Dr. Esther Lovejoy Says They Must Help Us Win the War.

CHICAGO, June 10.—Germany, balked in its effort to conquer the manhood of France, is attempting to subjugate the women of the republic through motherhood, while the women of the United States, unheeding the call of their French sisters, are "loafers, going about in high-heeled shoes, wanting to be entertained by the story of the war," Dr. Esther Lovejoy, former Health Commissioner of Portland, Ore., declared here today in an address before the Medical Women's National Association.

Speaking of the "Esthers of France," Dr. Lovejoy, who recently returned from a six months' trip in the war zone, declared that 350,000 girls over 16 and boys over 14 had been detained by the Germans in the captured French provinces.

"Three rules govern the Germans in the retention of the French civil populations," the speaker said. "Those retained must be of value for fighting, labor, or breeding. Germany knows well how to conquer and women she makes captives. She knows that when a French maid has become a mother the maternal instinct will assert itself and the mother will never leave her child and go back, even though the child's father is a Hun. They know that the girl is their property to do with as they like ever afterward.

"It is up to the women of America to stop this Hun invasion. We will have no loafers among men or women either. While the women of France and England are staggering along under the awful loads imposed by the war, the women of America are loafers, going about in high-heeled shoes, wanting to be entertained by the story of the conflict.

"If the women of Germany had laid down their arms and ceased doing the work of men the war would have been over long since.

"If the women of America would wear Winter clothing in Winter and not sit about in clothing fit only for hot dog days while they burn tons of coal to keep them warm—wasting coal to preserve the dictates of fashion—heatless Mondays would be unnecessary.

"The big thing in the United States is for the women to replace the men in civil occupations in order that our full man power may be sent to the aid of the Allies. There is a crying need in the South, for instance, for harvest hands. This is a splendid opportunity for women golfers and tennis players.

"We have only to be as good as our grandmothers, who made this great land for us to loaf in."

PUNISH CAPTIVES FOR RAIDS

Germans Hope Increased "Reprisals" Will Deter Allied Aviators.

GENEVA, Switzerland, June 9.—Eight French soldiers who escaped from Camp Wisborg, near Mannheim, and arrived here yesterday, report that there has been increasing rigor during the last three months in the "reprisal camps" in Germany.

The British troops particularly are suffering, while the French are fairly well treated. The treatment, the escaped prisoners declare, becomes more severe after each air raid on the Rhine towns, the Germans hoping thus, an officer member of the party said, to cause a cessation of the allied raids.

This officer added that the Germans were exposing the lives of both allied officers and men by concentrating them near ammunition factories likely to be attacked. But, he added: "We prefer to be killed by our own bombs rather than give in. Let the raids continue."

DR. CRANMER TO WED AT 78.

New York Physician and Miss Ada H. Van Giesen, 46, Get a License.

Dr. Charles Carter Cranmer of 106 East Seventeenth Street, who is 78 years old, and Miss Ada Hortense Van Giesen, 46, obtained a license yesterday at the Marriage License Bureau in the Municipal Building. They will be married on June 27 in Brooklyn, where Dr. Cranmer has taken a house, and where they will be at home to their friends in the Autumn.

Dr. Cranmer is a physician and surgeon and has been practicing in New York for about fifteen years. He was born in Stratford-on-Avon, where he spent his boyhood days. His first wife died some years ago.

Miss Giesen was born in Newark, N. J., and is a music teacher and secretary. Her parents were born in the United States, her father's name being Arzy Ebem Van Giesen and her mother was formerly Miss Hattie Whitaker Browne.

DRAFT MEN MAY ENLIST.

Crowder Changes Rule Which Barred 1918 Class from Navy or Marines.

WASHINGTON, June 10.—Men of the 1918 class of draft registrants may enlist in the navy and Marine Corps, according to a new ruling today by Provost Marshal General Crowder.

Order numbers and serial numbers have not been assigned the registrants, but this contingency was waived.

MOVED BY WAR ZEAL HERE.

Americans in Fight to End, Says Ex-Premier of New Zealand.

LONDON, June 10.—Sir Joseph G. Ward, former Premier of New Zealand, who has arrived here for the Imperial Conference by way of the United States, said today that he had been impressed profoundly by what he had observed in America.

Thousands of soldiers he had seen were of good physique and in fine spirits.

Among both the soldiers and civilians in America, he said, the spirit was of a nature that signified the unbending purpose of an active and continued contribution in men and money until the world could acclaim the defeat of a brutal foe.

BLACK SMALLPOX IN KRUPPS

Outbreak Attributed to Underfeeding and Bad Sanitation.

LONDON, June 10.—A dispatch to The Times from The Hague quotes a neutral who has arrived there from Germany as stating that an epidemic of black smallpox is raging among the workmen of the Krupp plant at Essen, with four or five fatal cases occurring daily. General vaccination is being enforced.

The outbreak, the dispatch adds, is attributed to underfeeding and insanitary conditions.

ONCE DROVE FOR PERSHING.

Ex-Army Chauffeur Arrested for Reckless Driving.

Anthony Andonio, who said he was chauffeur for General John J. Pershing and had driven the American General along the French lines for several months, was arraigned in the Adams Street Court, Brooklyn, yesterday, on a charge of reckless driving. Andonio showed an honorable discharge from the United States Army for physical disability. He said it was because of poor eyesight, due to gas attacks, but that he was going to go back to France as soon as his eyes got better. Magistrate Reynolds paroled him for further examination Thursday.

Andonio is employed as a mechanic in a garage. He was sent to Fulton Street, near Court, to get an abandoned auto van, the steering gear of which was out of order. In trying to get the truck back to the garage he zigzagged along the street and a policeman arrested him.

TO CUT RAILROAD STAFFS.

WASHINGTON, June 10.—Federal railroad managers will be instructed as appointed to prepare lists of all railroad officers who are not essential for operating physical properties, and these men will be dismissed as operating executives. If they are retained, their salaries must be paid by the railway corporations and not from the operating receipts of the Government.

Railroad Presidents displaced by Federal managers, under an announcement some time ago, must be paid by their roads if retained.

J. M. Gidding & Co.
554-566 and 568 Fifth Avenue, 46th and 47th Sts.

June Sales

Involving special groups of Smart Apparel at **very radical reductions**

Fashionable Tailored Suits
Formerly to $95.....at $55

Smart Coats & Capes
Formerly $65 to $95....at $35 & $65

Street & Afternoon Dresses
Formerly $65 to $95....at $35 & $55

Summer Dance Dresses
Formerly to $100.....at $45

Charming Blouses
Formerly to $35.....at $12 & $15

Fashionable Sweaters
Formerly to $35.....at $10

Street, Sport & Semi-dress Hats
Formerly to $40.....at $5, $10, $15

All Remaining
Imported Gowns and Suits
are offered for sale
REGARDLESS OF FORMER COST.

SAW MOTHER SHIP WITH THE RAIDER

Continued from Page 1, Column 1.

course, zig-zagging at full speed to the nearest port. Some of the sailors got a log of balsa wood up from the hold and lashed it to the taffrail with a canvas cover over the top so that it looked like a three-inch gun.

Naval officials said yesterday that they believed the Pinar del Rio was sunk by the submarine which was reported to have been sighted late on Friday five miles off the shore at Beaufort, N. C., by members of the Life Guards station. There had been no direct evidence to show that there was more than one U-boat engaged in destroying ships off the coast, the officers said.

Captains of incoming steamships said yesterday that they had received warnings of submarines having been sighted, and had seen quantities of wreckage, chiefly white-painted woods, presumably part of the superstructure of some steamship. There were also reports of a fight on Sunday between a destroyer and a U-boat off the Virginia Capes, the Captain of a freighter from the West Indies said, but the Navy Department knew nothing about it.

The losses through the submarine activities off this coast total 28,479 tons, which does not include the tanker Herbert L. Pratt, 7,200 tons, which has been salvaged.

SEARCH THE CAPE COD COAST.

Visit of Mysterious Ship to Lewis Harbor Starts Investigations.

BOSTON, June 10.—Naval Intelligence Officers were searching the coast line of Cape Cod tonight in an effort to learn the identity of a steamship which put into Lewis Harbor, West Yarmouth, on Saturday and departed suddenly after a few hours' stay. Reports that strangers had been seen recently in several Cape Cod towns and that the mysterious ship was a "mother ship" to the German submarine or submarines operating in the steamship lanes, are being investigated.

News of the visit of the steamship to West Yarmouth became public only today, although the headquarters of the First Naval District here had been apprised of her visit on Saturday and had immediately begun an investigation. According to reports to the naval headquarters, the steamship appeared in Lewis Harbor and anchored. Observers on shore, becoming suspicious, were preparing to put out to her when the strange craft weighed anchor and steamed away.

KNOWS OF NO MOTHER SHIP.

Washington Lacks Confirmation of U-Boat Victims' Report.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 10.—The report from Norfolk that survivors of the Pinar del Rio, arriving at that port, asserted that the submarine that sank the Pinar was accompanied by a mother ship of 6,000 tons, painted gray, with one funnel amidship, drew no confirmation from official sources tonight.

The Navy Department tonight denied that it had confirmation of the report that there had been an encounter off the New Jersey coast this morning between an American transport and a German submarine during which the transport had fired five shots at the submarine with unknown results.

MAUBAN A U-BOAT VICTIM.

Sunk in Mediterranean 3 Weeks Ago —26 American Survivors Return.

AN ATLANTIC PORT, June 10.—The first news of the sinking of the American freighter Mauban three weeks ago off the Italian coast was brought here today by twenty-six survivors of the crew, who arrived on a freighter with forty-two other shipwrecked men.

The Mauban was a steamship of 1,253 gross tonnage and was built in 1900 for the interisland trade in the Philippines and last loaded at Manila with sugar for a French port.

The other passengers on the freighter were twelve of the crew of the auxiliary schooner City of Pensacola, which was sunk by a submarine in the Mediterranean on May 20, and thirty members of the crew of the American steamship City of Wilmington, which caught fire off the North African coast through spontaneous combustion in her cargo of cotton and had to be abandoned. These last had drifted for twenty-four hours before being picked up by an outward-bound steamship, which landed them at Gibraltar. During their stay there the officers heard that the submarines continued to be very active in the Mediterranean, where they had plenty of space to operate in, with deep water everywhere, which made it difficult for the allied destroyers to get them.

KEEP SHIPS IN HARBOR.

Naval Authorities Adopt Restrictive Measures at Boston.

BOSTON, June 10.—Outward-bound shipping tonight was ordered by the naval authorities to remain within the harbor until morning. The only exception was the New York steamer, which was allowed to sail. No explanation of the order was given.

The afternoon boat to Gloucester was halted off Graves Light by a naval patrol boat and ordered back to this port. Her Commander was instructed not to anchor in the harbor but to return to the ship's pier. Several coal-laden barges ready to depart for Maine ports deferred sailing eastward after receiving a communication from the naval authorities.

ROCKLAND, Me., June 10.—The Eastern Steamship Company's steamer City of Bangor, from Bangor for Boston, was held up at this port tonight. The ship was halted near White Head by the coast guard crew at that point. Soon afterward a speedy submarine chaser brought orders to the Captain to stay in port. No explanation was obtainable at the naval training station here.

Seaplanes Watch for U-Boats.

CAPE MAY, N. J., June 10.—Gun firing was heard off the coast again just before noon today toward the southern shore and a battleship passed up the Delaware Bay. A constant watch at sea for U-boats is being kept up by the seaplanes and dirigibles.

Store Closes *This* Saturday at Noon

Franklin Simon & Co.
Fifth Avenue, 37th and 38th Sts.

Pleated white chiffon ruffles effectively trim the

Figured Crepe De Chine Negligee

For Women and Misses

(ILLUSTRATED)

Unusual at

10.00

IT is the airiness of the white pleated chiffon forming large cape collar and wide frills on kimono sleeves, that gives a cool, summery appearance to this attractive negligee; made of navy or Copen figured crepe de chine.

WOMEN'S NEGLIGEE SHOP—Balcony Floor

Buy U. S. War Savings Stamps

Franklin Simon & Co.
Fifth Avenue, 37th and 38th Sts.

Practical, Distinctive and Appropriate for Summer War Work

Satin or Taffeta Silk
"WAR TIME" DRESS
(Trade mark registered—Patent applied for)

All rights to the "War Time" Dress will be fully protected

For Women and Misses

48.00

Sold exclusively by Franklin Simon & Co. and endorsed by patriotic women of the National War Time Dress Committee.

A SMARTLY tailored dress of excellent quality satin or taffeta silk in navy or black.

Particularly graceful are the slender lines of the dress, and very effective is an adjustable silk-fringed scarf that can be worn wrapped around the neck or as a straight stole.

"War Time" Dress of Wool Fabrics

"War Time" Serge Dress
Without adjustable throw-scarf. 19.50

"War Time" Serge Dress
Of superior quality men's wear serge with adjustable throw-scarf. 38.00

"War Time" Tricotine Dress
Of superior quality wool tricotine, with adjustable throw-scarf 48.00

With Every "War Time" Dress sold, one dollar will be donated to the War Fund for the Relief of Blinded Soldiers of the United States Army.

Summer Deliveries by Our Own Motors to Long Island and the Jersey Shore

Best & Co.
Fifth Ave. at 35th Street
Established 1879

Special Sale—Tuesday

Fox Scarfs

taupe and brown

35.00

Exceptional values prepared for the day, comprising selected pelts of good size, full furred and attractively lined.

In view of constantly advancing prices, qualities of this kind at this price are unusual and the quantity offered will be exhausted early.

Fur Storage 2%

You never pay more at Best's

Saks & Company
Broadway at 34th Street

Announce a Most Important

Sale of 708 Pairs
Men's Smart Oxfords
at $4.95

¶ Oxfords of the better kind. Skilfully produced in Dark Russia, Black Gun Metal, White Canvas or Palm Beach Canvas, with leather or double service Fibre soles.

A very wonderful opportunity!

Make Your Car Do Its Best

Get the utmost service, which war time demands, by correct lubrication.

DIXON'S GRAPHITE Automobile LUBRICANTS

put a velvety, long-lasting veneer on bearings. They stop friction and keep it right on the job of saving your time and your money.

Ask your dealer for the Dixon Lubricating Chart

JOSEPH DIXON CRUCIBLE CO.
Jersey City, New Jersey
Established 1827

LITTLE MISS HOOKER BEATS MRS. MAHAN IN METROPOLITAN TENNIS TITLE TOURNEY

YOUNG GIRL PROVES SKILL IN NET MATCH

Thirteen-Year-Old Helen Hooker Victor in Women's Metropolitan Title Tourney.

HUB PLAYER IN STRUGGLE

Mrs. Lynch Tests Strength of Miss Zinderstein—Rain Prevents Finish of Contest.

Play in the opening rounds of the women's metropolitan tennis championship, which began at the West Side Tennis Club of Forest Hills yesterday, saw all favorites established in advanced brackets, and in the majority of cases the victories were recorded by surprisingly one-sided scores. The abbreviated first round and the second round, which was played in full with the exception of two matches, did not witness a clash between any of the leaders in the women's ranks, but there were several keen matches promised in the third round, which was halted abruptly when a heavy shower deluged the courts later in the afternoon.

In some respects the most surprising match of the day came in the first round, when 13-year-old Helen Hooker, a daughter of E. H. Hooker, who has been prominent in tennis affairs for a number of years, defeated Mrs. Mabelle E. Mahan. Because of the youth of the eventual victor this match occupied a setting of more than ordinary interest. Miss Hooker, who has been schooled in the fine points of the game by several professional instructors, the last Harry McNeal, who was formerly at the Heights Casino in Brooklyn, earned her victory over her more experienced rival at 6—1, 4—6, 6—4. In the last set she was twice set point before she clinched the honors with a passing shot down the lines that was far out of reach of Mrs. Mahan.

Of the real contenders for the championship honors Miss Marion Zinderstein of Boston occupied the centre of the stage. Little has been seen or heard of Miss Zinderstein's play since she competed in the national championships at Philadelphia a year ago, but her showing at that time stamped her as one of the foremost women contestants in the game. Yesterday she won a second round victory over Mrs. J. Strauss at 6—3, 6—0, and then tested strength with Mrs. E. V. Lynch. This match was not finished, but the playing of it up to the time that the shower intervened gave a wealth of credit to Mrs. Lynch, who has established herself as among the leaders in the Metropolitan section.

Mrs. Lynch Plays Fine Game.

Miss Zinderstein won the first set at 6—1, but found Mrs. Lynch a worthy foe in the second set, and was forced to relinquish the laurels at 6—4. In the third set the Boston expert led at 5—2, when a halt was called. The match will be continued from that point this afternoon.

Miss Zinderstein's play in the first set was impressive for its completeness. She adopted a dashing net attack against Mrs. Lynch's base-line game, and finished off her points quickly when she came racing into the barrier. With the score 6—1 it appeared that Mrs. Lynch would be an easy victim, but she altered her play to meet the emergency, and put forth a battle in the second set that more than equaled the Boston woman's play.

Miss Zinderstein started out to continue her net game, but she found Mrs. Lynch possessed of a lobbing ability that made play at the net hazardous, and after she had been sent racing back to the base line to get some of the high tosses of her opponent the Bostonian became more wary and played a driving game from the deep court. Mrs. Lynch did likewise and succeeded in overpowering her rival in a spirited duel that was filled with sparkling rallies.

In the third set Mrs. Lynch's play weakened a bit and Miss Zinderstein was once more able to make her net attack a formidable weapon, so that she ran off a lead of 5—2.

Only one player succeeded in reaching the fourth round. This was Mrs. Rawson L. Wood, who was at the top of her game in both of her contests. Playing her drives with confidence and precision she was able to score an easy victory over Mrs. E. C. Duble in the second round at 6—2, 6—1, and in the third round she defeated Mrs. W. H. Pritchard almost as easily, losing only two games, one in each set. This record of having relinquished only three games in two matches proved beyond doubt that Mrs. Wood was playing a game even more formidable than that which she has shown in the earlier tournaments this season.

Miss Bjurstedt Loses No Games.

Miss Molla Bjurstedt, the national champion, proved her skill on the courts when she advanced through a second round match without the loss of a game. Mrs. A. Chisholm, her opponent, was unable to offer any serious opposition to the sterling tennis dispalyed by the Norse girl. The latter was driving with her accustomed skill. She seemed to be hitting the ball harder than at any time this season, and appeared bent on tuning up to top play in preparation for the national championsh' next week.

In the third round Miss Bjurstedt was opposed by Mrs. Claire Cassel, and the Norse girl obtained a lead of 3—1 on games in the first set when the matach was abandoned because of the inclement weather. Miss Cassel had been pressed to a three-set match in the second round. Mrs. Theodore Cassebeer succeeded in taking the first set at 6—1, but thereafter was not a formidable contender as Miss Cassel's game steadied to the task of establishing victory. The next two sets went to Miss Cassel at 6—2, 6—1.

The elder sisters of the Hooker family, Miss Adelaide and Miss Barbara, were not so fortunate as Helen. Miss Caroma Winn won her second round match at the expense of Miss Barbara Hooker with the score 6—2, 6—3, and Miss Adelaide Hooker was drawn against one of the most expert players in the tournament, Miss Eleanor Goss, and lost at 6—2, 6—0.

The summaries:

Women's Metropolitan Championship.—First Round—Miss Helen Hooker defeated Mrs. Lyle E. Mahan, 6—1, 4—6, 6—4; Mrs. T. Sohst defeated Mrs. Percy Wilbourn, 6—4, 7—5; Miss Julia Brown won from Miss Edith White by default.

Second Round—Miss Caroma Winn defeated Miss Barbara Hooker, 6—2, 6—3; Mrs. R. A. Pope won from Mrs. R. S. Leachman by default; Mrs. W. H. Pritchard won from Miss Gertrude Della Torre by default; Mrs. Rawson L. Wood defeated Mrs. E. C. Duble, 6—0, 6—1; Miss Clare Cassel defeated Mrs. Theodore C. Cassebeer, 1—6, 6—2, 6—1; Miss Molla Bjurstedt defeated Mrs. A. Chisholm, 6—0, 6—0; Mrs. Spencer Fullerton Weaver defeated Mrs. M. W. Maclay, 6—3; 6—3; Miss Eleanor Goss defeated Miss Adelaide Hooker, 6—2, 6—0; Miss Elizabeth Holden defeated Mrs. Howard Vogel, 6—1, 6—0; Miss Pauline Davies defeated Miss Theresa Blum, 4—6, 9—7, 6—1; Miss Marion Zinderstein defeated Mrs. J. Strauss, 6—3, 6—0; Mrs. E. V. Lynch defeated Mrs. Straffin, 6—1, 6—1; Miss Helene Pollak defeated Mrs. David C. Mills, 6—4, 8—6; Mrs. Johan Rogge defeated Mrs. L. Bailey, 6—1, 6—0.

Third Round—Mrs. Rawson L. Wood defeated Mrs. W. H. Pritchard, 6—1, 6—1.

DODGERS WILL AID FUND.

Aviator to Land on Ebbets Field as Part of Bat and Ball Day Program.

Today will be Bat and Ball Fund Day at Ebbets Field, Brooklyn, when the Robins and Cincinnati clash in the opening game of the Western team's series in Brooklyn, and the fans will be treated to a novel spectacle. According to the plans of President Ebbets of the Brooklyn Club, announced last night, an army aviator will fly from Mineola and will make a landing on Ebbets Field. He will be presented with a complete baseball outfit for the soldiers at Mineola, and will then take to the air again.

Southern Association.

Atlanta, 6; Nashville, 1.
Birmingham, 5; Chattanooga, 3.
Memphis at New Orleans. (Postponed.)

BASEBALL

YESTERDAY'S RESULTS.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

St. Louis at New York, (Rain.)
Brooklyn, 2; Pittsburgh, 0.
Chicago, 6; Philadelphia, 1.
Boston, 1; Cincinnati, 0.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

Washington, 3; St. Louis, 2. (Fourteen innings.)
Boston, 1; Chicago, 0.
Detroit, 6; Philadelphia, 4.

STANDING OF THE CLUBS.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
Chicago	30	12	.714
New York	29	14	.674
Cincinnati	23	23	.500
Boston	20	24	.455
Pittsburgh	19	23	.452
Philadelphia	18	25	.419
St. Louis	18	25	.410
Brooklyn	17	28	.378

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
Boston	30	19	.612
New York	27	19	.587
Chicago	23	19	.548
Cleveland	25	24	.510
Washington	24	25	.490
St. Louis	21	23	.477
Philadelphia	17	27	.386
Detroit	15	26	.366

WHERE THEY PLAY TODAY.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

Chicago at New York. (Game starts at 3:45.)
Cincinnati at Brooklyn. (Game starts at 3:30.)
Pittsburgh at Boston.
St. Louis at Philadelphia.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

New York at Cleveland.
Philadelphia at Detroit.
Washington at St. Louis.
Boston at Chicago.

RED SOX BLANK WHITE SOX.

Bush Has Better of Shellenbach, Boston Winning by 1 to 0.

CHICAGO, June 10.—Boston shut out Chicago, 1 to 0, today in a pitching battle between Shellenbach and Bush. Shean's triple and a passed ball by Schalk scored the one run. Each pitcher was backed by sensational fielding.

The score:

BOSTON, (A.)	Ab	R	H	P	O	A
Hooper,rf	3	0	0	1	0	0
Shean,2b	4	1	2	0	4	
Strunk,cf	3	0	0	1	0	0
Ruth,lf	3	0	0	2	0	0
McInnis,1b	4	0	0	15	0	0
Thomas,3b	4	0	0	1	2	
Scott,ss	3	0	1	1	5	
Schang,c	2	0	0	6	0	
Bush,p	3	0	0	0	4	
Total	29	1	3	27	15	

CHICAGO, (A.)	Ab	R	H	P	O	A
Liebold,lf	4	0	1	4	0	0
Murphy,rf	4	0	0	5	0	0
E.Collins,2b	3	0	0	3	1	0
Felsch,cf	3	0	0	4	0	0
Weaver,ss	3	0	0	2	2	0
Gandil,1b	3	0	0	4	0	0
Risberg,3b	3	0	0	0	1	0
Schalk,c	2	0	0	5	1	0
Sheljen'h,p	3	0	0	1	0	0
Total	29	0	2	27	5	

Errors—Ruth, E. Collins, Schalk.

Boston	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Chicago	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Two-base hits—Liebold, Scott. Three-base hit—Shean. Stolen bases—Hooper, Schalk. Sacrifice hit—Strunk. Left on bases—Boston, 5; Chicago, 5. First on error—Boston, 1. Bases on balls—Off Shellenbach, 3; Bush, 3. Hits—Off Bush, 2 in 9; Shellenbach, 3 in 9. Struck out—By Bush, 4; Shellenbach, 3. Passed ball—Schalk. Winning pitcher—Bush.

SENATORS GAIN ON BROWNS.

Fourteen-Inning Victory Puts Washington Ahead of St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, June 10.—Washington changed places with St. Louis in the pennant race today by taking the first game of the series from the locals in the fourteenth inning, 3 to 2. In the fourteenth Ainsmith singled and was forced at second by Shotton. Judge doubled to right and Shotton scored from first with the winning run.

The score:

WASHINGTON, (A.)	Ab	R	H	P	O	A
Shotton,rf	7	1	3	3	0	
Judge,1b	6	1	3	16	1	
Foster,3b	7	1	0	2	1	0
Milan,cf	6	0	0	4	0	
Shanks,lf	6	0	2	5	0	
Morgan,2b	6	0	0	1	7	
Lavan,ss	6	0	2	5	4	
Ainsmith,c	5	0	1	7	3	
Shaw,p	3	0	1	0	1	
Ayers,p	3	0	1	1	4	
Total	55	3	14	42	22	

ST. LOUIS, (A.)	Ab	R	H	P	O	A
Tobin,cf	6	0	0	4	0	
Austin,3b	4	0	1	3	3	
Sisler,1b	5	0	1	0	2	
Demmitt,rf	6	0	0	6	0	
Smith,lf	6	0	0	3	1	
Gedeon,2b	5	1	1	3	7	
Gerber,ss	4	0	1	2	2	
aMaisel	0	0	0	0	0	
Hale,c	6	0	2	7	0	
Rogers,p	1	0	0	0	2	
bHendrix	1	0	0	0	0	
Houck,p	0	0	0	0	1	
cJohns	1	0	0	0	0	
Sothoron,p	2	0	0	0	2	
Total	49	2	9	42	19	

a Ran for Gerber in fourteenth.
b Batted for Rogers in fifth.
c Batted for Houck in seventh.
Errors—Foster, Morgan, Gerber.

Washington	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1—3
St. Louis	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0—2

Two-base hits—Hale, Shanks, Judge. Stolen bases—Sisler, Ainsmith. Double plays—Foster, Morgan, and Judge; Smith and Hale. Left on bases—Washington, 12; St. Louis, 9. First base on error—St. Louis. Base on balls—Off Shaw, 2; Ayers, 2; Rogers, 1; Houck, 1. Hits—Off Shaw, 7 in 7; Ayers, 2 in 7; Rogers, 7 in 5; Houck, 0 in 2; Sothoron, 7 in 7. Struck out—By Shaw, 2; Ayers, 3; Rogers, 1; Houck, 3; Sothoron, 2. Winning pitcher—Ayers. Losing pitcher—Sothoron.

COBB GETS BUSY WITH BAT.

Detroit Star Leads Team in Assault on Athletics.

DETROIT, June 10.—Detroit bunched hits off Myers in the first three innings today and defeated Philadelphia in the opening game of the series 6 to 4. Cobb in four times at bat got a single, a double, and a triple. Score:

DETROIT, (A.)	Ab	R	H	P	O	A
Bush,ss	3	1	1	1	2	
Cobb,1b	4	1	3	13	1	
Veach,lf	3	0	0	1	0	
Heilm'n,rf	4	2	2	0	1	
Vitt,3b	4	0	0	2	3	
F.Walker,cf	3	0	0	3	0	
Young,2b	2	1	1	0	2	
Spencer,c	2	1	0	6	0	
Dauss,p	2	0	0	1	7	
Total	27	6	7	27	16	

PHILADELPHIA, (A.)	Ab	R	H	P	O	A
Jamieson,rf	5	1	1	2	0	
Oldring,lf	5	0	1	1	0	
C.Walker,cf	4	0	2	3	0	
Burns,1b	4	0	1	11	1	
Gardner,3b	4	1	1	2	1	
Shannon,ss	4	0	1	2	2	
Dugan,2b	4	1	0	2	3	
McAvoy,c	3	0	2	1	2	
Myers,p	1	0	0	0	1	
Fahey,p	3	1	2	0	0	
Total	37	4	11	24	10	

Errors—Bush, Vitt, Shannon.

Detroit	3	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	—6
Philadelphia	0	1	0	0	2	0	0	0	1	—4

Two-base hits—Gardner, Cobb, C. Walker, Fahey. Three-base hit—Cobb. Home run—Heilman. Stolen bases—Heilman, (2.) Sacrifice hits—Dauss, Spencer, McAvoy. Sacrifice fly—Bush. Double play—Dugan, Burns, and Gardner. Left on bases—Philadelphia, 7; Detroit, 6. First base on error—Philadelphia. Bases on balls—Off Myers, 1; Fahey, 5. Hits—Off Myers, 5 in 3 innings; Fahey, 2 in 5. Struck out—By Dauss, 6; Myers, 1. Wild pitch—Fahey. Passed ball—McAvoy. Losing pitcher—Myers.

GIANTS HAVE DAY OF REST.

Bat and Ball Fund Day Will Mark Meeting with Cubs Today.

The slight showers yesterday afternoon gave the Giants a welcome chance for a rest before grappling with those pesky Cubs this afternoon. No matter how much good this rest does the Giants, they are going to have a whole lot of trouble this week between the Cubs and the Reds. Chicago is just now the sensation of the league, and the Giants face the hardest ordeal of the season in this coming series. When Alexander and Killifer were lost to the Cubs it was freely predicted that the club didn't have a chance.

It so happens that since the loss of the two stars Manager Mitchell's players are working even harder than seemed possible. Their showing warrants the supposition that they are going to make life miserable for the Giants for the next few days.

There is additional interest in today's game between the two ancient rivals because it is Bat and Ball Day, and 25 per cent. of the receipts will be turned over to Clark Griffith's fund for baseball outfits for the soldiers in France.

Eastern League.

Springfield, 1; New London, 0.
New Haven, 8; Providence, 1. (Only two games scheduled.)

DOUBLE BY GRIMES SUBDUES PIRATES

Brooklyn Pitcher Not Only Blanks Rivals, but Wins Own Game with Timely Hit.

A terrific two-base smash to left centre by Burleigh Grimes gave the Robins a victory over the Pittsburgh Pirates yesterday in the final game of the series between the two clubs at Ebbets Field by 2 to 0. Grimes's double, in the eighth inning, came like a bolt out of a clear sky and just as the usually small washday crowd was preparing itself for an extra-inning struggle.

When the Robin hurler poled out his long hit he chased Ollie O'Mara and Otto Miller across the rubber with the tallies which gave the Brooklyn athletes the glory of the most interesting game of the present series. Up to that fatal eighth Wilbur Cooper, one of Hugo Bezdek's port-side flingers, seemed to have some sort of spellbinding influence over the Dodger batsmen. One safe hit was all he allowed, and this was of the scratch variety, inasmuch as the temerity of Stengel and Carey in fielding the ball had a lot to do with its falling safe.

In the eighth Cooper gave his first sign of weakening. He winged O'Mara, the first man to face him, and Ray Schmandt followed with a neat sacrifice. Otto Miller had patience, and was rewarded with a pass. With runners on first and second, Grimes belted one of Cooper's offerings on a long journey to left centre, chasing O'Mara and Miller home, and giving Brooklyn the victory.

On Brooklyn's side of the ledger that's all that can be said of their hitting. In the first Ivan Olson got a scratch single to right centre, and in the second Schmandt received a pass, making the only interruptions to what appeared a perfect day for Cooper.

Grimes, on the mound, had a more tempestuous time of it. He was hit safely nine times, but, fortunately, not more than two of these safeties were of clean nature. They were mostly all infield hits and, despite two errors by Ivan Olson, they were all discounted by snappy support behind the hard-working Grimes.

The fielding gem of the day was furnished by Zach Wheat in the fourth inning. With George Cutshaw on second as a result of his single and McKechnie's sacrifice and Caton on first on a pass Schmidt larruped the ball on a line to what looked like an unoccupied spot in left field. Wheat raced across the field just in time to stick out his gloved left hand and catch the ball. So sure was Cutshaw that the ball would count for a hit that he was at the plate when Wheat made the catch. It was an easy matter for Wheat, therefore, to double him at second and retire the side.

In the seventh another Pirate tally was choked off through wide-awake playing by the Dodgers. Diminutive Caton beat out a hit to Olson, and Cooper sacrificed. Bigbee hit a sharp grounder to Olson which Ivan grabbed in time to tag Caton out on the latter's journey to third. Bigbee pilfered second but Schmandt, after a spectacular stop of Fritz Mollwitz's grounder, threw too late to first to get Mollwitz, and Bigbee tried to sneak over the rubber on the play. Johnson quickly whipped the ball to Miller and Bigbee was an easy out.

The score:

BROOKLYN, (N.)	Ab	R	H	P	O	A
Johnston,1b	4	0	0	12	1	
Olson,ss	4	0	1	3	3	
Hickman,rf	4	0	1	2	0	
Wheat,lf	3	0	0	2	1	
Myers,cf	3	0	0	0	0	
O'Mara,3b	2	1	0	2	4	
Schmandt,2b	1	0	0	4	5	
Miller,c	2	1	0	7	0	
Grimes,p	3	0	1	0	5	
Total	25	2	2	27	24	

PITTSBURGH, (N.)	Ab	R	H	P	O	A
Bigbee,lf	5	0	1	5	0	
Mollwitz,1b	4	0	3	6	2	
Carey,cf	4	0	1	3	0	
Stengel,rf	4	0	0	4	0	
Cutshaw,2b	4	0	2	1	1	
McK'nie,3b	3	0	0	1	1	
Caton,ss	1	0	0	1	1	
Schmidt,c	4	0	1	2	0	
Cooper,p	2	0	0	1	0	
aHinchman	1	0	1	0	0	
bHarmon	0	0	0	0	0	
Total	32	0	9	24	5	

a Batted for Cooper in ninth.
b Ran for Hinchman in ninth.
Errors—Olson, (3.)

Brooklyn	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	—2
Pittsburgh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0

Two-base hit—Grimes. Sacrifice hits—McKechnie, Cooper, Schmandt. Double plays—Olson and Schmandt; O'Mara, Schmandt, and Johnston. Left on bases—Pittsburgh, 10; Brooklyn, 8. First base on errors—Pittsburgh. Base on balls—Off Cooper, 2; Grimes, 3. Hit by pitcher—By Cooper, (O'Mara.) Struck out—By Cooper, 1.

RUDOLPH STARTS IN WELL.

Pitches His First Game of Season for Braves and Beats Reds.

BOSTON, June 10.—Rudolph, pitching his first game of the season, today held Cincinnati to one hit, a single to right by Chase in the eighth, Boston winning, 1 to 0. S. Magee walked in the fifth, the only other visitor to reach first.

With one out in the sixth, Chase fumbled Powell's grounder. Wickland lined to Rousch. J. G. Smith singled, and Konetchy doubled, Powell scoring the one run of the game. Herzog's fielding was brilliant.

The score:

BOSTON, (N.)	Ab	R	H	P	O	A
Rawlings,ss	4	0	0	2	3	
Herzog,2b	4	0	2	1	9	
Powell,cf	4	1	0	3	0	
Wickland,rf	4	0	0	2	0	
J.C.S'th,3b	4	0	8	2	1	
Konet'y,1b	3	0	1	13	0	
Rehg,lf	3	0	0	0	0	
Rudolph,p	2	0	0	1	3	
Total	30	1	3	27	17	

CINCINNATI, (N.)	Ab	R	H	P	O	A
Griffith,rf	4	0	0	0	0	
L.Magee,3b	3	0	0	1	1	
Roush,cf	3	0	0	3	0	
Chase,1b	3	0	1	9	0	
S.Magee,2b	2	0	0	2	1	
Neale,lf	3	0	0	2	0	
Blackb'n,ss	3	0	0	3	3	
Allen,c	2	0	0	4	2	
Bressler,p	3	0	0	0	4	
aWingo	1	0	0	0	0	
Total	27	0	1	24	11	

a Batted for Allen in ninth.
Error—Chase.

Boston	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	—1
Cincinnati	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0

Two-base hit—Konetchy. Sacrifice hit—Rudolph. Double play—Bressler, Blackburne, and Chase. Left on bases—Cincinnati, 1; Boston, 8. First base on error—Boston. Bases on balls—Off Bressler, 2; Rudolph, 1. Struck out—By Bressler, 4; Rudolph, 2. Wild pitch—Bressler.

CUBS ARE STILL UNBEATEN.

Vaughn Piles Defeat Upon Phillies by 6 to 1 Score.

PHILADELPHIA, June 10.—Chicago made it three straight from Philadelphia today by knocking Oeschger out of the box; score, 6 to 1. Vaughn started off badly, but poor base running spoiled local chances to score. Merkle and Meusel were the hitting stars.

The score:

CHICAGO, (N.)	Ab	R	H	P	O	A
Flack,rf	4	2	1	3	1	
Hollocher,ss	4	1	2	2	2	
Mann,lf	3	1	1	2	1	
Merkle,1b	3	1	2	8	1	
Paskert,cf	4	0	2	0	0	
Deal,3b	4	0	0	4	2	
Zeider,2b	3	0	1	1	3	
Killifer,c	5	1	1	7	2	
Vaughn,p	3	0	0	0	2	
Total	33	6	10	27	14	

PHILADELPHIA (N)	Ab	R	H	P	O	A
Bancroft,ss	2	0	0	2	2	
Williams,cf	4	1	2	1	0	
Stock,3b	4	0	0	3	2	
Luderus,1b	4	0	1	8	1	
Cravath,rf	3	0	1	4	0	
Meusel,lf	4	0	3	2	0	
McG'ann,2b	3	0	0	2	2	
Adams,c	4	0	0	5	2	
Oeschger,p	1	0	0	0	2	
Main,p	1	0	0	0	0	
a Pearce	1	0	0	0	0	
Davis,p	0	0	0	0	0	
Total	31	1	7	27	11	

a Batted for Main in seventh.
Errors—Bancroft, Oeschger.

Chicago	1	2	0	0	2	2	0	0	0	—6
Philadelphia	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—1

Two-base hits—Flack, Williams, Merkle, (2.) Stolen bases—Killifer, Zeider. Sacrifice hit—Mann. Sacrifice fly—Mann. Left on bases—Chicago, 11; Philadelphia, 7. Bases on balls—Off Vaughn, 4; Oeschger, 4; Main, 3; Davis, 2. Hits—Off Oeschger, 7 in 4 1-3 innings; Main, 3 in 2 2-3; Davis, 1 in 2. Struck out—By Vaughn, 5; Oeschger, 1; Main, 2; Davis, 1. Wild pitch—Vaughn. Passed ball—Adams. Losing pitcher—Oeschger.

International League.

Jersey City, 8; Baltimore, 2.
Newark, 3; Binghamton, 1.
Rochester, 3; Toronto, 2.
Syracuse at Buffalo. (Previously played.)

CHANGE TO REIS UNION SUITS

SUNFLASH II. BEATS OLD KOENIG A NOSE

D. J. Leary's Imported Animal Adds to Laurels in Belmont Park Feature.

The rapidly growing score of imported horses was increased at Belmont Park yesterday, when, in a thrilling finish, that paid a mute tribute to Handicapper Vosburg, D. J. Leary's Sunflash II. squeezed home a nose in front of the Beverwyck Stable's Old Koenig. R. T. Wilson, Jr.'s Straight Forward was beaten by only half a length for the place, and was running over the others at the finish. The time of 1:45 is the fastest of the present meeting for the distance of a mile and a sixteenth, and accounted for the defeat of G. D. Widener's Lanius, which, though favorite, was unable to keep pace with the speedy Sunflash II., and was beaten long before the stretch was reached.

Frankie Robinson, who is adept at rating a horse in front of his field, had the mount on Sunflash II., and as the son of Sunbright broke on his toes Robinson sent him away winging, with Old Koenig in close attendance. Lanius was slow to get in motion, but Ensor rushed him up toward the leaders so that he was in third place half way along the back stretch. That effort took all the steam out of the favorite and he dropped back, allowing Flittergold to usurp third position for the run around the bend.

After turning into the stretch the race looked to be between the two leaders until Straight Forward, ridden by Ambrose instead of McTaggart, the stable's jockey, who is taking a vacation, began his stretch run. All three boys were riding to the best of their ability all through the last quarter of a mile, and in the last jump Robinson managed to get a dying effort out of Sunflash II. so that the imported colt poked his nose in front of Old Koenig.

Though he lost the big race with Lanius G. D. Widener was successful in the third race for maiden two-year-olds, which brought out the largest field of the day. His Wise Joan had to be ridden out to beat J. W. May's Keen Jane by a length.

The summaries:

FIRST RACE.—The Beldame Handicap, for mares 3 years old and upward; by subscription of $10, with $1,586.69 added; six furlongs, straight. No time taken.

Salvestra, Meadow Brook Stock Farm's b. f., 3 years, 116 pounds, by Watervale-Nikita, 9 to 2, 8 to 5, and 7 to 10, (H. Erickson) 1b

Irma Frank, Beverwyck Stable's ch. m., 5, 126, by Abe Frank-Tex Anna, 4 to 5 and 1 to 5, (G. Byrne) 2½

Rose d'Or, G. D. Widener's b. f., 3, 104, by Garry Herrmann-Golden Rose, 2 to 1 third, (L. Ensor) 3s

Jyntee, Water Lady, Huntress, Mary Maud, and Rhine Maiden also ran. Seamstress scratched.

SECOND RACE. — Steeplechase; selling; for four-year-olds and upward; purse $700; about two miles and a quarter. Time—4:48.

Robert Oliver, Captain Ral Parr"s ch. g., aged, 143 pounds, by Fatherless-Diamantina, 4 to 1, 4 to 5, and out, (W. Allen) ..1s

Louvois, J. E. Widener's b. h., 6, 145, by Electioneer-L'Orient, 1 to 4 and out, (D. Byers) 2s

Superhuman, H. L. Pratt's ch. g., 6, 157, by Superman-Diety, out for third, (F. Williams) 3s

Gold Bond also ran. Shannon River scratched.

THIRD RACE.—For two-year-old fillies, selling, purse $1,580.69; four and a half furlongs, straight. Time—:55 1-5.

Wise Joan, G. D. Widener's ch. f., 108 pounds, by Garry Herrmann-Joannina, 3 to 1, 7 to 5, 7 to 10, (L. Ensor) 1s

Keen Jane, J. W. May's b. f., 113, by Javelin-Plain Jane, 5 to 2, 6 to 5, (G. Byrne) 2s

Suffrage, A. H. Diaz's b. f., 106, by Broomstick-Pankhurst, 3 to 1, third, (J. Pitz) 3½

Lady Vulcain, Sweetlet, Frances Starr, Speedy Lady, Rainbow Girl, Wewoka, Little Maude, Miss Prisby, Marmon, Milda, Queen Menelik, Dixie Bird, Lucrative, Sea Tale, Miss Leola, and Jaenetta also ran. Precious Jewel scratched.

FOURTH RACE.—The Hempstead Handicap, for three-year-olds and upward, by subscription of $10, with $1,786.69 added; one mile and a sixteenth. Time—1:45.

Sunflash II., (imp.,) D. J. Leary's br. c., 4 years, 121 pounds, by Sunbright-Naphalia, 9 to 2, 8 to 5, and 4 to 5, (F. Robinson) 1s

Old Koenig, Beverwyck Stable's b. h., 5, 120, by Golden Maxim-Masthead, 2 to 1 and even, (Byrne) 2½

Straight Forward, R. T. Wilson's b. c., 4, 114, by Star Shoot-Frankness, 1 to 2, third, (E. Ambrose) 3s

Flittergold, Lanius, and Drastic also ran. Gueland scratched.

FIFTH RACE.—For maiden three-year-olds and upward; selling; purse $1,586.70; one mile. Time—1:42.

Starry Banner, Quincy Stable's ch. c., 3 years, 112 pounds, by Ballot-Blush Rose, 5 to 1, 2 to 1, and even, (A. Schuttinger) 1½

Phalerian, (imp.,) H. Bowen's ch. c., 3, 112, by Phaleron-Aunty Hilda, 2 to 1 and even, (E. Taplan) 2s

Bravado, Captain R. Parr's ch. g., 3, 107, by Star Shoot-Bold Girl, 4 to 1, third, (C. Meyler) 3s

Mose, Sungold, Nolawn, Common Law, Jack Stuart, Postage Stamp, Dragoon, Roederer, and Feu d'Artifice also ran. Chilhun, Postmaster, Jim Hoey, Zenith, and Gibby scratched.

SIXTH RACE.—For two-year-olds, non-winners of $2,000; by subscription of $10 with $1,686.70 added; five furlongs, straight. Time—1:00.

Aunt Dinah, F. Housman's b. f., 112 pounds, by Uncle-Crazy Quilt, 13 to 5, 4 to 5, and out, (A. Schuttinger) 1s

Osgood, L. F. Wagner's ch. g., 112, by Garry Herrmann-Ostra, 2 to 1

ACTORS & AUTHORS GIVE A NEW BILL

Four One-Act Pieces, Two of Them Musical, at the Fulton Theatre.

BEST SELLERS BURLESQUED

The New Organization Strikes Its True Pace with a Varied Program.

THE BEST SELLERS, a musical play in one act, by Kenneth and Roy Webb; MUGGINS, a comedy in one act, by Frank J. Gregory; NOCTURNE, a drama in one act, by A. P. Wharton; ART'S REJUVENATION, a musical play in one act, by Kenneth and Roy Webb. Acted by the following members of the Actors and Authors' Theatre: Edith Tallaferro, Dudley E. Oatman, Agnes Patterson, Charles Meredith, Regan Hughston, J. Irving Southard, Mrs. Thomas A. Wise, Elizabeth Risdon, Whitford Kane, Minnie Dupree, Auriol Lee, Marion Kerby, Courtney Foote, Eric Snowden, Harrison Brockbank, Harold Fowler, Hamilton Earle, Hal Forde, Edward Martindel, Gertrude Dallas, Rene Detling, Betty Daintry, and Jean Webb. At the Fulton Theatre.

The Actors' and Authors' Theatre, Inc., which lately made a mediocre start, with prices ranging downward from $1, tried again last night with the usual $2 scale and scored a genuine success. Two of the numbers were musical, both by Kenneth and Roy Webb; and, as luck had it, they scored the one failure of the evening and the one unmistakable hit.

"Art's Rejuvenation" is an allegorical operetta, which was first given at a Lambs' Gambol, and which purports to breathe life into the moribund person of "Art" while reducing the audience to a state of coma. Harrison Brockbank in the title rôle, Hamilton Earle as the Cynic, Harold Fowler as a Jester, and Réné Detling as Painting did what could be done with thoroughly banal material.

"The Best Sellers" made handsome amends. It is a burlesque of the sort of fiction which is being sent by the shipload to our true and tried (very much tried) defenders in France. Doubtless an adept in current fiction could tell the precise originals of the episode depicting "The Sole Survivors" of a South Sea Island wreck, and also of the story of Faro Kate and her Canadian Mounted Policeman. The original of "A Balky Romance" was undoubtedly "Graustark." Among the three of them our national appetite for romantic slops was very thoroughly mocked, to the instant and manifest delight of the audience.

In all three burlesques Edith Tallaferro had the title rôle, and displayed a really notable skill in impersonation, ranging easily from a Balkan Queen to Faro Kate. More beautiful than ever, she added to her histrionic repertory a keen satiric intelligence and a delightful sense of fun. Her performance alone was worth even the redoubled price of admission. Throughout she was ably seconded. Charles Meredith was the Balkan-American Prince. Regan Hughston played the South Sea hero, and also the Mounted Policeman; while J. Irving Southard was the roaring Canadian villain, Black Ben.

The two other plays were in the true manner of Washington Square. "Muggins" is a Lancashire comedy which closely parallels Harold Brighouse's "Lonesome Like," and had a further point of resemblance in that its principal part was admirably played by Whitford Kane. Mrs. Thomas A. Wise and Elisabeth Risdon were admirable as the elder and the younger objects of his blundering attentions.

"Nocturne," by A. P. Wharton, is the pathetic comedy of a pasty-faced, vinegery old maid, and her lifelong hunger for romance. The "nocturne" in which her handsome youth in flannels appears to her in a dream was very crudely lighted, suggesting that an art theatre has need not only of actors and authors but of a stage manager; yet it must be said that the poignant pathos of the little piece survived even the indiscretions of the gas man. Minnie Dupree played the sour and sentimental heroine with unflinching realism, genuine pathos, and an artistic mastery that was all but flawless. As her gay and happy friend Auriol Lee was admirable, as also was Miriam Kerby as the landlady.

In one of the entr'actes Edouard de Kurylo, former Imperial Ballet Master of Warsaw and Petrograd, did a characteristic American Indian dance with masterly vigor and skill. He was ably assisted by Mme. Kurylo.

As a whole the bill was admirable, alike in the individual numbers and in its varied composition. The Washington Square Players at their best have given us plays of equal and even greater interest, but never with such thoroughly competent acting throughout.

MORE MUSIC FOR PARKS.

City to Start "the Mayor Hylan People's Concerts."

At the suggestion of Mayor Hylan the Park Board yesterday appointed Philip Berolzheimer a special Deputy Park Commissioner in charge of music in all the boroughs. A new series of concerts is to be inaugurated for all the city's parks, and they are to be called "The Mayor Hylan People's Concerts." It was explained at the Park Board that the name was given to distinguish them from the regular park concert schedule which the Park Commissioners had arranged before the plan for the supplemental performances was taken up. The new concert plan will be inaugurated by a city band concert by the Police Department Band on the City Hall steps on Thursday, June 13, from 12 to 1:30 P. M. The announcement from the Park Board reads:

"The Mayor had observed the keen public interest shown in the work of the city department bands. The great parades and other demonstrations of the year have had no greater attraction for the multitudes which have witnessed them than that furnished by the bands of music from the Police Department, the Fire Department, and the Department of Street Cleaning. It is proposed to make these departmental musical organizations the basis for a much augmented provision for public music largely in districts which would otherwise be without good music.

"Commissioner Berolzheimer is sure that the work of his committees will not stop with what can be done with the City Department bands. He expects to enlist a support of music lovers, amateur and professional alike, which will permit the engagement of more professional bands and provide vocal and other additional features. Among the musical celebrities who have promised their assistance are Lieutenant John Philip Sousa, Dr. William C. Carl, and the famous French organist, Joseph Bonnet."

Long Island Youth Wins French Cross.

Special to The New York Times.

ROCKVILLE CENTRE, L. I., June 10.—Harry B. Koopman, Jr., has written to his parents at 57 Lenox Road, Rockville Centre, that he has won the French War Cross.

"We get an army corps citation, which is a 'croix' with a gold star," he says. "Ten individual crosses were given out and I got mine."

THEATRICAL NOTES.

There will be a performance for the benefit of the 303d Battalion Tank Corps at the Fulton Theatre next Sunday evening, in which Irene Franklin, Burton Green, Billy B. Van, Dave Ferguson, Harry Carroll, Marguerita Sylvia, McKay and Ardine, Felix Adler, Frances Rosa, and Marcella Johnson will appear.

The Light Opera Club, associated with the Music Bureau for Young Artists, will give its last performance at the Greenwich Village Theatre, "The Egyptian Princess," tomorrow evening.

The vacation of the "Maytime" company, which has been in New York for more than a year, began last night when the Chicago company replaced it at the Broadhurst to continue the run of the play. The visiting company is headed by John Charles Thomas, John T. Murray and Carolyn Thomson. The members of the New York company were part of their audience.

William A. Brady, Limited, has obtained the American rights to "The Chinese Puzzle," a new play in four acts, by Marian Bower and Leon M. Lion. The play will be produced soon at the New Theatre, London, and its first presentation in America will be at Poli's Theatre, Washington, June 23.

COLUMBIA BEGINS ITS FREE CONCERTS

New York Military Band Plays Airs from Operas in University Gymnasium Because of Rain.

The first of a series of thirty free concerts to be given under the auspices of Columbia University by the New York Military Band, of which Edwin Franko Goldman is conductor, was held last night in the university gymnasium. It was to have been held on the Green at Broadway and 120th Street, but on account of the rain was given indoors.

Last night's program included Luigi Mancinelli's Triumphal March from "Cleopatra," the Overture from Massenet's "Phedre," the Prelude to Saint-Saëns's "Deluge," a Gavotte by Jean Phillipe Rameau, a Fantasie from Wagner's "Lohengrin," excerpts from Verdi's "Aida," the "Girls of Baden" Waltz, by Karl Komzak, and Victor Herbert's "American Fantasie." The "Inflammatus," from Rossini's "Stabat Mater," was played on the cornet by Ernest S. Williams of the Philadelphia Symphony Orchestra.

The concerts will take place every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday evening until Aug. 16. Guest conductors will appear from time to time to direct their own compositions. Percy Grainger will conduct part of the program on Friday, June 14, and on June 21 Henry Hadley, the American composer, will conduct a work of his own not played before in public.

Fifty musicians, mainly from the Philharmonic Orchestra and the orchestra of the Metropolitan Opera House, make up the New York Military Band. Funds to pay the costs of the concerts were obtained by subscription.

CHRISTIE MACDONALD BACK.

Her Songs in "Cupid's Mirror" Make a Hit at the Palace.

Christie MacDonald was enthusiastically welcomed back to New York yesterday in a musical fantasy entitled "Cupid's Mirror," presented as part of the week's bill at the Palace Theatre. With the aid of Irene Rowan and William Haig, Miss MacDonald introduced a number of songs that were hits, at least for the day, chief among them being "When the Sun Goes Down in Flanders." The lyrics were by Neville Fleeson and the music by Albert von Tilzer.

But "Cupid's Mirror" did not have the Palace program all to itself. With it at the top was Albertina Rasch and her company of dancers, consisting of Constantin Koboleff and the coryphees. They presented a succession of classical and popular dances that the spectators gave every evidence of enjoying.

And Hobart Bosworth in Jack London's "Sea Wolf," with all of its realistic staging and thrilling moments, is at the Palace this week for a return engagement. Another one-act play not new to New York, but apparently of pulling power, is "Moon Down," by John Reed, which was originally produced by the Washington Square Players, and is now played by Regina Connelli and Ruby Craven.

Other acts on the bill are Herbert Williams and Hilda Wolfus, playing a return engagement; Jack Wilson, assisted by Ben Barr and Gladys Moffatt, another come-back; Karl Emmy and His Pets; Donahue and Stewart, and George and Dick Rath.

RECEIVER FOR RUBBER FIRM.

Maxwell H. Bochow to Continue Business of Merged Companies.

In an equity suit brought by the Connecticut Cottons Company of Boston against the Batavia Rubber Company and the Simplex Rubber Company of America, Inc., Federal Judge Mayer yesterday named Maxwell H. Bochow as receiver, with authority to continue the business. The claim of the plaintiff is for goods and amounts to $6,333. The defendant companies, it was admitted, have assets in excess of their liabilities, but that they were without funds, and because other creditors were pressing claims it was deemed better to have a receiver placed in charge of the affairs of the two concerns.

In February, 1917, the stockholders of the Batavia Company voted to purchase the assets of the Simplex Company, to pay for them with stock, and to assume all of the liabilities of the merged corporation. Because a few of the stockholders of the Simplex Company have not surrendered the stock for shares in the Batavia Company, the complaint says that the merger of the two companies had never been completed.

The Batavia Company has outstanding capital stock amounting to $595,700, and, according to the complaint, it has notes in excess of $440,524, some of them being due, and its total indebtedness for merchandise is $93,950. The company manufactures all kinds of rubber goods, machinery, and tools.

SEES NO MONEY STRINGENCY

Banks Will Handle Big Tax Payments Smoothly, Says McAdoo.

WASHINGTON, June 10.—Bankers were advised by Secretary McAdoo in a statement tonight that there was no occasion whatever for apprehension nor for the curtailment of essential credits on account of the impending payment of more than $2,000,000,000 in income and excess profit taxes. The Secretary said the tax payments would be handled as nearly as possible like Liberty Loan payments, and he was confident the Federal Reserve Banks would handle the transaction without financial disturbance or money stringency.

Of $2,775,000,000 estimated to be due in income and excess profits taxes on June 15, nearly $600,000,000 already has been paid. In anticipation of the taxes, $1,600,000,000 in certificates of indebtedness have been sold, and these are available for tax payments. Provision has been made for redeposit of tax payments, and this, with the use of certificates, is expected to prevent any financial strain.

"All tax checks will go into the hands of the Federal Reserve Banks, which have instructions to make deposits throughout the United States proportionately," said Mr. McAdoo's statement. "Withdrawals of such deposits will be made as gradually as the expenditures of the United States will permit."

PUSH ON IN PALESTINE.

British Capture Turkish Positions in the Coastal Region.

LONDON, June 10.—The following official communication dealing with the operations in Palestine was issued this evening:

Saturday morning our troops in the coastal sector by a successful local operation captured a portion of an enemy trench system and several observation posts on a mile frontage. Counterattacks were repulsed and the new line is being consolidated.

In the Hedjax region Aram forces raided the railway in the vicinity of Towaira. A train and culverts were destroyed and the track and telegraph line demolished.

BAYLIES CITED BY FRENCH.

Aviator Prefers Present Service to an American Commission.

PARIS, June 10.—Frank L. Baylies of New Bedford, Mass., who has distinguished himself as an aviator with the French flying forces, is cited in French Army orders printed today in the Journal Officiel as follows:

"Frank L. Baylies, an excellent pursuit pilot, refused to enter the American aviation service as an officer, in order not to quit the French escadrille, in which he daily engages in combats."

McGowan Is Reappointed.

WASHINGTON, June 10.—Rear Admiral McGowan, Paymaster General of the navy, was renominated today by President Wilson for a four-year term. The nomination was confirmed by the Senate a few hours later.

Pension Bill Signed.

WASHINGTON, June 10.—President Wilson today signed the bill providing a minimum pension of $30 per month for all civil war veterans.

NAVY FESTIVAL NETS MORE THAN $50,000

Great Artists Gathered at Metropolitan by Mme. Alda Fill Opera House.

PROGRAM BRINGS $17,500

Bluejackets Appear in Tableau and Well-Known Women Pose in "The Spirit of the Navy."

The music festival arranged by Mme. Frances Alda, Chairman of the National Committee of Music of the Woman's Naval Service, which was held in the Metropolitan Opera House last night, netted more than $50,000, which will be used in providing instruments for the sailors and marines of the navy. The boxes brought more than $25,000, an autographed program, auctioned by Burr McIntosh, brought $17,500, and the orchestra and galleries were packed to capacity.

The names of many famous artists of the singing stage were on last night's programme, among them Caruso, John McCormack, Scotti, Muratore, Martinelli, Amato, Mme. Alda, Mme. Braslau, Miss Anna Case, and Didur. For the first time in the history of the Metropolitan the quartet from "Rigoletto," the sextet from "Lucia," and the trio from "Faust" were each sung in double, the singers participating being Mmes. Alda, Muzio, Braslau, Kathleen Howard, Case, Mabel Garrison, Leonora Sparkes, and Messrs. Scotti, Amato, Rothier, de Luca, de Segurola, and Didur. Mischa Elman and Harold Bauer also contributed their services and received, as did all of the others, ovations from the great audience.

The feature, however, which aroused the greatest enthusiasm was a naval tableau in which more than 200 bluejackets appeared. In this picture was grouped all the flags of the allied nations. The color bearers, all sailors of the United States Navy, were grouped on a sailing ship which formed the background of the picture. Just before the curtain was drawn back, revealing the naval tableau, Miss Ethel Barrymore recited the "Battle-Hymn of the Republic," the "Glory Hallelujah" chorus being sung by sailors and young women in the picture.

Rear Admiral Albert Gleaves, commanding the American convoy fleets, was the only speaker of the evening. He told of the strenuous and ever watchful life led by the officers and men on the vessels of the navy, and added that at the present time one of the greatest needs of the service is recreation of a suitable kind on board the fighting ships and transports. The navy, said Rear Admiral Gleaves, would never forget what Mme. Alda and her associate artists did for the fighting men of the service afloat last night. In behalf of the navy he presented to Mme. Alda a great basket of flowers, from the roses and lilies of which appeared the flags of the allied nations.

He also paid a tribute to Mrs. Edward T. Stotesbury of Philadelphia, who is the national head of the Woman's Naval Service, than whom, he said, no woman in America is doing more for the navy at this time. He read telegrams from Secretary of the Navy Daniels, Rear Admiral Leigh C. Palmer, Chief of the Bureau of Navigation, and other high officials in Washington, expressing the official thanks of the service for last night's festival.

Following the speech a symbolic tableau, "The Spirit of the Navy," was posed by twenty New York women. They were Mrs. Lydig Hoyt, Mrs. Walter Brooks, Mrs. J. Philip Benkard, Mrs. Felix Doubleday, Mrs. George F. Baker, Jr., Mrs. Sue Dresser, Mrs. Charles de Rham, Mrs. Sydney Fish, Mrs. Oliver Harriman, Mrs. Charles Munn, Mrs. Louis O. Kauffman, Mrs. August Kountze, Mrs. Charles de L. Oelrichs, Mrs. Oliver Perrin, Mrs. A. D. B. Pratt, Mrs. Marshall Russell, Mrs. William S. Rogers, Mrs. Herbert Shipman, Mrs. Cornelius Tangeman, and Mrs. A. G. Wellman.

Lucien Muratore received one of the big demonstrations of the night when he sang "The Marseillaise," assisted by the entire Metropolitan chorus. A sailor of the Atlantic fleet held aloft the Tricolor, while a soldier, soon to start overseas, held the Stars and Stripes during the singing. The applause that followed was so long and continued that Muratore finally responded with "The Star-Spangled Banner," and then the audience went wild for five minutes. Caruso followed Muratore. He sang the solo from "Pagliacci" and responded to two encores before the audience would let him say good night.

BAN GERMAN MUSIC TITLES.

Dealers in Convention Here Also Want Size of Sheets Reduced.

A resolution to eliminate all German titles from music was adopted at the opening session of the convention of the National Association of Sheet Music Dealers at the Hotel McAlpin yesterday. This resolution, which will affect about 20 per cent. of the standard music, will be presented to the music publishers today.

Another war measure taken up by the convention was the plan to reduce the size of music sheets. While this has been generally adopted in this country, making the size 9¼ by 12½, instead of 11 by 14, it has not been adopted in London and Paris, and cablegrams were sent to these cities asking that the smaller size be used. This, they say, means a saving of 40 per cent. in paper stock and also saves in transportation, space, and shelf room. The latter is important, as fully 1,000 new standard selections are published annually, and at least twice this number of popular songs. The music dealers will attempt to secure price standardization while here, demanding that the price of music be plainly printed on the cover sheet and that this price be adhered to.

REFUSED WAR SERVICE; GET LONG PRISON TERMS

Forty-five Mennonites Scheduled to Spend 25 Years at Fort Leavenworth.

SAN ANTONIO, Texas, June 10.—Sentences of life imprisonment were imposed by a courtmartial today upon forty-five conscientious objectors who had refused to wear army uniforms. The sentences were reduced to twenty-five years each by Brig. Gen. J. P. O'Neil, who reviewed the records. General O'Neil designated the Fort Leavenworth (Kan.) prison as the place of confinement. The men will be sent to prison immediately.

Nearly all are from Oklahoma and members of the Mennonite faith. Some of the Mennonites have refused to bear arms, but donned the uniform and accepted work in noncombatant units. The men who were tried refused to put on the uniform and refused to work in any capacity connected with the army.

The trials were held Friday and Saturday, and no evidence was offered by the defense beyond the statement that the men were of a faith objecting to physical force. None of the defendants offered any explanation of their failure to obey the command to put on uniforms.

WASHINGTON, June 10.—Other factors than refusal to wear the army uniform are assumed here to be involved in the cases of the forty-five so-called conscientious objectors sentenced to long terms of imprisonment today at Camp Travis. War Department officials say that otherwise the punishment meted out would be extremely severe.

Disloyal propaganda among campmates and other such offenses might have been involved. It is recalled that one of the first objectors brought before a courtmartial was sentenced to death on account of such factors, though the sentence was modified when brought to the department for final review.

In announcing on June 1 new regulations for the handling of conscientious objectors who refused noncombatant service Secretary Baker designated Fort Leavenworth as a concentration camp for men in this class, of whom the military authorities have only 600 recorded. An investigation board headed by Major Richard C. Stoddard of the Judge Advocate General's office was appointed to "interrogate personally each man with the purpose of determining his sincerity.

This board will begin within a few days a tour of the camps where conscientious objectors have been reported in most considerable numbers, and will finally go to Fort Leavenworth to pass upon cases of all men sent there. The sentences given the Camp Travis men may be held in abeyance pending this review.

PHILADELPHIA, June 10. — Henry Sadel, who styled himself a conscientious objector to the war, was sentenced to a year's imprisonment today by Judge Dickinson in the United States District Court here, charged with destroying his questionnaire. The sentence imposed is the full penalty permitted by the law.

DETROIT, June 10.—In the most extensive roundup of draft evaders undertaken in Michigan since the Selective Service law went into force, the police, co-operating with Federal authorities, took into custody 2,000 young men between Saturday night and this morning. Eighty-two are being held.

The roundup is continuing today, the officers visiting poolrooms, cigar stores, and soft drink parlors and questioning loiterers on the streets.

BOSTON, June 10.—Fritz Reckless, a vaudeville performer, who fled from Havana two years ago after being indicted for a serious offense, was arrested here today. Victor H. Barranco of the Cuban Secret Service said Reckless left Havana on a fraudulent passport, and that his arrest was expected to have an important bearing on an investigation by the Cuban authorities of alleged irregularities in connection with passports. Reckless, who is a German, registered here last year as an enemy alien. He pleaded not guilty, and the case was continued.

John J. Ballam, a cigarmaker, who pleaded guilty last week to violation of the Espionage act, was sentenced by Federal Judge Morton today to serve one year in jail. In an address here recently Ballam said that workingmen should not go to war because they would be required to kill other workingmen in a different uniform.

WILMINGTON, Del., June 10.—A Federal officer, detecting a man making sketches of the Delaware River wharves at the foot of Market Street, Newcastle, promptly arrested him.

Search of the prisoner revealed, in addition to an uncompleted sketch of the wharves, a complete outline of the Bethlehem Steel Company's shell loading plant below Newcastle, a drawing of the munitions plant at Eddystone, where many fatalities occurred as a result of an explosion, and another sketch of a plant at McKeesport, Penn. The man was brought here and placed in the custody of a United States Marshal. He said that his name was Smith and that he came from San Francisco.

SUSTAIN KRAFFT SENTENCE.

Supreme Court Will Not Review Conviction Under Espionage Act.

WASHINGTON, June 10.—Conviction under the Espionage act of Frederick Krafft, at one time Socialist candidate for Governor of New Jersey, growing out of a speech he made at Newark, were in effect sustained today by the Supreme Court, which refused to review the proceedings. Krafft was fined $1,000 and sentenced to five years' imprisonment.

Krafft was convicted under the Espionage law in the United States District Court in Trenton in October last, after soldiers had testified that remarks he had made at a street meeting in Newark in August, 1917, tended to cause insubordination in the military forces of the United States.

UPHOLDS RESTRAINT OF PRESS CRITICISM

Power to Punish Utterances That Embarrass Administration of Justice Is Valid.

DECISION IN TOLEDO CASE

Freedom of Press Does Not Include License to Do Wrong, Opinion Holds—Justice Holmes Dissents.

WASHINGTON, June 10.—Federal court decrees prohibiting newspapers from publishing articles held to embarrass the administration of justice, although not acts committed within the presence of the court, were sustained today by the Supreme Court in upholding judgment against the Toledo Newspaper Company, publisher, and N. D. Cochran, editor-in-chief of the Toledo, Ohio, News Bee, for contempt of court. Justices Holmes and Brandeis dissented. Justices Day and Clarke, both from Ohio, took no part in the decision.

The proceeding grew out of an article and cartoon published in connection with the street railway franchise fight in 1914, while a suit was pending before Federal Judge Killits to enjoin Toledo city officials from enforcing an ordinance for a three-cent street car fare. The court held that, while not actually committed in the court's presence, the newspaper's publications were "so near the presence of the court" that they constituted contempt by embarrassing him in the case pending.

Chief Justice White rendered the opinion. Taking up the contention of the defendants that the act authorizing courts to punish for contempt was inapplicable because the publications complained of related to a matter of public concern and were safeguarded by the secured freedom of the press, he said:

"We might well pass the proposition by, because to state it is to answer it, since it involves in its very statement the contention that the freedom of the press is the freedom to do wrong with impunity, and implies the right to frustrate and defeat the discharge of those governmental duties upon the performance of which the freedom of all, including that of the press, depends. The safeguarding and fructition of free and constitutional institutions is the very basis and mainstay upon which the freedom of the press rests, and that freedom therefore does not and cannot be held to include the right virtually to destroy such institutions. It suffices to say that, however complete is the right of the press to state public things and discuss them, that right, as every other right enjoyed in human society, is subject to the restraints which separate right from wrong doing. * * *

"Again, it is said there is no good proof that the mind of the Judge was influenced or his purpose to do his duty obstructed or restrained by the publications, and therefore there was no proof tending to show the wrong complained of. But here, again, not the influence upon the mind of the particular Judge is the criterion, but the reasonable tendency of the acts done to influence or bring about the baleful result is the test.

Declaring it contrary to practices in this country and our ways of thinking "for the same person to be accuser and sole judge in a matter which, if he be sensitive, may involve a strong personal feeling," Justice Holmes, in a dissenting opinion, declared he was unable "to find anything that obstructed the administration of justice in any sense" in this case. He added he believed it impossible "to believe that such a Judge could have found in anything that was printed even a tendency to prevent his performing his sworn duty."

URGES IRON CROSS SOCIETY.

Major Davis Seeks to Prevent Trading with Germany After War.

Major Arthur J. Davis, U. S. A., who is on duty at the Embarkation Station, near Norfolk, Va., suggests the formation of an American Iron Cross Society in a letter to The Army and Navy Journal of New York and The Army and Navy Register of Washington. The letter, which explains the proposed society, follows:

Headquarters Port of Embarkation,
Newport News, Va., June 2.

Sir: 1. For the purpose of doing what a brutal and merciless enemy most dreads and fears it is proposed to form an American Iron Cross Society, with the corresponding American pledge, as follows:

"I hereby solemnly pledge myself to refrain from using, buying, or trading in any articles produced or manufactured by the German Empire or any of its allies or dependencies. Also to use my influence to prevent others from so doing.

"I pledge the above for the purpose of preventing a German autocracy from accumulating wealth which will be used in war against our men and women of tomorrow, who are the little boys and girls of America today."

2. Note that Canadians and citizens of any other country on the American Continent can loyally take this pledge. The loyalty of any one who refuses to sign such a pledge is open to question. The sarcasm of the American Iron Cross as opposed to the German Iron Cross is obvious.

3. Slogans should be adopted, and the following are suggested for a beginning:

"Use American toys for our girls and boys."

"Founded in war, the American Iron Cross is a foundation for peace."

"To buy a German toy means a bullet for your boy."

4. Constructive suggestions for improvement are invited. A. J. DAVIS,
Major Q. M. C., (Infantry.) U. S. Army.

Major Davis is a native of Idaho and a graduate of West Point of the class of 1904. He served his Second Lieutenancy in the cavalry, and on his promotion to First Lieutenant in April, 1908, was assigned to the 4th Infantry.

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The Automatic Telephones of the Private Automatic Exchange—the P.A.X.—are doing these things for hundreds of firms throughout the country.

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The governments of the United States, Great Britain, France and Italy have adopted the P.A.X. and are using it to speed up war-time activities.

The P.A.X. handles all interior calls OVER SEPARATE WIRES.

It makes connections with lightning speed and unfailing accuracy.

No operators are needed with the P.A.X.

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Whether you are using 20 telephones, 200 or 2,000, the P.A.X. exactly fits your needs.

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"All the News That's Fit to Print."

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SITTING DOWN AT CARDS WITH A BLACKLEG.

In April, 1916, replying to the demand of President WILSON, the German Government pledged its word that it would cease "ruthless slaughter upon the high seas." Within six weeks after that solemn promise, Secretary LANSING tells us, Ambassador VON BERNSTORFF requested his Government to let him know in advance whenever the time came to break it. "How well the Ambassador knew the character of his Government," says Secretary LANSING, "and how perfectly frank he was!" "What a commentary on BERNSTORFF'S estimate of the sense of honor and good faith of his Government!"

We did not need this revelation to convince us that with Germany a pledge, a treaty, a promise, a word of honor, is considered solely as a military manoeuvre. We knew it before. If the Belgian scrap of paper did not convince us, the "treaty" of Brest-Litovsk did. The evidence is cumulative, crushing, complete. Shall the lesson be lost upon us when Germany makes her next proposal to suspend hostilities and gather around a conference table to discuss terms of peace? We shall know then, as we know now, that her only object will be to destroy us, that the peace conference she proposes will be as much a military manoeuvre as is LUDENDORFF'S advance between Noyon and Montdidier. We shall know then, as we know now, that what she means by a conference and a "peace of understanding and give-and-take" was demonstrated by her conference, her treaty, and her peace at Brest-Litovsk.

When she makes these proposals let us answer them in Secretary LANSING'S words: "We must go on with the war. There is no other way. This task must not be left half done. We must not transmit to posterity a legacy of blood and misery." For that is what her peace conference will mean for us and for posterity.

NOTICE TO POLITICIANS.

Needed illumination of the darkened male political mind, guessing at feminine political psychology, misjudging, almost insulting, in trying to flatter and propitiate it, comes from the shrewd and judicious heads of the New York City Woman Suffrage Party. In each of the five boroughs the party chiefs and workers held a meeting and resolved

That if the political parties intend to nominate women for public office, the New York City Woman Suffrage Party urges them to choose only those women who are eminently qualified to hold the offices. The City Woman Suffrage Party does not approve of the nomination of a woman for public office merely for the purpose of appealing for the woman vote.

A priori, the noble intelligence of professional politicians might be expected, reasoning most unreasonably, to reach the conclusion which these suffragists deprecate and resent. How many votes are there for us in woman suffrage? Will it help my party or the other party more? With such profound ponderings do the Politic Feebles look at voting woman. Of course she is a gudgeon. What is the best bait to catch her with? Put up a lot of woman candidates. Then "the woman vote" will be yours.

Miss MARY GARRETT HAY, Chairman of the City Party, tells us, in effect, that the mighty minds of the trousered district leaders exude exactly the intellectual grandeur we have attributed to them. "In political circles in many districts," she says, "the idea seems "to prevail that women will vote for "any woman who is to run for office "simply because she is a woman." "As to the members of our party," she continues, "we shall study the "woman's qualifications for office as "rigidly and impartially as we shall "the man's. We want people in office who are able and honest, irrespective of sex."

This is the hardest kind of hard sense. Intelligent woman voters ask no favors, and resent being regarded "in many districts" as children that must be stuffed with sugar plums. Of two candidates they seek to know which is the best. Citizens possessing equal rights with the men, it is an affront to suppose that they are to vote simply as women, and make the wearing of a petticoat the prime qualification for office.

"We want people in office who are able and honest, irrespective of sex." That is a good platform. How long will it take the hunters of "the woman vote" to find out that in vain is the net spread in the sight of any bird?

TWO REPUBLICANS.

Even in the teeth of the forty-three placemen on Governor WHITMAN'S private and personal Republican State Committee, even without the permission of the Anti-Saloon League, which so applauds him, it may be not impolite to mention that Attorney General LEWIS has been at least fully as good an Attorney General as Mr. WHITMAN'S most fanatical panegyrist believes that Mr. WHITMAN has been a Governor; and that Mr. LEWIS has won protuberant advantage over his competitor. Mr. LEWIS is a candidate for the Republican nomination for Governor, and for nothing else. There seem to be a number of rocky-hearted Republicans in town and country who don't love Mr. WHITMAN as Governor. How little a hall would hold all the Republicans, outside of the batteners on the spoils, that would like to see Mr. WHITMAN named for President?

Why is there no Hospital for Incurable Presidential Fever Patients?

AMERICAN WAR DECORATIONS.

In other wars the United States Government has given few decorations to its soldiers and sailors for gallantry in action. There have been service medals, stacks of them, but they were not held in very high regard. Our special distinction, the Medal of Honor, was seldom bestowed. The principle of giving it only to men who had shown extraordinary bravery was to be commended, but it was harder to win than the British Victoria Cross; and sometimes years elapsed before the Medal of Honor was awarded for a deed of valor.

In the war with Spain the Government had to make an unwelcome ruling, for what seemed to be an inadequate reason — that it was embarrassed by the number of officers and men recommended for the distinction. The principle of selection should have been exercised, nevertheless. The result was that acts of great intrepidity went unnoticed and unrewarded. This was certainly true of the Santiago campaign. In the taking of San Juan Hill Lieutenant WALTER C. SHORT of the Sixth Cavalry was so far ahead of his men, to whom he was showing an example of daring, that he drew the fire of the Spaniards and fell, shot through the chest, near the summit. Captain L. W. V. KENNON of the Sixteenth Infantry, now Brigadier General, was so impressed by the spectacle of young SHORT'S leadership that he ventured to recommend the Lieutenant for the Medal of Honor. There were other meritorious cases, but the War Department made a ruling that the coveted honor should be given only to those who rescued wounded under fire. Thus there was discrimination against soldiers who distinguished themselves by such exhibitions of valor as formerly won the medal.

For the war in Europe, the great war, unprecedented for the size of the armies engaged, the fierceness of the fighting, and the inevitable losses, the United States has had to create special decorations for its own troops, following the example of its allies; and, further, it has been obliged to assent to their recognition and reward of American soldiers who displayed extraordinary bravery on the field, also to provide for reciprocity. To the Medal of Honor have been added a Distinguished Service Cross and a Distinguished Service Medal. The first is to be awarded, as in the past, only to officers and soldiers of the American Army; the second may also be given to officers and soldiers of our allies who display remarkable valor in the campaign; while the Distinguished Service Medal will be awarded for meritorious service to the Government, which shall not necessarily be performed in the presence of an armed enemy of the United States or in operations against him.

There may be innumerable acts deserving of the award of the Medal of Honor in this war, according to the ruling of the War Department. Briefly it may be said that gallantry under unusual circumstances, extraordinary daring in an emergency, hazard of life involving self-sacrifice, will, if properly certified to, entitle an officer or soldier in any branch of the service to receive this supreme distinction. In another respect the United States will adopt the practice of its allies: these decorations are to be bestowed at formal reviews with appropriate ceremonies. The whole regiment, and ultimately the whole army, will know who are the men singled out for salient achievement. The innovation is to be applauded. It will institute a rivalry in heroism in our armies, and the world will know that Americans are also the bravest of the brave, the peers of the best fighting men of the historic regiments of France and England that have inscribed new names on their flags in the greatest of all wars.

HELL GATE CHANNEL.

The deepening of the Hell Gate channel to forty feet, which would permit the largest dreadnoughts and ocean liners to reach New York by way of Long Island Sound, has been urged repeatedly by naval authorities and the Merchants' Association. If ten years ago the American people could have foreseen the war with Germany and its possible consequences, there would now be two approaches to the city and the Brooklyn Navy Yard. With the enemy's submarines off the Atlantic Coast, it seems to be a counsel of folly that the Government has so long neglected to heed the naval experts.

Appropriations were made last year to carry out a plan to deepen the Hell Gate channel to thirty-five feet, with forty feet really authorized, but even after our entrance into the war early completion of the preliminary work was not provided for. It was to be finished in the indefinite future with such continuing appropriations as could be wrung from a reluctant Congress. Moreover, the Government engineers construed the enabling act to mean that they could blast for a thirty-five-foot channel and knock off work for an unmeasured interval, although the dreadnoughts and the leviathan liners draw more than that depth. To settle an exasperating controversy, the House of Representatives adopted on April 9 a positive amendment making the channel forty feet. The matter, we believe, is still in conference. The obstructionists have not a leg to stand on.

Further delay in making the amendment operative would be outrageous. That there should be any opposition to it in Congress is inexplicable. The opponents are playing the German game, although they may call themselves watchdogs of the Treasury. They are certainly not co-operating with the Secretary of the Navy and the Secretary of War, who have declared for the forty-foot channel. There can be no plausible argument against deepening the Hell Gate channel as soon as it can be done except the view that the war will be over first. No one can know how long the war will last; it may continue for several years and even end as a naval war. For that if for no other reason, work should be pushed on the forty-foot channel. In fact, that is the very reason, aside from any consideration of the future needs of self-defense and commerce, why the obstructionists should be sent to the rear and headway made on the indispensable engineering project.

THE SUBWAY STRIKE.

Some five or six thousand workers on the subways have struck because of a quarrel between the Board of Estimate and the Public Service Commission as to the manner in which relief should be extended to the contractors who have lost millions as the result of war conditions. The Mayor says the Public Service Commission is to blame. The Public Service Commission says the Board of Estimate is to blame. The public believes both tell the truth, and takes little interest in the balance of blame. If the Commission is to blame for delays which brought the construction of the subways into the war period, the Mayor also is to blame for his delays in discovering the defects in the Lockwood law which was specially passed to meet this emergency.

It would be tedious and do no good to enter into the details of the legal squabble. Whichever side is right about the legal method of procedure, it is sure that the city stands to lose more by the breakdown of the negotiations and the strike, if prolonged, than by relieving the contractors on the worse of the two methods, if there is any choice between them. The contractors have lost, through no fault of theirs, $4,649,919 already. They cannot be expected to lose more, nor be blamed for wishing relief, in whatever manner. The increase of wages necessary to keep the men working is said to be $25,000 a week. More than the contractors have lost has been saved on the contracts by the vigilance of the engineers overseeing the work for the city, and there is thus a fund sufficient for the relief of the contractors without increasing the cost to the city. Lawyers can find legal defects in anything and laymen cannot say with what justice. Plain common sense dictates that the men should not be allowed to scatter in search of other jobs, beyond recall without delays more costly than the increase of wages. Whatever sums might be saved by pettifogging would more than be lost by the interest accrual on the hundreds of millions already spent, and which cannot be put to use without expenditure of some ten millions more.

The money loss is small in comparison with the loss of the comforts which the riders on the subways should have had years ago, and with the real estate interests dependent upon the use of these transit facilities. Whether the Lockwood law is good or bad law, it calls for action of some sort under it. But the two bodies in whose care the matter rests have not had even one meeting, if only for the sake of disagreement in a more satisfactory manner than exchange of arguments and back-handed compliments through the columns of the newspapers. If no strictly legal settlement is possible, then there should be some extra-legal understanding whereby the work could be done and the lawyers earn their money at their leisure. The indifference of the public as to the legal dispute does not extend to the delays of the subway work. On that there is the keenest interest, and if the responsibility can be settled the rebuke of public opinion will be quick and sharp.

THE RAILWAY OPERATING CONTRACT.

The negotiation of the contract to govern the operation of the railways by the Director General is taking a course as undesirable as unexpected. The general understanding of the President's proposal was that it provided for a "landlord and tenant" contract, that is, for the taking over of the railways in return for an average of their earnings, and for the return of the property at the end of the term in a condition substantially equal to that at the beginning. But the negotiators for the Government are tying all sorts of strings to the rental to be paid, as though the rental belonged to the payer rather than to the receiver.

Also, the properties are being dealt with in a way detrimental to the permanent interests of the railways. THE ANNALIST mentions one case in which a railway with a rental of $3,500,000 was ordered to make improvements costing $16,000,000. But if the rental should be diverted to improvements, how could charges and taxes be paid, to say nothing of dividends? This is merely an illustration of a proposal no different in principle from the case of a renter who should want to apply the rental due from him to the construction of improvements without taking the opinion of the landlord regarding the worth or cost of the improvements. The landlords of the railways want their rent without abatement, or diversion to uses perhaps not approved. If the Director General wants to make alterations or additions for war purposes, that is the concern of the nation, which is at war with Germany, and not of the railways. They have nothing more to do with the war than any other corporations. That is more true when the railways are privately owned than it would be if the Government owned the railways.

The question is broader than the credit of the railways. If the Government contract with the railways does not safeguard the interests of the railways, a cloud is thrown over the good faith of the Government in all its financial dealings. Fortunately, there is not sufficient reason to expect anything like that. The pending proposal is not the Director General's, and it is not in accord with the spirit of the President's declaration of his intentions. It is more in keeping with the attempt of the railway theorists to direct the manner in which railways should be operated in the public interest, regardless of private interests. The only conflict between public and private interests is artificial. In fact, the two interests are identical, and the theory about the benefits of subordinating private to public interests has worked badly. Those responsible for bringing the railway industry into its present decrepit condition should not have too much to do with its future until the damage of the past has been remedied.

The preparation of the contract has been too much like rate proceedings, as though the parties to the contract were enemies rather than business men desirous of reaching an agreement. There can be little difficulty in settling the railway contract if the negotiations are between the railways and the Director General, without the intervention of any third parties.

BRITISH DYES AFTER THE WAR.

In the last four years the United States and England have created and built up dyestuffs industries which satisfy the needs of textile and other manufacturers who formerly relied upon imports from Germany. In this country we are not only making enough for ourselves, but are exporting a large surplus. Undoubtedly, in some way the new industry here will be preserved after the war and defended against Germany's attempts to regain her old market. About $200,000,000 has been invested in it, and if chemicals and drugs be added the total is $380,000,000.

What are England's plans for defending her dyestuffs industry when, after the coming of peace, Germany shall strive to restore her old export trade? The Balfour Committee on Commercial and Industrial Policy After the War has recommended that the importation of goods of enemy origin shall be prohibited, subject to license in exceptional cases, for at least one year. With respect to dyestuffs, however, there is some departure from the general policy. Sir ALBERT STANLEY, President of the Board of Trade, recently said in the House of Commons that the British Government approves control of dyestuff imports by licenses for at least ten years. It is proposed that authority to grant or to withhold licenses shall be given to a commission composed of dye-makers and dye-users, an equal number of each class, with an independent Chairman appointed by the Board of Trade. This commission is to have a free hand, and its decisions will be final.

If this plan be made effective, it can be foreseen that Great Britain's imports of German dyes for ten years after the war will be a negligible quantity. We are now sending aniline dyes to England, and these exports will not be checked, so long as the colors are needed there. There will be licenses for the American product. While it may not be expected that we shall use similar methods for defense, this license system deserves some consideration here. We have tariff duties and laws against the "dumping" of foreign goods in our market at prices below cost of manufacture and ocean transportation. The Tariff Commission is deeply interested in our new dye industry, whose growth it has promoted, and the Federal Trade Commission will oppose competition from abroad that is unjust to our manufacturers.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

Looks Do Count For a Lot.

War, like the law, doesn't care much about "littlest things," but for both the things that are small from some points of view are large from others, and therefore it may not be as impertinent to a grave situation as it might seem at first thought to note the fact that several visitors to the naval training camp on Pelham Bay have been somewhat unpleasantly impressed of late by the general air of untidiness that exists there.

Of uncleanliness of the sort that imperils health or gives actual offense to any of the sensory organs there is none at all. The buildings are neatly made and neatly painted, and within they show most satisfactory evidences that mere man can do good housekeeping when he applies his mind to the task. The thousands of young sailors, too, and of course their officers, evidently have full realization that it is a duty as well as a privilege always to keep themselves, as nearly as possible for men with lots of hard work to do, ready to stand the inspection of severe though kindly critics. The fall below just expectation is in the appearance of the grounds.

These are presumably the objects of all necessary care, but surely it would not be superfluous to give them something more than that—to attain to the spick-and-span—an approach, not painfully and meticulously close, indeed, but close enough to make the casual observer feel that "discipline" has an aesthetic side as well as those moral and material.

This camp, so near to the city and accessible by so many lines of travel, is under a special obligation to exemplify all the better sides of war for the edification and enlightenment of its innumerable visitors. Many of those better sides it does exemplify—all of the strict and directly essential ones, probably—but it does seem that something more of attention to the good looks that go so well with good behavior—and do so much to make it easier—could be given without measurably delaying the preparations for battle in which we are all so vitally interested.

He Pictured the Cost of Victory.

News that the American marines in France were having and utilizing an opportunity to gain new glory for their corps was enough to send other young Americans crowding to the recruiting offices here, all eager for a chance to share the dangers and emulate the deeds by which the name of Cantigny, hitherto unknown to most of us, has become and always will remain familiar to us all. That there were perils to be risked as well as fame to be earned was perfectly well known to these young men, but to that they gave little thought or none. Had they done so, it would have been a sinister omen for the country, but it is well for those who must stay at home that Mr. GRASTY should have sent to THE TIMES the vivid and moving account printed yesterday of what he had seen in a tour of the Paris hospitals to which have been taken the American soldiers wounded in the recent fighting.

The courage, the cheerfulness, the eagerness to get at the Germans again, that characterized these men thrilled him as it must have thrilled all who read the narrative, but he also saw that they were very, very many, and that, in spite of all the Red Cross had done to prepare for taking care of them, the surgeons and the nurses were too few to give all of them the instant attention so well deserved. That constitutes a call to which immediate reply must and therefore will be made here.

The battle whence these "casualties" came is not over yet, and there will be other battles with vastly greater numbers of American participants. There is a limit to the number of doctors we can send at once, but of nurses more or less fully trained there is no scarcity, and the appeal of the Red Cross for women to enter this service cannot make a less effective incentive to enlistment than did the news from Cantigny. There have been a few whispers of fear lest the ranks of these two professions be so depleted by departures for the front that enough may not be left properly to meet the home needs. That is an unworthy apprehension. The apprehension may be well founded, but what of it? "Soldiers first!" is the order of this day, and civilians, too, can well afford to do a little, or even much, dying for their country in case of need.

Their Own Fault, Probably.

Complaints are many that the men in the home training camps and in the regiments abroad are not getting their pay promptly, and that there are delays, often extending for months, in sending to their dependent relatives the allotments without which they cannot live. The facts are too well attested to be denied, but, before denouncing the Government for what looks like inexcusable negligence, it is well to take into consideration several things.

It is significant that to some of the soldiers and to some of their dependents the payments have been made betimes and regularly. As there is no reason for assuming, or even suspecting, that those thus favored are the favorites of "Washington," there is more than plausibility in the alternative theory that the delays are due to failure either on the part of the men themselves or of their company officers to make out carefully and intelligently the several documents on which the smooth operation of a necessarily complicated system of payment depends.

Anybody who has to do with manuscript knows only too well the amazing carelessness with which multitudes of people sign their names. They forget that "the context" does not help when it comes to reading names. People who make a business of writing have this fault, and probably it is even more prevalent among soldiers, including the officers, high and low. The consequences are grievous, but they are remediable.

One thing the Government does not lack is money, and another is the inclination to spend it. Certainly somebody is to blame when pay and allotments are held back, and often it must be the complainants rather than those against whom they inveigh so bitterly.

Offensive Peace Talk.

From The Evening Sun of Yesterday.

The German "peace offensive" is indeed offensive in all senses of the word. It smells to heaven. It is an affront to sane human intelligence. The proposal to England and the United States that they buy a shameful peace at the expense of France would be merely silly and not worth any discussion if it were not for the fact that there are a few pacifists in England, and more here, who are still obsessed by the notion that peace can be gained by some sort of bargaining. We shall not betray France, we shall not abandon any of the weaker nations to Germany, but that even the Teuton mind can conceive such treachery to be possible is amazing. That they do believe it may be, in part at least, due to the fact that some of our pacifists are set in high places.

The demand that Germany "state her terms for peace" is equally vicious. No sane person cares what Germany's "peace terms" may be. It is of no consequence; it does not matter what she wants. The only terms are unconditional surrender, after conclusive military defeat. Terms of settlement must be laid down by the Allies; not reached by negotiation. We shall dictate them—with justice, stern, retributive justice, and also with mercy, but without allowing the offender any choice in the matter.

When an individual has committed crimes such as arson, rape, and murder, we do not allow him a choice of punishments. When we know him to be guilty we overpower him and kill him. The case is not otherwise with a criminal nation. The idea that one cannot draw an indictment against a whole people is obsolete in the face of the events of the last four years. If we fail to do our full duty in pronouncing sentence it will simply leave the task to our children and our children's children. The world cannot exist half German and half civilized. But we shall not fail.

About a Brave Officer.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Sunday's TIMES, on the last column of the front page, mentioned the conspicuous gallantry of Captain James Oscar Green, who at Thiolet with five men, separated from his command, encountered ten Germans in a trench and killed or captured all of them.

Information of such an American officer may be interesting. Printing such will do good.

The day after Captain Green was graduated from West Point in 1917 I married him to Miss Walker of my parish, one whom I baptized when a baby, whose family have been my lifelong cherished friends. Soon after, this youthful officer, native of Wisconsin, went to France.

In due time the son and heir of this gallant American was born, and yesterday I baptized the little hero, not yet seen by his father, fighting nobly in France. The prospective General was named James Oscar Green, 3d.

How proud we are of our American boys now in France fighting for freedom!

Ours is not only the land of the free, but also the home of the brave.

GEORGE R. VAN DE WATER,
Rector of St. Andrew's Church.
New York, June 10, 1918.

From an Old Friend.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Will you allow one of the oldest subscribers to your invaluable paper (from February, 1866) to congratulate you upon the winning of the Pulitzer Gold Medal for the "most disinterested and meritorious public service rendered by any American newspaper during the year"?

During the fifty-two years of my acquaintance with THE TIMES I never yet recollect the time that you did not take the right position on every public question that came up.

Your editorials were always impartial and of the highest order of ability. You never hesitated to criticise your own party when it needed it, and have always been fair and impartial to your opponents. Your superb work for preparedness and the still more superb work of your correspondents at the front during the last six months place THE TIMES at the head of journalism in the civilized world. The letters of Philip Gibbs alone are an inestimable treasure.

PHILIP WHARTON DICKINSON.
New York, June 8, 1918.

The Army Field Clerk.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The letter dated June 1, by Arthur W. Allen of Cambridge, which appeared in your columns recently, on the subject of Army Field Clerks, is deserving of a little discussion, because some of the statements it contains are grossly erroneous.

The crux of Mr. Allen's argument is that the uniform of an army field clerk so closely resembles that of a commissioned army officer that confusion is created in the minds of enlisted men, who are thereby misled into saluting army field clerks, who, as he states correctly, are not entitled to a salute. It is to be pointed out to Mr. Allen, however, that regulations of the War Department provide that an army field clerk who for one reason or another has been saluted by an enlisted man should return that salute.

With reference to the main point, namely, that the uniform of a field clerk is confusingly identical with that of a commissioned officer, it is well to direct his attention to the fact that there are a number of distinguishing features between the two, which the enlisted man can easily recognize, and which by his training he should see readily. The field clerk, for example, is not permitted to nave, and does not have, on his sleeves the braid seen on commissioned officers' uniforms. Then, too, the field clerks' uniforms do not bear at the shoulders the bars and other marks of rank as do the commissioned officers'. Mention may also be made of the fact that the field clerks have been assigned a definite insignia to be worn on the collar—the crossed quills over the shield—which is as plain as the nose on a man's face. The enlisted man is thoroughly instructed as to whom to salute, and he knows perfectly well—or should know—when, whom, and on what occasion to salute. Mr. Allen seems to be palpably misinformed when he says that field clerks "appear to have a fancy of getting salutes * * * and then laughing at the soldiers who give them."

ANOTHER ARMY FIELD CLERK.
New York, June 7, 1918.

AN OLD-NEW "SONG OF HATE."

Georg Herwegh, of whose poem, "Ein Lied des Hasses," the following verses are an English version, was the chief literary representative of the rebellion of 1848 in Germany, led personally the invasion of Baden, and for the greater part of his life thereafter was an exile in England. His "Song of Hate" is one that may some day take for Germans the place of Ernst Lissauer's degenerate imitation.

Up, up! from mountain and from stream
To greet the rose of dawn!
Give your true wife a last, last kiss—
Then to the field begone!
Our hand, till it to ashes falls,
Shall with the sword debate,
For we have spent our love too long—
Now comes the Hour to Hate!

What help can love bestow today?
Love cannot cure our pains.
Blare forth, O Hate, the Day of Doom,
And break, O Hate, our chains!
And whatsoever tyrants are
We shall make desolate:
For we have spent our love too long—
Now comes the Hour to Hate!

Ay, without respite strive to end
All earthly tyranny,
And holler than was our love
Our utter hate shall be.
Our hand till it to ashes falls
Shall with the sword debate,
For we have spent our love too long—
Now comes the Hour to Hate!

MAX J. HERZBERG.

LANSING LAYS BARE GERMAN AMBITION

Secretary Shows How Nation Has Been Taught to Bully and Cheat the World.

SAYS PRUSSIANISM MUST DIE

Tells Union College Graduates That No Half-Way Victory Will Crush This Menace.

SCHENECTADY, N. Y., June 10.—A military atmosphere pervaded the annual commencement of Union College today. Secretary of State Robert Lansing and General Peyton C. March, Chief of Staff of the United States Army, recipients of the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws, were escorted from President Richmond's residence to the First Presbyterian Church, where the exercises were held, by more than 1,000 soldiers of the Second and Tenth Regiments of New York Guard. Thirty-seven members of the graduating class were absent on account of military duties.

Frederick Putnam Bellamy of Brooklyn, a member of the class of 1868, received the honorary degree of Master of Arts, and another '68 man, William Libby Pearson of this city, received the degree of Doctor of Humanities.

Secretary Lansing delivered the honorary Chancellor's address. He said that "Prussianism and the idea of enduring peace among nations can never be brought into harmony; compromise cannot even be considered." Instance after instance from his own experience at the head of America's foreign office were cited to prove his point because, he asserted, "Americans, even those intellectually equipped, have but vague ideas of the attitude which made Prussianism possible."

Germans Taught "Insolent Pride."

"It is hardly open to debate, in the light of subsequent events," said Mr. Lansing, "that the philosophical and political ideas which have been taught for years from the university platforms, from the pulpits, and through the printed word to young and old in Germany, excited in them an insolent pride of blood and infused into their national being an all-absorbing ambition to prove themselves supermen chosen by natural superiority and by divine mandate to be rulers of the earth. Not only in Germany, but among those of German descent in other lands has this pernicious belief spread, linking Germans everywhere to the Fatherland in the hope that they would be considered worthy to share in the future glory of the masters of the world.

"A few examples of the teachings, which have so molded German character and implanted in the German mind false conceptions of life, will suffice to show their nature and the evil influences which they exerted on a people peculiarly susceptible to flattery and possessed by a selfishness which blunted their sense of honor and of moral obligation.

"Professor Theuden, imbued with an astounding vanity, which is characteristically German, declared, as the great war began: 'Germany, as the preponderant power in a Pan German League, will with this war attain world-supremacy.' And Fehlmann, in considering the good to Germany which would result from the conflict, wrote to his fellow-countrymen, 'We shall be an unconquerable people capable of ruling the world.'

"These words but described those visions which the German philosophers, acting possibly under the direction and certainly with the approval of their Government, had so constantly conjured up to allure and tempt the German people. They were uttered before the great Prussian war machine had failed in its first endeavor to plow its way through to Paris and in proving itself to possess the irresistible force in which its builders believed.

"A decade before the war Reiner, inspired with the imperialism of Prussia, announced: 'It is precisely our craving for expansion which drives us into the paths of conquest, in view of which all chatter about peace and humanity can and must remain nothing but chatter.'

Want to Absorb the World.

"Not less ominous to liberty are the words of Professor Meinecke: 'We want to become a world people. Let us remind ourselves that the belief in our mission as a world people has arisen from our originally purely spiritual impulse to absorb the world into ourselves.'

"Observe that extraordinary phrase, 'to absorb the world into ourselves.' To conceive such a national destiny is to resurrect the dead ambitions of an Alexander or a Caesar; to teach it as a right to young men is to sow in their minds an egotism which breeds distorted conceptions of individual honor and justice, and gives to them an utterly false standard of national life.

"Not alone from the lecturer and the essayist came the idea that the Germans are a superior race set apart to rule the world. It was preached in the pulpits as a divine truth by those who even had the effrontery to support their assertions by reference to the Holy Scriptures. Listen to some of the thoughts proclaimed by ordained ministers of Christ to their German congregations:

"'It may sound proud, my friends, but we are conscious that it is also in all humbleness that we say it; the German soul is God's soul; it shall and will rule over mankind.'

"May we be spared the consequences of German 'humbleness' which fairly struts and swaggers, and which finds further expression in the words of another Doctor of Divinity when he declares: 'Verily the Bible is our book. It was given and assigned to us, and in it we read the original text of our destiny, which proclaims to mankind salvation or disaster as we will it.'

"'As we will it!' There, in four words, is the whole story of the Prussian doctrine of the 'superman,' of a 'place in the sun.'

"Paganism, tinctured with modern materialism and a degenerate type of Christianity, broods today over Germany. Christian ministers have proclaimed Jehovah to be the national deity of the empire, a monopolized German God, who relies on the physical might of His people to destroy those who oppose His will as that will is interpreted by His chosen race. Thus the Prussian leaders would transmute modern thought with their ancient religion of physical strength through brutalizing Christianity.

Berlin's Broken Promises.

"In view of the spirit of hypocrisy and bad faith manifesting an entire lack of conscience, we ought not to be astonished that the Berlin Foreign Office never permitted a promise or a treaty engagement to stand in the way of a course of action which the German Government deemed expedient. I need not cite as proof of this fact the flagrant violations of the treaty neutralizing Belgium and the recent treaty of Brest-Litovsk. This discreditable characteristic of the German foreign policy was accepted by German diplomats as a matter of course and as a natural, if not a praiseworthy, method of dealing with other Governments.

"Frederick the Great, with cynical frankness, once said: 'If there is anything to be gained by it, we will be honest. If deception is necessary, let us be cheats.' That is in brief the immoral principle which has controlled the foreign relations of Prussia for over a hundred and fifty years.

"It is a fact not generally known that within six weeks after the Imperial Government had, in the case of the Sussex, given to this Government its solemn promise that it would cease ruthless slaughter on the high seas, Count Bernstorff, appreciating the worthlessness of the promise, asked the Berlin Foreign Office to advise him in ample time before the campaign of submarine murder was renewed, in order that he might notify the German merchant ships in American ports to destroy their machinery because he anticipated that the renewal of that method of warfare would in all probability bring the United States into the war.

"How well the Ambassador knew the character of his Government, and how perfectly frank he was! He asked for the information without apology or indirection. The very bluntness of his message shows that he was sure that his superiors would not take offense at the assumption that their word was valueless and had only been given to gain time, and that, when an increase of Germany's submarine fleet warranted, the promise would be broken without hesitation or compunction. What a commentary on Bernstorff's estimate of the sense of honor and good faith of his own Government!

"We must go on with the war. There is no other way. This task must not be left half done. We must not transmit to posterity a legacy of blood and misery. We may in this great conflict go down into the Valley of Shadows, because our foe is powerful and inured to war. We must be prepared to meet disappointment and temporary reverse, but we must, with American spirit, rise above them; with courageous hearts we must go forward until this war is won."

CLOTURE DEBATE IN SENATE

Concessions Made on Underwood Rule and Borah Amendment.

WASHINGTON, June 10.—Secret diplomacy versus open diplomacy was argued in the Senate today during consideration of the rule proposed by Senator Underwood of Alabama to limit Senate debate during the war, with an amendment by Senator Borah of Idaho for public consideration of treaties.

Senator Hitchcock of Nebraska, Chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee; Senator Lodge of Massachusetts, ranking Republican of that committee, and Senator Knox of Pennsylvania, former Secretary of State, joined in opposing the Borah amendment, which was upheld by the author and Senator Kellogg of Minnesota.

The opponents declared that the principal evil of secret diplomacy was secrecy concerning treaties actually consummated, which did not obtain in this country. Senator Knox said negotiation of treaties in public was impracticable; that statements made in open discussion of treaties might prejudice the nation's interests.

Senator Borah insisted that the peace treaty to end the world war must be made with all the peoples of all the nations concerned having full information, and giving their approval of the terms, while Senator Kellogg declared that the country could not afford to go on record now in favor of secret diplomacy.

Concessions were made in the negotiations toward disposition of the resolution and amendment. Senator Borah modified his amendment to provide that two-thirds of the Senate instead of four-fifths, as he originally proposed, might close its doors when treaties were being debated.

Senator Underwood made a concession to the opponents of his cloture proposal, announcing acceptance of an amendment by Senator Cummins of Iowa, which would limit speeches to an hour and a half instead of one hour.

The rule was vigorously opposed by Senators Harding of Ohio, Smith of Michigan, Lodge of Massachusetts, Sherman of Illinois, and other Republicans, who declared no important war measures had been delayed by talk in Congress.

NEW MORGAN WING OPENED.

Art Museum Trustees Give a Reception at Display of Treasures.

One of the largest afternoon receptions ever held at the Metropolitan Museum of Art was that of the opening of the new Pierpont Morgan Wing of the Museum, formerly the Wing of Decorative Arts, containing the gifts to the Museum of its late President, J. Pierpont Morgan, and his son, J. P. Morgan. The reception was given to the members of the Museum and their friends by the Trustees. Mrs. Herbert L. Satterlee and Mrs. William Pierson Hamilton, daughters of the late Mr. Morgan, were present representing the Morgan family. J. P. Morgan, having been called out of town on important business, was unable to be present.

There were no ceremonies yesterday and no formal reception. The new wing had no decorations except the art treasures with which it is filled. Robert W. de Forest, President of the Museum, and Mrs. de Forest were present, and the greater number of the Trustees, with Director Edward Robinson and Mrs. Robertson, and Henry W. Kent, the Secretary. Among the Trustees were Elihu Root, who is the First Vice President; George Blumenthal, Daniel Chester French, Samuel T. Peters, Edward S. Harkness, Howard Mansfield, the Treasurer; Charles W. Gould, Lewis Cass Ledyard, and Henry S. Pritchett. The Mayor was represented, Deputy Controller Philbin and Park Commissioner Grell being present. Mrs. Edward A. Hewitt, Miss Sarah Hewitt, Mrs. Miles B. Carpenter, and Miss Carpenter were among the guests.

The regular monthly meeting of the Board of Trustees, advanced a week to the day when they were brought together by the reception, was held, and it was decided, in accordance with the police regulations, to close the Museum until October on the one evening in the week on which it has been open—Saturday.

MOVE TO KEEP MAIL TUBES.

Commerce Board Asks Congressmen to Work Against Their Removal.

A telegram was sent to each of the Representatives in Congress from this city yesterday, urging them to work and vote against any curtailment of the pneumatic tube mail service. The telegrams were signed by Samuel W. Fairchild, Chairman of the Committee on Internal Trade and Improvements of the

SUES FOR PARTITION UNDER ASTOR TRUST

W. A., Chanler Brings Friendly Action to Provide for the Estate's Distribution.

ITS VALUE NOT PUBLISHED

Mrs. Henry Astor Will Have One-third of Income for Life and Balance Will Go to Relatives.

Papers were filed yesterday by Morris & MacVeigh, attorneys for William Astor Chanler, in a suit to distribute the real estate holdings in the trust made in 1869 by Henry Astor, who died on Friday at West Copake, among the descendants of his brothers and sister, with the exception of the descendants of his brother, John Jacob Astor, the father of William Waldorf, now Lord Astor, a viscount in the British peerage. The reason for the exclusion of John Jacob and his descendants was that he already had too much money.

The property, for the partition of which William Astor Chanler has brought his friendly suit in behalf of other heirs, passed into the hands of Henry through a trust created in 1834 by his father, William B. Astor. Henry at that time was 2 years old. He was unmarried when, on Feb. 19, 1869, he followed an Astor custom and turned his holdings into a trust, naming his brothers, William and John Jacob, and C. F. Southmayd as trustees. These were to pay the net income to him for life.

Under their trust he provided that, in case he should marry, his widow was to receive one-third of this income, and should he have any children he reserved the right to dispose of the estate by will. Later Henry Astor married Miss Malvina Dinehart, daughter of a gardener, and the quarrel with his relatives followed. Both his brothers resigned as trustees, and William later cut him off entirely in his will. The trust continued, however, and as there were no children under it the principal is to be divided among the issue of his brothers and sisters, except those of John Jacob Astor.

No value is placed on the estate in the papers filed yesterday, but it was stated by a lawyer connected with the case that estimates previously published had been too high and that it was doubtful if the real estate, which consists of about 125 parcels in Manhattan, would reach $5,000,000. It was also stated that the one-third life interest of Mrs. Henry Astor would be no bar to the immediate distribution of the property among the other heirs.

Several legal problems are foreshadowed in the papers. One is the question of the inheritance tax. It is implied in the complaint that there is a doubt whether the State is entitled to collect inheritance taxes from the beneficiaries of the trust because the property has already been transferred to the trustees.

Another question raised is whether the former wives of John Armstrong Chaloner and Robert Winthrop Chanler may claim dower rights. Amelie Rives Troubetzkoy is a former wife of John Armstrong Chaloner and Lina Cavalieri a former wife of Robert Winthrop Chanler. According to the complaint, it is believed that they have no dower rights. If the property is distributed the share due to Margaret de Steurs Obendorff will be placed in the hands of the Alien Property Custodian. The Countess Obendorff is a German, her husband having some years ago been the German Ambassador to Austria. Her brother, Hubert de Steurs, who is a grandson of a sister of the late Henry Astor, is also entitled to a share of the estate. He is a Dutch subject, and Alphonse Lambert Eugene, Chevalier de Steurs, is named as curator of his property by appointment of the Dutch court. The late Countess Margaret Laura Zborowski, the mother of Hubert de Steurs and Countess Obendorff, cut them off in her will for alleged unfilial conduct, but this does not affect their status as beneficiaries of the trust.

The following schedule, indicating the ratio at which the heirs are to share in the trust, but not indicating the value of the estate, was filed yesterday: Winthrop Astor Chanler, $15,360; Margaret Livingston Aldrich, $15,360; John Armstrong Chaloner, $15,360; Elizabeth Winthrop Chapman, $15,360; Lewis Stuyvesant Chanler, $15,360; Robert Winthrow Chanler, $15,360; Alida Beekman Emmet, $15,360; Helen Roosevelt Robinson, $12,300; James Roosevelt Roosevelt, Jr., $12,360; Charlotte Augusta Hay, $24,360; William Vincent Astor, $8,360; Ava Alice Muriel Astor, $8,360; Mary Van Alen Thompson, $8,360; John Jacob Astor, $8,360; James Laurenst Van Alen, $8,360; Sarah Steward Collier, $8,360; Hubert de Steurs, $20,360; Margaret de Steurs Obendorff, $20,360; Louis Zborowski, $20,360, and Arthur Astor Carey, $60,360.

All of the estate of Henry Astor, which he built up from the interest of the trust and from his farming and other business operations, is a separate fortune, which he possessed full power to dispose of by will. His will had not yet been filed.

WOMEN'S POLICE CORPS.

400 Enroll and Are Asked to Check German Propaganda.

The Women's Police Training Corps held its first meeting last night at Police Headquarters. It was organized by Inspector John F. Dwyer and Special Deputy Police Commissioner Rodman Wanamaker to fill vacancies caused by city employes going to the war. Four hundred women enrolled last night, and Inspector Dwyer explained that there would soon be established in all boroughs classes where the women would have an opportunity of learning free of charge the subjects needed to pass the necessary civil service examinations.

Inspector Dwyer asked the women to aid in the ferreting out of German propaganda, and said he wanted to see the time when every block would have one woman who knew the people and who would report to the police anything suspicious that came to her attention. He added that much had been done, especially on the east side, to stamp out German propaganda, and he cited as proof the fact that in a certain section of the east side no bonds were taken in the first Liberty Loan; in the second issue $160,000 was subscribed, and in the third the residents took $14,000,000 of the bonds.

There are at present 600 vacancies in the Police Department. The police authorities are hoping that the Legislature will permit the appointing of women physicians, as in London, where there are said to be at the present time 600 women police officers.

Call 9100 Columbus and make an appointment to utilize the extra hour of daylight for a ride and shower before dinner. It will make you sleep better at night and think quicker in the morning.

Special Summer price, $2 for an hour park ride is made effective with this announcement. *Write for booklet.*

ECLIPSE RESULTS GOOD

But Baker Observations Were Hampered by Light Clouds.

By S. A. MITCHEL,
Director of Leander McCormick Observatory, University of Virginia.

Special to The New York Times.

BAKER, Ore., June 10.—With the development of the photographs taken on Saturday, June 8, the second chapter is completed in the story of the total eclipse of the sun, as written by the party from the United States Naval Observatory.

The chapter concerning the observation of the wonderful spectacle of the total eclipse was one of many thrills. The sky was thinly overcast by haze in the morning, but after noon the clouds became very thick, and all of the astronomers except the most optimistic completely gave up hope.

About first contact at 2:47 P. M. came a break in the clouds, but the sky again thickened, and it became so thick that at fifteen minutes before totality the sun was invisible. But the clouds were moving and there was a beautiful sky to the northwest. Would the clouds clear away? That was the anxious question. At totality, at 4:04 P. M., the sun was at the centre of a very thin cirrus cloud, narrow in width and stretching toward the zenith.

Two degrees on either side of the eclipsed sun there was a brilliantly clear blue sky, and five minutes after totality was over the cloud had passed away. If the eclipse had only occurred five minutes later, then a very brilliant chapter would have been added to the story of eclipses of the sun. The developed photographs show that every detail that human skill and forethought could devise was well looked after.

The scientific program was carefully thought out, the erection of the instrumental equipment was accurately done, and the focus of the cameras and spectographs was perfect.

The photographs with the cameras developed by G. H. Peters, assistant astronomer of the Naval Observatory, showed exquisite definition, and the prominences, which were so brilliant to the naked eye and which gave a rosy hue to the main corona, showed on the photographs in wonderful detail. The photographs are most interesting, and will add much of great value to our information regarding the sun. The fainter part of the outer corona was cut out by the thin clouds.

The spectrograms developed by Dr. S. A. Mitchell and Dr. F. W. Merrill had the same fate as the direct photographs—the stronger lines showed in wonderful detail, but the weaker ones are missing. Very excellent results were achieved, as the photographs show, and much of great value will be added to astronomy by the expedition from the United States Naval Observatory.

Five minutes later a wonderfully complete success would have been scored. Fifteen minutes earlier there would have been complete failure. The Naval Observatory members are well satisfied with their luck.

WEST POINT TO HEAR BAKER

Secretary Will Address Graduates and Confer Diplomas.

Secretary of War Newton D. Baker will deliver the diplomas to the new West Point graduating class tomorrow. In the event of clear weather the final exercises will be held in the open in front of the Battle Monument, on the northern edge of the West Point Plain. If the weather is unfavorable the exercises will be held in the new gymnasium building.

General Peyton C. March, Chief of the General Staff, is expected to accompany Secretary Baker to West Point. Other officers expected to attend are Major Gen. Hugh L. Scott, commanding at Camp Dix; Major Gen. J. Franklin Bell, Brig. Gen. Thomas Q. Donaldson of the Inspector General's Department; Brig. Gen. William A. Mann, commanding at Governors Island, and scores of other officers of lesser rank on duty in this part of the country.

Secretary Baker is expected to deliver the only address at the graduation exercises. As soon as they receive their diplomas the men of the 1918 class will receive short furloughs to visit their homes, after which they will be assigned to regular army regiments. Colonel Samuel E. Tillman, Superintendent of the academy, will preside at the final exercises.

There was a review and dress parade of the Cadet Regiment on the plains yesterday afternoon. Another parade will be held this afternoon at 5:30 o'clock, and a final parade, at which the Secretary of War will be the reviewing officer, at 9:30 o'clock tomorrow morning. The graduation hop will take place in Cullum Hall tonight.

COL. ROOSEVELT INDISPOSED

Suffers Return of Erysipelas, but Makes Address at St. Louis.

Special to The New York Times.

INDIANAPOLIS, June 10.—A message was received today by those in charge of arrangements for the entertainment of Theodore Roosevelt, who is scheduled to open the $5,000,000 War Savings Pledge Campaign here tomorrow, asking that no entertainment of him be planned.

Colonel Roosevelt has suffered an attack of erysipelas, according to the telegram. He spoke tonight in St. Louis, from which it is inferred that his illness has not reached a serious stage.

ST. LOUIS, June 10.—Colonel Theodore Roosevelt, delivering his patriotism address before a large audience here tonight, added to his speech a tribute to Major Gen. Leonard Wood and demanded the death penalty for proved traitors.

"If the United States had followed the advice of Major Gen. Wood two or three years ago," Colonel Roosevelt said, "there would have been 2,000,000 men prepared and under arms when war was declared. Russia would never have been broken, and peace would have been declared within ninety days after the United States entered the war."

Regarding traitors, the Colonel said:

"Every traitor in the United States should be 'interred,' not 'interned.' Mercy to the traitor is cruelty to loyal men. Weakness in dealing with traitors is disloyalty to our men at the front."

Mrs. F. J. Shepard Much Improved.

Mrs. Finley J. Shepard, who has been ill at her home for the last two weeks, rested comfortably on Sunday night, it was reported yesterday, and her condition was said to have been much improved.

S. O. R. to Celebrate on Flag Day.

The Sons of the Revolution will hold patriotic exercises in front of the Sub-Treasury, Wall and Nassau Streets, on Flag Day, next Friday. Members of the organization will march from Fraunces' Tavern, starting at 11:30 o'clock. The Flag Day Committee is made up of James M. Beck, James M. Montgomery, Henry R. Browne, William W. Ladd, Charles Wisner, and Robert Olyphant.

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INCOME TAX MUST BE PAID THIS WEEK

Collectors' Offices Crowded All Day with Men and Women Ready to Settle.

MANY MILLIONS PAID IN

Government Refuses Extension of Time to Firms to Pay Excess Profits Tax.

Yesterday, the first day of the final week in which the Federal income and excess profits taxes may be paid covering the year 1917, brought out a big crowd of taxpayers at all four of the New York City Internal Revenue offices.

The rush was particularly strong at the offices of the Third District, 1,150 Broadway. Here the large offices of Collector Mark Eisner were thronged all day with men and women anxious to settle with the Government. Mr. Eisner had assigned extra clerks in the cashier's department, and with several windows manned, the payments were for the most part effected in quick order. Individual income payments predominated in this district and many wealthy residents paid in large sums.

Many of the persons in line at all the revenue offices paid income taxes for the first time, due to the fact that the war tax law of last October reached incomes not affected in the earlier act. Joseph F. Prendergast, Chief Deputy of the Third or upper Manhattan district, said at the close of business yesterday that it was estimated the day's receipts approximated $4,000,000.

In the Custom House, Collector William H. Edwards of the Second or Wall Street district had made arrangements to handle a big crowd, and it came in force. Besides the large number of payers of individual income taxes, many large corporations settled with the Government under the excess profits head. A good many of these used Treasury certificates of indebtedness in paying the tax. Collector Edwards said payments came in so fast that it was impossible to tabulate them. It was believed, however, that the day's collections were $10,000,000.

Many appeals for extensions of time within which to pay the Federal taxes were made yesterday to Mr. Edwards. Representatives of several concerns stated frankly that they had not the money in sight to meet their taxes, and suggested that the Treasury Department reconsider the plan for payment of the taxes under the installment system. The collector, however, said his instructions were that all income and excess profits taxes were due and payable not later than next Saturday. Both in the Second and Third Districts of Manhattan there were many requests for extensions, all of which had to be denied.

Indications multiplied that many concerns liable for the excess profits tax intended to withhold payments until the end of the week, the explanation given the Collectors being that they were under the necessity of selling securities or borrowing money from the banks to meet their obligations.

Hundreds of taxpayers visited the revenue offices in Brooklyn and the Bronx in the course of the day. Collectors especially requested that all persons liable to taxes and who filed returns, but possibly had not received their bills, visit their respective revenue offices at once, so that any error might be rectified, since the non-receipt of a bill does not relieve a taxpayer of the obligation to pay his tax by Saturday night.

Collector of Internal Revenue Keith in Brooklyn announced yesterday that his offices would remain open until 7 o'clock each day of this last week for the collection of income taxes. He has appointed several Deputies to round up delinquents. Penalty for non-conformity to the law will be the levying of double the amount of the taxation due in a given case.

FORGOT HIS FATHER'S NAME

But Alles Diederich, 69, Born in Germany, Married Miss Katzer, 58.

Miss Anna Katzer, 58 years old, and Alles Diederich of 1,315 Metropolitan Avenue, Maspeth, L. I., who is 69, were married yesterday by William Zimmerman, Deputy City Clerk in charge of the Queens Marriage License Bureau, after taking out their license. Mr. Diederich, who was a bachelor, stated that he had been born in Germany, but could not remember the place, nor could he recall the name of his father.

His bride told the Clerk that she had been so busy most of her life that she did not have time to think about getting married. This was after Mr. Diederich had declared that he had no intention of marriage, but after meeting his bride he had decided that he had missed something in life by remaining a bachelor.

Wed to Paymaster Trottman, U.S.N.

The marriage is announced of Miss Gwendolen Smith, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Stanley L. Smith of 14 East Sixtieth Street, and Paymaster Nelson S. Trottman, U. S. N., which took place last Saturday in the chantry of St. Thomas's Church. Miss Elizabeth Hughes attended the bride, and Lieutenant Raymond W. Jordon, N. S. N., was best man.

Gale-Horn Wedding on June 20.

Miss Vivian Marie Horn, daughter of William Evans Horn, Commodore of the Staten Island Yacht Club, and Captain Thomas Boyle Gale of the United States Marine Corps will be married on June 20 in St. Paul's Memorial Church, Tompkinsville, S. I. Miss Horn was attending school in Washington, D. C., when she first met Captain Gale.

Betrothed to Lieut. F. H. Higgins.

Mrs. Gardner Colby of East Orange, N. J., announces the engagement of her daughter, Miss Amelie Colby, to Lieutenant Frank Hobart Higgins of the Signal Reserve Corps, U. S. A., son of Mr. and Mrs. Frank J. Higgins of Jersey City. No date has been set for the wedding.

Brown-Thomas Engagement.

The engagement has been announced of Miss May Isabelle Brown, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William J. Brown of South Orange, N. J., to Horatio Winfield Thomas, son of the late Horatio Spofford Thomas of Clintonville, N. Y. Mr. Thomas was formerly Assistant District Attorney at Plattsburg, N. Y., and is now serving as exemption officer of Essex County, N. Y. Miss Brown is a granddaughter of the late Rev. George Lansing Taylor, the "Poet of Methodism." The wedding will take place on Monday evening, July 1, at the home of the bride's parents.

Anderson—Adriance.

The marriage is announced of Miss Marion Campbell Adriance, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. Reynolds Adriance of Edencourt, Poughkeepsie, N. Y., and Edgar Voorhees Anderson, son of Mr. and Mrs. C. Edgar Anderson of this city, which took place last Saturday in Christ Church, Poughkeepsie.

Renters to Seek President's Aid.

A deputation of women which will call on President Wilson and request him to use his influence to prevent further increases in rents for the period of the war will be chosen at a meeting of the Tenants League of this city, to be held at 7 East Fifteenth Street, on June 19 at 8:15 P. M. The Chairman of the organization is Miss Rose Schneiderman of the Women's Trade Union League and the Secretary is Mrs. Mary Mardfin. It was announced yesterday that all the tenants' organizations of the city and the consumers' organizations had amalgamated with the Tenants League.

TAKE TWO CENSUSES HERE.

One for Educational Authorities; Other to Save Babies' Lives.

Two census campaigns began yesterday. One was a school census, in which representatives of the Board of Education visited homes to inquire concerning all persons up to 21 years of age in order to fulfill a State regulation before the city educational authorities received the State allotment of funds. The other was a nation-wide campaign which has for its purpose the saving of 100,000 lives of babies under the age of 5. Mothers were asked to have their babies examined by private physicians or at dispensaries and to forward the data to Washington for reference. The allotment of lives to be saved in New York is 4,700.

The first examination of children yesterday began at the New York Diet Kitchen Association, 109 Mott Street, and the first lecture was given by Miss Mary E. Thornton at the Willoughby House Settlement, Brooklyn. Special exhibits with posters and samples of food will be held in various settlement houses and other social centres.

The activities in this city were planned by Dr. S. Josephine Baker, head of the Bureau of Child Hygiene of the Department of Health. Co-operation has been promised by 103 day nurseries, settlement houses, and medical societies. During the week a house-to-house canvass will be made by the campaign workers to explain to mothers the objects of the campaign.

A regular meeting of the Board of Health will be held at 2 o'clock this afternoon, at which it is expected reference will be made to the case of Lucius P. Brown, Director of the Bureau of Food and Drugs, who was suspended by Health Commissioner Royal S. Copeland on charges of inefficiency and neglect of duty. Dr. Copeland leaves tomorrow for a vacation of three weeks, and will return in time to take up the hearing in Mr. Brown's case, which is set for July 5.

To safeguard the health of American children the Child Health Organization has been formed, with headquarters at 280 Fourth Avenue. Dr. L. Emmett Holt is the Chairman of the Executive Committee, and Miss Sally Lucas Jean Director of Field Work. The organization will be national in scope, with committee representation of both physicians and laymen throughout the country. Secretary Lane of the Department of the Interior has indorsed the movement and his department and other agencies will co-operate in the work.

A dinner conference, which was attended by many of those in the movement, was given last night at the Colony Club by Mrs. Frederick Peterson.

The Sea Breeze Fresh Air Home of the New York Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor was opened yesterday, and 350 mothers with babies and little children from the tenements of the city were taken up the group. In this connection Bailey B. Burritt, General Director of the association, said yesterday that the organization feels it is a patriotic obligation to run Sea Breeze and its other country outing activities at full capacity all Summer. This will mean the giving of seashore and country outings to approximately 6,500 mothers and their children.

WEDS LIEUT. HARGREAVES.

Miss Helen L. Braman Married at Her Summer Home, in Asbury Park.

Miss Helen Lyn Braman, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Ashley Lason Braman of Philadelphia, and Lieutenant John Harold Hargreaves, U. S. A., stationed at Hastings-on-Hudson, were married yesterday afternoon at the Summer home of the bride's parents at Asbury Park, N. J., by the Rev. Egbert Braman of Brooklyn, grandfather of the bride.

The bride until recently was a student at Syracuse University. Lieutenant Hargreaves is the son of Mr. and Mrs. John F. Hargreaves of Baltimore, Md., and is a member of the class of 1918 at the University of Pennsylvania, where he was manager of the 'Varsity baseball team last year. He was one of the first members in his class to enlist, and is connected with the Ordnance Department.

MARRIES IN HASTE IN WAR.

Paul C. Spofford, While on Sick Leave, Weds Miss Bermingham.

Miss Florence Bermingham, daughter of the late Charles Lloyd Bermingham of Mamaroneck, N. Y., was married yesterday afternoon to Paul Cecil Spofford, U. S. N. R. F., in St. Thomas's Church, Mamaroneck, the Rev. Frank J. German and the Rev. Harry B. Heald officiating.

Mr. Spofford is a son of J. L. Spofford of Port Chester, N. Y., and has been home for several weeks on sick leave. As he is to enter active duty again, the wedding was hastened. He is a graduate of Columbia University. His bride is a sister of Mr. and Mrs. Rutledge Bermingham.

L. B. FRANKLIN MARRIED.

Director of War Loan Organization Wed Miss Martha Dandridge.

Lewis Battelle Franklin, Director of the war loan organization at Washington, D. C., and financial adviser to Secretary McAdoo, and Miss Martha Dandridge were married last Saturday in Petersburg, Va. The bride is a granddaughter of the late John W. Lawrence of Flushing, L. I.

Mr. Franklin's home is in Flushing. He began his business career with Spencer Trask & Co. in this city more than twenty years ago. Until recently he was President of the Investment Bankers' Association of America.

Miss Fraser Weds Rev. Cooper-Ellis

The marriage of the Rev. Lawrence Alfred Cooper-Ellis of London, England, and Miss Beatrice Fraser, a daughter of the late Alfred Fraser of Sands Point and Brooklyn, was quietly celebrated yesterday at the Episcopal Church of the Holy Trinity, of which the bride is a communicant. The rector, the Rev. J. Howard Melish, performed the ceremony. The Frasers are well known in the Sands Point colony of Long Island and in Port Washington, but the old Fraser mansion was sold a short time ago and Miss Fraser moved to Brooklyn. The bridegroom arrived in this country some time ago on a visit.

Miss Thayer to Wed Lieut. Ivison.

Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin B. Thayer of 46 East Seventy-ninth Street announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Alice R. Thayer, to Lieutenant Maynard C. Ivison, son of Mr. and Mrs. William C. Ivison of 12 West Forty-eighthe Street.

Miss Thayer has not made her début, and will finish this year at school. Lieutenant Ivison is a graduate of Yale, class of '18, and was a member of the Wolfhead Society. His clubs here are the Racquet and Tennis and the Rockaway Hunt. He received his commission at the first training camp at Plattsburg and is now attached to the 303d Field Artillery at Camp Devens.

Griswold-Bridgman Nuptial Plans.

Plans have been completed for the wedding of Miss Isabel Battell Bridgman, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Henry H. Bridgman of Norfolk, Conn., and George Griswold, son of the late George Griswold of New York and Tuxedo Park, which is to take place on Saturday in the Church of Christ at Norfolk. Dean Robbins of the Cathedral of St. John the Divine, a cousin of the bride-elect, is to officiate.

The bride will be attended by the Misses Grace Hartley Jenkins of this city, Mary Case of Englewood, N. J.; Grace Parker of New Haven, and Fay Alger of Detroit, Mich.

Louis C. Pooler will be best man, and the ushers chosen include James P. Vogel, John Skinner, U. S. N., and John Neilson, U. S. A., all of New York.

GERMAN UNIT HERE OPPOSED BY LAWYER

Adviser of French Officials Against Council of Americans of Teutonic Origin.

SENDS A LETTER TO LODGE

Maurice Leon Sees Danger of Preserving Solidarity of German-American Element in This Country.

Maurice Leon of 60 Wall Street, a lawyer and legal adviser to French officials in this country, has written to Senator Lodge a protest against the organization of German-American societies into a national unit to be known as the National Patriotic Council of Americans of German origin. Mr. Leon asserts that the danger in such a plan, however laudable the objects professed may be, is that it preserves the solidarity of the German-American element instead of hastening its transformation into a straight American group.

The letter is addressed to Senator Lodge because the Senator was mentioned in an announcement of the plan as one of its indorsers. Mr. Leon asserted that such an organization would revive the German-American National Alliance under another name and tend to maintain those of German blood as "a State within a State" in this country. Mr. Leon in his letter says:

"THE NEW YORK TIMES published this morning a statement to the effect that, according to an announcement made by William Forster, President of the Liederkranz, (a local New York German organization,) there is under way what is described as "the nation-wide formation by leading German-Americans of a National Patriotic Council of Americans of German origin." The article goes on to say that according to the statement thus made for the founders by Mr. Forster 'the purpose of this council is to organize the 15,000,000 men, women, and children of German blood in this country to help win the war.'

"The necessary effect of the plan is to help perpetuate these German-American clubs, societies, and lodges. This is the inherent vice of the plan which I venture to call to your attention because the article states that 'the council has the indorsement of the Administration through Secretary Lane' and 'it has the further indorsement of Senators Lodge, Lewis, and King' and others.

"What Americans have the right to expect at this time is that 'the German-American clubs, societies, and lodges,' instead of being given thus a new lease of life, shall go out of existence never to be heard from again. We know that they have heretofore constituted a State within a State. But for these organizations it is doubtful if our Government would have felt compelled to wait nearly three years before deciding that sufficient unity existed among us to warrant our participating in a struggle in which our fate as a free nation was at stake. Only the future can tell whether he acted in time, as I sincerely hope we did; but no reasonable mind can fail to perceive that it was at best barely in time."

LONG DROUGHT IN NORWAY.

Crop Loss Causes Fear of Famine —No Rain in Two Months.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

COPENHAGEN, June 10.—According to a special dispatch to the Berlingske Tidende from Christiania, not a drop of rain has fallen in the last two months in Norway. Crops have already suffered greatly from the drought, and if there is not plenty of rain in the next few days famine seems unavoidable.

Denmark and Sweden are in almost the same condition, making the situation more serious, and rendering help from these countries impossible.

EARL OF ROSSE DEAD.

Major in Irish Guards Was Wounded in Head in War in 1915.

LONDON, June 10.—The Earl of Rosse died suddenly at Birr today. His death was due indirectly to a wound in the head, which he received in the European war in 1915.

William Edward Parsons, the fifth Earl of Rosse, was a Major in the Irish Guards. He served in the South African war, and was invalided home from the present war on account of wounds. He was born in 1873, and had been a Representative Peer for Ireland since 1911. He was a son of the fourth Earl of Rosse and the Hon. Frances Cassandra Harvey-Hawke. In 1905 he married Lois, the daughter of Lord Cecil and Lady Beatrice Lister. The Earl of Rosse was graduated from Oxford. Some years ago he was a Lieutenant in the Coldstream Guards, and during the South African war received the Queen's Medal. His property consisted of about 26,000 acres, his heir being Lord Oxmanton.

NOTED COMPOSER-POET DIES

Senator Arrigo Boito, Author of "Mefistofele," Was 76.

MILAN, June 10.—Senator Arrigo Boito, the musical composer and poet, died suddenly this morning. His most noted work was the opera "Mefistofele."

Arrigo Boito was born in Padua, Italy, Feb. 24, 1842, of Italian and Polish parentage. He got his musical education at the Milan Conservatory and with Alberto Mazucato. At an early age his genius was recognized and he received an award from the Italian Government which enabled him to go abroad to study for two years.

He served under Garibaldi in the war of 1866 and had been Inspector General of Public Instruction in the conservatories of Italy since 1892. Other libretti of his are Ponchielli's "Gioconda," Verdi's "Otello" and "Falstaff," Faccio's "Amletto," and Coronado's "Un Tramonto."

Boito had translated two of Wagner's libretti into Italian and wrote often under the pseudonym of Tobio Gorria. The King of Italy made him a "Cavaliere" and "Commandatore." In 1895 he became a Chevalier of the Legion of Honor. He was elected a Senator in 1912.

The Rev. James Devine.

The Rev. James Devine, for twenty-three years pastor of the Church of the Sacred Heart, New Brunswick, N. J., died suddenly at his home in that city yesterday. He was born in Ireland sixty-six years ago, and was ordained after he had completed his studies at Seton Hall College, in South Orange, N. J. Before he became pastor of the New Brunswick church he had been a curate at St. John's Church, Trenton.

Frank Ernest Bille, Danish Diplomat

LONDON, June 10.—Frank Ernest Bille, a well-known Danish diplomat, died in London today.

M. Bille, who was Chamberlain to the King of Denmark, was born in Copenhagen in 1832. In 1859, while Minister resident in Washington, he married a daughter of O. Zabriskie, Chancellor of New Jersey. He was a delegate to The Hague Peace Conference in 1899 and was Danish Minister to the Court of St. James from 1899 to 1905.

Marriage and death notices, intended for insertion in The New York Times may be telephoned to 1000 Bryant.

Card of Thanks.

LOVELL.—Mrs. Gladys Lovell thanks her kind friends who extended their sympathy at the death of her husband.

Born.

GOLDMAN.—Mr. and Mrs. Julian Goldman announce to their friends the birth of a son on June 10, 1918.

JACOBSON.—On June 8, Sydenham Hospital, to Mr. and Mrs. Louis Jacobson, (nee Anita Rocamora,) 219 Audubon Av., a son.

Married.

BURGE—LOCKWOOD.—At Toul, France, on June 5, Miss Eleanor Lockwood, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. I. Ferris Lockwood, to Lieutenant Joseph Delaney Burge, U. S. R., of Louisville, Ky.

COOPER-ELLIS—FRASER.—On Monday, June 10, at the Church of the Holy Trinity, Brooklyn, by the Rev. John Howard Melish, Beatrice, daughter of the late Alfred Fraser, to the Rev. Laurence Alfred Cooper-Ellis of London, England, London, England, and Toronto papers please copy.

FERGUSON—FLORANCE.—On Saturday, June 8, 1918, at St. John's Church, Elizabeth, N. J., by the Rev. Lyttleton Hubbard, Margaret Currie Florance to Smith Farley Ferguson.

JEWETT—COSTIKYAN.—On Saturday, June 8, at Montclair, N. J., by the Rev. Dr. Samuel Van Vranken Holmes, assisted by Rev. D. Charles S. Mills, Alexandra Kent, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. S. Kent Costikyan, to Theodore Carter Jewett.

MAERTENS—MUELLER.—Mrs. Mueller announces the marriage of her daughter Johanna to Mr. Albert Maertens on Saturday, June 8, 1918, at Albany, N. Y.

SPOFFORD—BERMINGHAM.—Mr. and Mrs. Rutledge Bermingham announce the marriage of their sister Florence to Mr. Paul Cecil Spofford, U. S. N. R. F., on Monday, June 10, at 4:30, at St. Thomas's Church, Mamaroneck, N. Y.

GRUBB—HOWARD.—June 8, Anna M. P. Howard to Parker R. Grubb.

Died.

ADAMS.—On Sunday, June 9, Ambrose R. Adams, beloved husband of Katie Bontecou Adams, following a short illness. Funeral services will be held on Tuesday, June 11, at 2 P. M., at the Madison Avenue M. E. Church, corner of 60th St. Interment private.

BETTS.—On June 10, 1918, at New York City, Anna Regina Betts, beloved wife of Louis L. Betts. Interment Richmond, Va. Richmond, (Va.,) Philadelphia, (Penn.,) and Washington, (D. C.,) papers please copy.

BUCKLEY.—On June 9, 1918, at her residence, 169 Columbia Heights, Brooklyn, Mercy Townsend Buckley, daughter of the late John and Phoebe Thorne Buckley and aunt of the late John D. Buckley and Charles R. Buckley, in the 95th year of her age. Services will be held at Christ Church, Marlboro-on-Hudson, N. Y., on Wednesday, June 12, at 2:30 P. M.

DEAN.—June 9, 1918, Mabel Scheuerman, age 31 years, wife of Robert Edgar Dean. Funeral services at the Stephen Merritt Burial and Cremation Company's New Harlem Chapel, 2,343 8th Av., near 125th St., Wednesday at 2 o'clock. Interment Woodlawn.

DOONAN.—A month's mind mass will be offered at St. Brendan's Church, June 11, at 8 o'clock, for the late James J. Doonan, aviator, who died in France.

EARLE.—At East Orange, N. J., on Sunday, June 9, 1918, Ella Caroline, widow of Charles Millard Earle. Funeral services will be held at 49 South Maple Av. on Tuesday, June 11, at 3:30 P. M.

ELKINS.—Robert, of Harlem Lodge No. 547, F. and A. M., Brethren: You are hereby summoned to attend funeral services of our late brother, Robert Elkins, on Tuesday, June 11, at 2:15 o'clock P. M., at 628 Lake Av., Ridgefield, N. J. Train leaving Hoboken, D., L. & W., at 1:51 P. M.

CHARLES E. HAIGHT, Secretary.
CHARLES A. TAYLOR, Master.

FRAAD.—David, beloved husband of Hannah, and father of Daniel, Max, Charles, John, Emil, Mrs. Max Lukather, and Mrs. Samuel Alexander. Funeral Tuesday, June 11, P. M., 1,025 East 167th St., Bronx. Kindly omit flowers.

GEROW.—At New Paltz, N. Y., on June 10, 1918, Stephen W. Gerow, M. D., in the 83d year of his age. Funeral services at his late residence, Thursday, June 13, at 2 o'clock P. M. Relatives and friends are respectfully invited.

GILDNER.—At Newport News, Va., June 8, Fred E. Gildner. Funeral services from 915 South 58th St., Philadelphia, Penn., on Tuesday, June 11, 2 P. M.

GOLDSMITH.—Simon Sam, beloved husband of Julia, (nee Vogel,) father of Helen and Philip. Funeral from his late residence, 51 West 111th St., Tuesday at 1:30 P. M. Dionysius No. 175, K. of P.; Ruben Lodge No. 3, Free Sons of Israel; United Sisters of Yorkville, and United Auctioneers are respectfully invited to attend.

HENDRICKSON.—On Sunday, June 9, 1918, at her residence, 40 Clifton Place, Lola M. Hendrickson, widow of Eli Hendrickson. Funeral services at the Lefferts Place Chapel, (Fairchild Sons,) 86 Lefferts Place, between Grand and Classon Avs., on Tuesday, June 11, at 7:45 P. M.

HICKS.—On June 10, 1918, J. Jewett Hicks, son of the late George F. Hicks and Sarah Jewett Hicks. Funeral services on Thursday, June 13, at 2:30 P. M., at his late residence, 145 Clinton Av., New Brighton, Staten Island, N. Y.

HUYLER.—At Rhinebeck, N. Y., Leah E. Bogert Hyler, wife of the late Peter E. Huyler of Penafly, N. J., entered into life eternal Sunday, June 9, 1918. Services at her late residence, the Parsonage, Rhinebeck, N. Y., Wednesday, June 12, at 10 A. M.

KEARNY.—On June 10, 1918, Adela Livingston, daughter of the late John Watts and Eliza Hammeken Kearny, in the 72d year of her age. Funeral services on Wednesday, June 12, at Trinity Church, Saugerties, N. Y., on arrival of West Shore R. R. train leaving New York at 11 A. M.

KEARNY.—On June 10, 1918, Caroline Gertrude, daughter of the late John Watts and Eliza Hammeken Kearny, in the 74th year of her age. Funeral services on Wednesday, June 12, at Trinity Church, Saugerties, N. Y., on arrival of West Shore R. R. train leaving New York at 11 A. M.

KELLER.—On Monday, in Cleveland, Ohio, Elizabeth Keller, mother of Mrs. Nathan Krass.

LANE.—At 721 Amboy Road, Richmond Valley, S. I., on Sunday, June 9, Denis J., beloved husband of Mary Agnes Lane. Mass 10:30 June 12 at Church of Our Lady, Help of Christians, Tottenville. Interment 3:30, St. Mary's Cemetery, Dover, N. J.

LAUTERJUNG.—On June 9, after brief illness, Wilhelmine K. Lauterjung, widow of Charles R. Lauterjung, in her 74th year. Funeral services Tuesday morning, June 11, at 10 o'clock, at St. James's Lutheran Church, Madison Av. and 73d St. Interment private.

LUDLUM.—On Monday, June 10, 1918, Edith Conklin, beloved wife of Clinton W. Ludlum, in her 45th year. Funeral services will be held Thursday, June 13, at her late residence, 105 Main St., Hempstead, N. Y., at 3:15 P. M. Kindly omit flowers.

MACKAY.—At Englewood, N. J., on June 10, 1918, Jennie E., widow of Donald Mackay. Funeral services at her late residence, 41 Dwight Place, on Wednesday at 4:30 P. M., on arrival of 3:44 Erie train from Jersey City. Kindly omit flowers. Brooklyn papers please copy. Interment private.

MERRITT.—On Sunday, June 9, in his 73d year, John Merritt, M. D., of 842 President St., Brooklyn, son of the late John J. and Hannah R. Merritt. Funeral private. Please omit flowers.

MURPHY.—On Monday, June 10, 1918, Philippine R. Murphy, widow of William H. Murphy. Funeral from her late residence, 412 Franklin Av., near Gates Av., Brooklyn, on Wednesday at 9:30 A. M., thence to the Church of the Nativity, Madison St. and Classon Av., where a mass of requiem will be celebrated. Automobile cortege.

MURRAY.—Mary C. Services held later at THE FUNERAL CHURCH, Broadway-66th St., (Frank Campbell's.)

PETTENGILL.—At Orange, N. J., on June 10, 1918, John Edward, eldest son of George T. and Louise Bunnell Pettengill. Funeral services 25 Essex Av., on Wednesday, June 12, at 3:30 P. M.

SCHOENAUER.—Isidor, on Sunday, June 9, 1918, in his 81st year. Funeral from his late residence, 508 West 172d St., on Tuesday, June 11,

MINIMUM OF $1,000 FOR CITY TEACHERS

President Somers Announces Increase After Conference with Mayor and Controller.

OTHER SALARIES TO FOLLOW

$300,000 Will Pay for First Rise, but $4,000,000 to $5,000,000 Will Be Needed for the Rest.

Arthur S. Somers, President of the Board of Education; City Superintendent William L. Ettinger, Henry R. M. Cook, Auditor of the Department of Education, and Frederick L. Mills, in Superintendent Ettinger's office, discussed yesterday the question of an increase in teachers' salaries with the Committee on Finance and Budget of the Board of Estimate. Mayor Hylan and Controller Craig were present.

Mr. Somers and Dr. Ettinger held that salaries must be raised first for the 7,000 teachers who are now receiving the minimum wage, to a minimum of $1,000 each, and he explained that it would require $300,000 to meet that rise for the remainder of the school year. The amount, he said, could be paid from sums now in the hands of the Board of Education. Such an increase, he pointed out, would entail an annual expense of about $600,000 in the future, and it was to ascertain whether the Board of Estimate would be favorable to such a yearly maintenance that he had come before it.

The representatives of the Board of Education stated that the entire salary list of teachers would be revised, and that from $4,000,000 to $5,000,000 would be required each year above the amount now appropriated to care for this increase.

Mr. Somers repeated the results of the conference to the meeting of the Committee of the Whole of the Board of Education. He said that all salaries below $1,000 would be raised on July 1 to that amount, and that the Salary Committee appointed by the board would set to work on the other salaries so that the schedules could be incorporated in the Department of Education budget for 1919. The Teachers' Council recently submitted a schedule of salaries that would add about $12,000,000 to the amount now paid to teachers.

Auditor Cook will submit his teachers' salary list for June and July on the 15th of this month. He said yesterday that he would try to include in it the increase to $1,000 of teachers now receiving less than that amount, and which the Board of Education, at its meeting tomorrow, will probably adopt, to go into effect on July 1. Mr. Cook added, however, that he would not hold up the teachers' vacation pay on that account, if he was not able to get the increases in salary on the list in time for this month he said it would go on the August account dating from July 1. He had no doubt that this would be agreeable to the teachers whose salaries are to be raised.

Mr. Cook said that action of the kind taken by the Board of Education was necessary, as otherwise those who ordinarily would apply for the position of teacher would select some other profession that would pay them better. He pointed out that the purchasing power of a dollar is now only about half of what it formerly was.

The Board of Education adopted a resolution offered by Joseph Yeska, approving a report by the Board of Superintendents recommending the establishment of all-day centres during vacation time, and that $5,688 be appropriated for their maintenance this Summer. A request for $8,000 for similar work may be placed in the budget for 1919. The present appropriation is for 3,000 children, or less than $2 each.

WHITMAN MAKES DENIAL.

Has Not Changed His Attitude on Liquor Question, Governor Says.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, June 10.—Governor Whitman denied most emphatically tonight that he had changed front on his attitude toward the liquor question. He denied with some heat that while in Rochester last week he had promised to consider the advisability of coming out in favor of a referendum on the Federal prohibition constitutional amendments.

Reports from Rochester said that he had conferred with some of the Republican leaders in Monroe County and was to take the matter under advisement. The Governor denied that he had even discussed the question and said he had never even so much as thought of making such a promise.

Frosts Damage Hungarian Crops.

LONDON, June 10—(British Admiralty per Wireless Press.)—The Vienna Correspendent Bureau reports that severe frosts have caused heavy damage to the corn, fruit, potato, and maize crops, and to vineyards about Budapest and also in several other Hungarian districts.

"DRY" FORCES AGGRESSIVE.

Believe They Have Strength to Carry Senator Jones's Amendment.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 10.—Senate "dry" forces are preparing to force the fighting on their amendment to enforce national prohibition during wartime. Following the introduction today by Senator Jones of Washington of a substitute for Representative Randall's bone-dry amendment to the Emergency Food act, a meeting of the Committee on Agriculture was called for Wednesday to consider the bill and the amendment, which provides:

From and after the approval of this act, and during the continuance of the present war, it shall be unlawful to sell, furnish, or transport distilled spirits for beverage purposes, and no distilled spirits held in bond at the date of this act shall be removed from bond for beverage purpose, and from and after thirty days from the date of the approval of this act, no food, fruits, food materials, or feeds shall, during the continuance of the present war, be used in the production of malt or vinous liquors for beverage purposes, and the President is hereby authorized and directed to prescribe any and all rules and regulations deemed necessary to carry on the foregoing provisions into effect; and any one who wilfully violates any of the foregoing provisions, or any rule or regulation made to carry the same into effect, shall, upon conviction, be punished by a fine not exceeding $5,000, or by imprisonment for not more than two years, or both.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue and all other officers of the United States shall have all the power for enforcement of the foregoing provisions that is conferred by law for the enforcement of the existing laws relating to the manufacture, sale, or transportation of intoxicating liquors under the revenue laws of the United States or otherwise.

Senator Sheppard, "dry" leader, predicted today that the committee would accept the Jones amendment as a substitute for the Randall amendment, to which President Wilson and Food Administrator Hoover both object. The committee has a majority of "drys."

The latter contend that if the amendment is ruled out of order in the Senate they will have strength to overrule the chair and force the adoption of the amendment.

ANDERSON ATTACKS LEWIS.

Says Liquor Interests Support His Candidacy for Governor.

State Superintendent William H. Anderson of the New York Anti-Saloon League addressed an open letter yesterday to Attorney General Merton E. Lewis, Republican candidate for the nomination for Governor, taking him to task for his stand against ratification of the Federal prohibition amendment, and asking him if his advocacy of a "dry" amendment to the State Constitution is not really for the purpose of sidetracking prohibition in this State until 1922 at least. Superintendent Anderson openly charges that the liquor interests are behind the Attorney General in his fight. The letter, in part, says:

"It is claimed in your behalf that you advised the Governor last December that ratification is purely a legislative function—that it does not come within the province of the Governor—and that the Governor agreed not to take any part in the controversy.

"First—Did you also record in this "Little Green Book" of yours the fact that it was the brewery forces which are now backing your candidacy which so manipulated the ratification question during the recent session as to take it out of the purely legislative realm 'in which the Chief Executive could not interfere' by substituting for the honest ratification resolution a dishonest bill for a referendum which would have to go to the Governor for approval or disapproval?

Second—I should like to inquire whether you recorded in that 'Little Green Book' the fact that the Governor said in his message: 'If the Assembly in square acceptance of its responsibility had rejected the proposed national prohibition amendment, no matter how much I might have doubted the wisdom of such an action, I should not have interfered'?

"Third—Is it not true that your advocacy of a State prohibition amendment which could not possibly go into effect before 1922 is purely for the purpose of securing delay, and that you are personally opposed to State prohibition, as well as national prohibition? And is it not also true that you were opposed to the State amendment proposition with its referendum provision prior to the last session, at which time you and the men even then grooming you for the Gubernatorial nomination concluded that this proposition which you had opposed so long as it represented actual prohibition advance might now be used to sidetrack something which you considered worse?"

The "Little Green Book" referred to in Superintendent Anderson's letter is a diary in which Mr. Lewis at the close of each day is in the habit of recording the activities in which he is engaged. His conversation with Governor Whitman last December was made part of the record.

As Attorney General Lewis had announced that he would answer no questions propounded by Mr. Anderson, unless the latter could prove to his satisfaction that he was an enrolled Republican, Mr. Anderson said in his letter:

"By inquiry of the proper officials in the City of Yonkers you can ascertain, if you consider it material, that I am so enrolled; that I will be in a position to vote effectively against you in the primary."

Attorney General Lewis was in Albany yesterday, and will return to this city on Thursday for conferences with Republican leaders at his Murray Hill Hotel Headquarters. It was announced last night that Senator Theodore Douglas Robinson, prospective manager of the Lewis campaign, will take hold of this work next Monday.

BUSINESS RECORDS

In Town.

JACOB G. NEUMAN.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Jacob G. Neuman, trading as New York Wholesale Wall Paper Company at 1,820 Lexington Avenue, by the following creditors: Samuel Greenfield, $285; Minnie Samuelson, $250. Liabilities said to be $3,000 and assets $1,500. An assignment was also made to Morris Israel.

IRACI & RUSSO, INC., Wines and Liquors, at 97 Elizabeth Street.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against this corporation by the following creditors: Austin, Nichols & Co., Inc., $600; R. J. Imperato & Son, $500, and California Wine Assn. of New York, Inc., $500.

F. D. SCHUSSLER MFG. CO., Dies and Tools, at 178 Lafayette Street.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against this company by the following creditors: Liberty Iron Pipe and Nipple Works, $109; Adam Kalb, $30, and Edgar E. Kahn Co., $374. Liabilities said to be $3,000 and assets $1,000.

AMERICAN SAFETY CATCH MFG. CO., INC., at 49 Maiden Lane.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against this corporation by Belais & Cohen, $1,446. Liabilities said to be $2,000 and assets $200. An assignment was also made to Samuel Spiro.

MARTIN LYNCH, Cafe and Saloon, at 2,110 Eighth Avenue.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against him by Beadleston & Woerz, $726.

JACOB SATURENSKY, Men's Furnishing Goods, at 993 East 163d Street.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against him by Bernarda Jurg, $500; F. D. Hershfield, $80, and Howard G. Doyle, $160.

PHILIP POLOWE, a salesman, at 130 Post Avenue, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $1,119, and no assets.

JOSEPH PRESBURG, care of Stern Brothers & Co., 188 West Fifty-second Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $1,526, and no assets. There is only one creditor.

JOHN J. WALSH, trading as John J. Walsh & Co., plumbing supplies, at 921 Third Avenue, has assigned to Julius Hallheimer.

Judge Mayer yesterday granted discharges to the following bankrupts: William C. Van Valen, sanatorium, Peekskill, N. Y.; Max Solomon, trading as "Sol's Shirt Shop," 583 West 207th Street; William J. Curley, 436 Manhattan Avenue; William C. Crosby, no occupation given, 620 West 122d Street; Isidor Newman, no business given, 771 Jackson Avenue; John H. Stumpf, tailor, 285 First Avenue; May B. Reinold, as "Blanche," 20 East Thirty-ninth Street; Walter Koenig, furs, 164 West Twenty-fifth Street; Janues D. Sherwood, auto repair, 1,401 Sedgwick Avenue; Edward M. Froelich, driver, 221 Sherman Avenue; Pearson Brothers, suits, 140 West Twenty-second Street; William H. Parkerton, iron works, 145 West Eighteenth Street; Henry Heiningen Company, art goods, 353 Broadway.

TILYDAN DRESS AND WAIST COMPANY, 108 Forsyth Street.—Judge Knox has dismissed the petition in bankruptcy filed on April 16, 1918.

CONEY ISLAND CONSTRUCTION AND SUPPLY COMPANY.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against the Coney Island Construction and Supply Company, Fifteenth and Harway Avenues, Brooklyn, by the following creditors: Coal and Iron National Bank, $1,342; Fidelity Trust Company, $1,497; Sherman National Bank, $1,498. Judge Garvin has appointed C. Clayton Bourne and Edward Ward receivers, in bond of $20,000.

JACOB KUZNETZ of 476 Sutter Avenue, Brooklyn, has made an assignment to Ida Kuznets of 476 Sutter Avenue, Brooklyn.

JUDGMENTS.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor.

In New York County.

Amounts of $100 and over.

Athey, Katherine D.—T. C. Hollander et al $143.50
Browne, John H.—U. S. Title Guaranty Co. 190.40
Baumann, Mary—M. J. Corbett & Co. 179.20
Brook, Dinke—S. Plaut 1,236.66
Blanchi, Enrico—S. A. Jackson Co. 116.80
Bloom, Nathan—George Ringler Brewing Co 109.33
Clancy, John F., and Peter G. Van Alst, (Clancy & Van Alst)—U. S. Fidelity & Guaranty Co. 773.20
Same—same 615.90
Ciaccio, Michael, and Louis Mitchell—People, &c. 300.00
Corsint, Charles J.—G. B. Milligan 222.20
Downes, John M.—Encyclopedia Press 104.45
Fitzpatrick, James H.—L. Blau 164.52
Green, Benj., and Grace Homan—People, &c. 300.00
Green, Benj., and Hattie Hoffman—same 300.00
Green, Benj., and Rose Howard—same 300.00
Gold, Jennie, and Stanley F. Karnsien—People, &c. 500.00
Hartigan, Frederick L.—Thomas W. Woods Sons 195.85
Hopkins, Arthur—C. S. McKune Co., Inc. 150.07
Hendricks, George W.—J. Romagnano 648.00
Harris, Bertha, and Edward Weinstein—People, &c. 500.00
Hermansen, Andrew J.—F. W. Richardson 10,144.02
Hollenbeck, L.—J. S. Johnston 159.27
Hoppenfeld, Charles, Michael, and Jacob Meisner, (Charles Hoppenfeld & Co.) .....
W. D. Stout et al 733.29
Interborough Rapid Transit Co.—G. Farber 2,130.95
Same—S. Farber 500.00
Inter-Continental Const. Corp.—Thomas W. Woods Sons 929.04
Longone, Paul and Carolina W.—S. A. Friede 705.95
Leahy, Thomas B.—A. De Roode 349.56
Landau, Max—D. Reisman et al 175.27
Levenson Lumber Co.—David Brabdt, Inc. 106.12
Lexington Market—W. Seibert 150.52
Lamport, S. Chas., Arthur M. Lamport, Sol Lamport, and Marks H. Hurewitz—E. Sitt 751.44
McCarthy, Anthony J.—C. W. Stern 236.20
Moss, Maxwell A.—J. H. Johnstone 1,036.41
Mullins, Patrick—Norman L. Munro Estate 2,124.54
N. Y. Railways Co.—A. Goodman 780.00
Nichtauser, Ignatz—B. Harris 108.34
Oplando, Nicholas—People, &c. 200.00
O'Keefe, Joseph—N. Y. Rys. Co., costs 108.95
Pasaanville, John—People, &c. 200.00
Peter Samuel Co.—L. Schaffer 1,012.65
Principe, Giulio—G. Crisafulli 340.46
Rosenberg, Harry A.—R. Halpern 529.23
Rubenstein, Morris—L. L. Richman, costs 108.85
Smith, Chas. J.—Empire Trust Co. 7,204.22
Trudel, Edw. S.—Title Guarantee and Trust Co. 138.97
Times Music Pub. Co.—A. E. Cohen 235.40
Thiele, Gustave—V. G. Schneidle, Jr. 165.95
Ulman, Benjamin—H. Buchalter 207.91
Vass, Zelma V.—N. Y. Railways Co., costs 108.95
William Beker—Kelly-Springfield Tire Co. 191.52
White, Ida E.—M. Pirone 443.09
Wheeler Motor Co.—A. Davison 225.20

In Bronx County.

Brecehr, Kate—R. Hoe & Co. 109.09
Columbus Circle Const. Corp.—Weingarten Painting Corp. 685.77
De Luca, Felix—A. Zwerdling 96.01
Goldman, Nathan—I. Frieman 197.81
Lombardi, Carmine—A. Lombardi 246.72
Marmor Const. Co. and Morris Herman—Weisberg Baer Co. 881.82
Obermayer, Otto—J. Schreiber 114.61
R. C. Maxwell Co.—R. R. Ragette 3,261.25
Rosenthal, Marcus—E. M. Green 3,758.87
187th Street Const. Co., 183d Street & Morris Avenue Corp, Frank Stola, and Antonetta Stola—J. Mugler 129.47
Simon, Ralph M., Jesse M. Simon, and Jacob C. Simon—C. T. Wright, as admx. 11,087.66
Weber, Louis I.—City of New York 27.00
White, Everett G.—Fisk Rubber Co. of New York 851.64

SATISFIED JUDGMENTS.

The first name is that of the debtor, the second that of the creditor, and the date when the judgment was filed:

In New York County.

Cirker, Beasie—N. Manheimer, May 15, 1918 ..... $174.41
Mutual Candy Co., Inc.—F. A. Hetzel, March 2, 1918 ..... 305.20
Moore, Alice L. D.—C. L. Williams, March 3, 1915 ..... 5,612.59
29th St. Const. Co.—J. F. Bleg, May 5, 1915 ..... 115.89
Teitz, Emanuel, and James Milan—E. J. Dunbar, June 28, 1917 ..... 108.22
Stout, Albert H.—L. M. Borden et al., June 4, 1912, (released) 2,663.71
Same—Same, June 4, 1912, (released) 2,881.19
Newark Federal League Ball Club—B. Kinney, Oct. 18, 1917 ..... 999.50
Same—Same, April 9, 1918 ..... 103.30
Leonard, Winifred—H. S. Hachnobel, March 24, 1915 ..... 274.72

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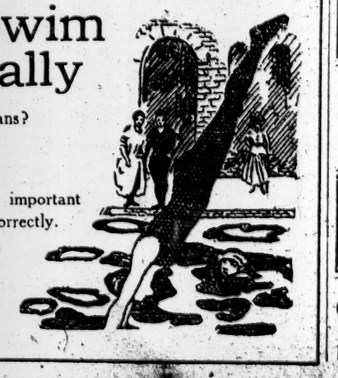

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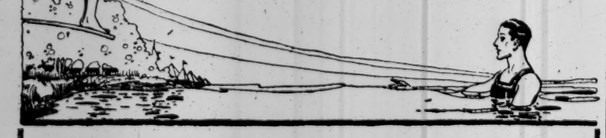

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DELICIOUS SOUTHERN CHICKEN DINNER Also Table d'Hote and a la Carte.

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Beautiful Music. Dancing After 9 Until Close. Business Men's and Ladies' Luncheons AT POPULAR PRICES.

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BANKRUPTCY SALES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—In the matter of LIBERTY BAKERIES CORPORATION OF NEW YORK, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that, pursuant to an order of the United States District Court for the Southern District of New York, the undersigned, Trustee in Bankruptcy, offers for sale all of the property, assets, and effects of the bankrupt, including all of the merchandise, machinery, fixtures, automobiles and accessories contained in the premises No. 2226 W. 35th Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, and No. 56 Prospect Street, Long Island City, Borough of Queens, City of New York.

Said property may be inspected on the above premises from June 11th, 1918, to June 21st, 1918.

Sealed bids, accompanied by a certified check or cash for at least 10% of the amount of the bid, may be submitted to the Tr

THE BUSINESS WORLD

Buyers' Wants

50 Cents per agate line each insertion.

BROADCLOTHS and Light Weight Velours Wanted.—In taupe or gray; will buy or exchange. Madison Square 2715.

BROADCLOTH Wanted.—All colors, except black, for cash. I. Novick & Co., 45 West 27th. Farragut 9644.

BROADCLOTH Wanted.—Large quantity, all shades; must be reasonable; cash. Farragut 3745.

BROADCLOTH Wanted.—Will exchange any color Columbia for Bison. 3044 Farragut.

BURELLAS AND SILVERTONES wanted for coatings; Fall shades. Louis Baumann, 23 East 32d. Madison Square 1124.

BURELLA Wanted.—American Woolen 09057, navy or similar. Farragut 4535.

CHIFFONS Wanted.—Printed, open to buy. Madison Square 1231.

COATS, SUITS Wanted.—Prominent jobber placing orders on medium and better grade. All mornings, 4th floor, 6 West 32d St.

COATS, SUITS Wanted.—Jobber placing orders; up-to-date models, especially juniors and stouts. 6 West 18th, 20th floor.

COATS Wanted.—Placing stock orders on new and snappy styles in coats. 22 West 32d St., 13th floor.

COATS Wanted.—Jobber placing orders, snappy Fall coats. Smart Set, 10 W. 32d.

COATS and Suits Wanted.—Misses', ladies'. 1601 Cuyler Building, 120 West 32d St.

COATS Wanted.—Will look at samples all week. 11th floor, 140 West 22d St.

COATS Wanted.—High-grade misses; jobber. Eighth floor, 25 West 31st.

CORDUROYS Wanted.—Narrow and wide wale; all colors; also whites. P 23 Times.

CORDUROY Wanted.—White, wide and narrow wale; will pay cash. Harlem 880.

CREPE DE CHINE Wanted.—Three thread; open for large quantities. Goldberg & Rosenblatt, 137 West 25th St.

CRYSTAL CORD Wanted.—Will buy for cash any quantity of Holden & Leonard crystal cord. Joseph Durst, 1,333 Broadway.

CRYSTAL CORD Wanted.—Holden and Leonard, Fall shades. Greeley 1544.

CRYSTAL CLOTH Wanted.—Taupe and peacock. Mad. Sq. 2017.

DRESSES Wanted.—Fall models, silk serge and wool jersey; only those who manufacture for jobbers; materials supplied; orders given on right merchandise. 15th floor, 8 West 32d St.

DRESSES Wanted.—We are now placing large orders on silk and serge dresses; bring own samples; we furnish material. Call all day, H. A. R., 22 West 32d, 3d floor.

DRESSES Wanted.—Jobber looking at silk serge jersey and georgette dresses; placing orders; open for big quantity. Royal Garment Co., 308 5th Av., Room 909.

DRESSES Wanted.—Jobber looking at Fall line of serge and satin dresses; orders placed. Call all week. Essex Dresses, 1,178 Broadway.

DRESSES Wanted.—Open to buy 1,000 silk dresses for cash, in taffetas, georgettes, crepe de chine, and wool jerseys. 319 5th Av., 2d floor.

DRESSES Wanted.—Jobber, out of town, placing orders on serge and silk dresses; 2-4 P. M. Ask for Schneider, Ruff, 22 West 27th.

DRESSES Wanted.—Silk and cotton dresses in job lots for cash; quantities no object. Underselling Waist Co., 118 West 22d.

DRESSES Wanted.—3,000 georgette and silk dresses, also waists; cash. Telephone Franklin 2412.

DRESSES Wanted.—Jobber placing stock orders on silk and serge dresses. 57 West 31st St., 8th floor.

DRESSES Wanted.—Placing orders for silks, misses' models; bring samples. Ideal Garment Co., 15 West 32d St.

DRESSES Wanted.—Jobber open for any amount, taffetas, crepe georgette for cash. Phone Madison Square 6050.

DRESSES Wanted. — Looking at samples of high-class serge and satin. Rappaport, 30 West 20th St.

DRESSES Wanted.—The David Straus Co., Newark, N. J., will pay cash silk and wash dresses.

DRESSES Wanted. — Jobber wants better grade tailored dresses. Eighth floor, 141 West 28th.

DRESSES Wanted. — 5,000 better wash dresses, jobs only; spot cash. Farragut 6154.

DRESSES Wanted. — Satin and georgette; placing big orders. 1,133 B'way, Room 614.

DRESSES Wanted.—Jobber placing orders highest grade dresses. 19 W. 36th, 11th floor.

DRESSES Wanted.—Open for serge and satin dresses. Madison Square 8850.

DRESSES Wanted.—Placing orders on silks and serges. Hutner, 48 West 25th.

ELASTIC Wanted.—White; double stretch; all widths; 5,000 gross. E. L. Nelson Co., 110 5th Av.

ELASTIC Wanted.—White, double thread, ¼ and ⅜ inch. Freydberg, 160 5th Av.

ESQUIMETTE Wanted.—Quote lowest price. Cuno Perimutter Co., 122 West 26th St.

GEORGINES and GEOPGETTES Wanted.—100 pieces each, all colors, spot cash. Arlington Waist, 97 5th Av. Stuyvesant 7251.

GROS DE LONDRES Wanted in evening shades only for cash. Cohen, Madison Square 123.

HAT CORDS Wanted.—Cotton, mercerized silk; large quantities. Spring 3545.

JERSEY CLOTH Wanted.—Heather mixtures and plain colors. Platt & Kolber, 20 West 17th St.

JERSEY Wanted.—Schreiber's quality; will pay cash. 9th floor, 6 West 32d.

KHAKI Wanted.—Olive drab shade; standard quality; any quantity for cash; send swatches. B. B. Goldberg Uniform Mfg., 787 Broadway.

KHAKI CLOTH Wanted.—Open for 36-inch cloth, also 36-inch pink chambray for cash. American Children Dresses, 29 West Houston St.

KHAKI-KOOL Wanted.—Will buy any quantity of Mallinson printed or plain khaki-kool. S. Jaffe, 3-5-7 West 35th St.

KHAKI COTTON Wanted. — A. Rich, 779 Broadway. Stuyvesant 8284.

MELTON Wanted.—Olive drab; 16-32 ounces, any quantity, cash; send swatches. B. B. Goldberg Uniform Mfg., 787 Broadway.

NAINSOOKS AND CAMBRICS Wanted.—U. S. Textile Co., 200 5th Av.

ORGANDY Wanted.—In colors and in white; any quantity. Tremont 1481.

PEAU DE CYGNES and MESSALINES Wanted.—All colors; cash. Rashkind & Soloff, 244 5th Av.

PERCALES Wanted.—Open for large quantity percales for cash; Laurence Traymore, Borden Stouts, Slaters 61, Columbia 64; checks, stripes, plaids. Rabbor Co., 32 Union Square.

PIECE GOODS Wanted.—All kinds. Goldberg's Piece Goods Exchange, 116 West 32d. Farragut 2630.

PLUSHES Wanted.—Hudson Bay, Blumenthal's. Madison Square 3564.

POM POMS Wanted.—American, 0816; Holden-Leonard silvertone, all shades, for cash. London, Farragut 0090.

SAMPLES, Special Lots and Close Outs Wanted.—Embroidered laces, handkerchiefs, white ivory, petticoats, waists, sweaters, and women's bags. Associated Merchandising Corp. Ask for Mr. K, 225 5th Av.

SERGES Wanted.—Cash; 235, 838, Dunmores 0310, 0360, broadcloth 315; must be reasonable. Room 1307, 220 5th Av.

SERGES Wanted.—Open for 1210, 54289; also 767 or 774 poplin; call in person. 1,269 Broadway, Room 506.

SERGES Wanted.—0036, U. S. 235, Heubschman 41-line 184, blacks and navies. Madison Square 6376.

SERGES Wanted.—3201-2 Bachman's cotton serge; any quantity; cash. Gramercy 2937.

SERGE Wanted.—Cotton warp; any quantity; any shade; for cash. Gramercy 7097.

SERGE Wanted.—Dunmore and American, 0360, at a price for cash. Farragut 3042.

SERGES Wanted.—Will buy 54289 for cash. Phone Madison Square 8741.

SILKS, Woolens, and Venetians Wanted.—William V. T. Samuel, Piece Goods Broker, 17 Madison Av., can handle quantity business.

SILKS Wanted.—Open to buy silks of all descriptions; small or large quantities. Madison Square 3807.

SILKS Wanted.—Open for quantity of black and colored taffetas for cash; must be cheap. Lewis Hurwitz & Co., 136 Madison Av.

SILKS Wanted.—Open to buy for cash, crepe de chine and satins for immediate delivery. Standard Underwear, 3 East 28th.

SILKS Wanted.—Can use tender silks if cheap; any color. R 320 Times Downtown.

SILKS Wanted.—Quantity georgine, all colors, at a price. Schland & Co., 151 W. 26th.

SILKS Wanted.—Taffetas and satins, plain and fancy. 7 West 27th St., store.

SILVERTONES AND SERGES Wanted.—Also silvertones in all shades, serges 8200-9-235, 0036, cash. Call in person, Siegel & Rubinstein, 10 East 33d St.

SILVERTONES Wanted.—Will pay cash. Hellman & Meister, 7 West 30th St., third floor.

SUITS AND COATS Wanted.—Exclusive jobber placing orders on new snappy Fall suits and coats. 32 West 27th St., 10th floor.

SUITS Wanted.—Mesaline and crepe de chine, quantity no object; will pay cash. Altman & Grodin, 377 4th Av.

SUITS and COATS Wanted.—Jobber looking at better grade. Call all week, 256 5th Av., fourth floor.

SUITS Wanted. — Jobber placing orders on snappy styles. First floor, 15 West 26th St.

SUITS and Coats Wanted.—Misses', ladies' 1601 Cuyler Building, 120 West 32d St.

SUITS Wanted.—High price checken models. 181 West 28th St., 4th floor.

SUITS Wanted.—Jobber looking at misses' suits. 32 East 31st St., 1st floor.

SUITS Wanted.—Looking at samples all week. Ninth floor, 118 West 22d St.

Buyers' Wants

50 Cents per agate line each insertion.

TAFFETA Wanted.—Plain and striped taffeta and messaline in all colors. M. Weisman & Son, 113 West 22d.

TAFFETA Wanted.—Black; can use quantity at a price. Greeley 2810.

TRICOTINES AND VELOURS Wanted.—F. & H. or Read's. Chopak, 303 5th Av.

UNDERWEAR Wanted.—Jobs in knit underwear and hosiery for men, women, and children; also men's and boys' furnishing goods; 12th St. Store, Chicago, Ill. N. Y. office 1,133 Broadway.

UNIFORM CLOTH Wanted.—In O. D. shades, weights 16, 18, or 20 ounces, serges and standard khaki, firsts only, for immediate delivery. Z 219 Times Annex.

VELOURS Wanted.—K 544, burgundy and taupe, and other heavy weights in same color, for cash. Telephone Farragut 9498.

VELOURS Wanted.—Open to buy quantity of American heavyweight velours; cash. Kaplan Bros., 22 West 32d St.

VENETIANS Wanted.—Open for Herman Steinback's Ray satins; give quantities and cash prices. B 38 Times.

WASH WAISTS Wanted.—Open for Fall wash waists. Marquette Cloak and Suit Co. 116 W. 32d.

ZIBELINES Wanted.—Lianus, strooks, or chase; all colors. Phone Chelsea 5494.

Contracts Wanted.

CONTRACTOR wants work, children's dresses, rompers, knee pants, &c. Klein, 670 St. Ann's Av.

Offerings to Buyers

50 Cents per agate line each insertion.

BEADED BAGS.—Direct from manufacturer; immediate delivery. W. G., 30 East 23d St.

BEAVER CLOTH.—Blumenthal trim fur for immediate delivery. Gramercy 6121.

BROADCLOTHS.—Stephen's 7022, good assortment, $3.50; serges, 1464, 99, 528, 838; Reed's 531. Gemson & Bregman, 334 4th Av. Madison Square 8598.

BROADCLOTH.—Ten pieces Madison & Stevens black, very reasonable; also Stevens poplin, navy. Chelsea 590.

BROADCLOTHS, Serges. — 315, 06070, 7301, 6002, Bahnsen's 788, Crepe 3360. Chelsea 8720.

BROADCLOTHS.—315 and F. & H., assorted shades, to close out. Chelsea 493.

BURELLA.—American 0310 for sale. Farragut 2641.

CAPES.—To close out cheap. Paris Skirt Co., 116 West 29th. Farragut 5469.

CELLULOID SHEET MATERIAL, all kinds. D. B. L. Products, Barclay 1007.

CHILDREN'S DRESSES.—Sizes 2 to 6, 6 to 14; also middy blouses; close out at a price. S. Rosenman & Co., 18 West 21st St.

CLOAKINGS.—Silvertones, velours, broadcloths, poplins, serges, zebeline, and thibet; all makes; reasonable prices. Farragut 8378.

CLOTH AND WOOLEN consumers will save money by using the R. B. S. cloth universeter. Ask for demonstration. Breth System, 200 5th Av. Phone Gramercy 1586.

COATINGS.—200 pieces, ¾ goods; Meltons, Thibets. Bender & Snyder, 1,123 Broadway.

COATS, Suits, Capes, and Slipons to close out; headquarters for velvet coatees and F. & K. tweed coats. Five Per Cent. Cloak Co., 11 West 32d St.

COATEES AND STOLES.—Plush, beaver, karami, and also fur effects; we are headquarters. Michael Bros., 115 West 29th St.

COATS AND SUITS.—We are now ready to show wonderful chicken Fall models. Lee Hexter Co., 38 West 25th St.

COATS for immediate delivery; seal and cotton plush, velours, and broadcloth; also mixtures. Ulin Bros., 34 East 12th.

COATS, plush and velour, special prices to early buyers. Chas. Rineberg & Co., 41-43 West 25th St.

COATS AND SUITS.—Showing strongest line of our career this coming Fall season. Klar Bros., 36 West 20th St.

COATS.—Wonderful styles of the better kind; popular prices. I. Novick, 45 West 27th.

COATS.—1,000 velours and others, 6 to 14 years, $3.50. Nivel, 151 West 36th.

COATS, Suits, Dresses, Waists, Wash and Silk Skirts, cheap. Hutner, 48 West 25th.

COATS, SUITS.—Sacrificing Spring goods; Fall line ready. Talbot, 39 W. 32d St.

COATS.—Plush and velour fur trimmed; close out cheap. Hutner, 48 West 25th.

COATS.—Sport coats for sale purpose, $1.90 up. I. Frank, 48 West 22d.

COATS.—Juniors' and ladies', to close out. Irving Finkelstein, 30 West 33d.

COATS AND SUITS.—Strong line ready; also jobs on hand. D. Davis, 17 West 17th.

COATS.—Flapper coats; hard-to-fit girls. Julius Goldstein, 153 W. 23d St.

COTTON DRESSES, Voiles, and Ginghams at after-season prices. Queen, 149 West 36th.

COTTON GOODS.—Odd pieces to close out cheap. Chauser, 45 West 27th.

COTTON SERGE.—French finished, navy and colors, below market price. Madison Square 1502.

COTTON SKIRTS, all wash material, $8 per dozen up. Queen, 149 West 36th.

DRESSES. — Shreiber's all-wool jersey dresses, $9.75 net; Botany serge No. 800 dresses, beautiful styles, $9.75 net; also silk and satin dresses, from $9.75 to $18.50; immediate delivery. I. Rand & Co., 37 W. 28th.

DRESSES.—400 taffetas on hand at a price; first-class assortment of large sizes in all materials always on hand. Princess Dress, 10 West 24th St.

DRESSES.—Wonderful value; taffetas, crepe de chines, ginghams, $3.75, $7.50; jobs to close out. Loeb and Nussbaum, 31 West 26th.

DRESSES.—Jersey, georgettes, graduation, Anderson, ginghams; immediate delivery. Glockner, 40 West 27th St.

DRESSES.—Jersey, satin, taffeta, serge; immediate delivery; wonderful values. London Apparel Co., 22 West 18th St.

DRESSES.—Special offering in 1,000 silk, jersey, taffeta, and satin dresses; snappy styles. Kirschner & Bosniak, 20 West 27th.

DRESSES.—Samples at reduction; ginghams, linens, voiles, silks. 15 East 20th St., 5th floor.

DRESSES.—In georgettes, satins, taffetas, and ginghams; low prices; immediate delivery. Lorraine Dress Co., 41 West 25th.

DRESSES, fancy and white voile, gingham; immediate delivery. S. R. Kahn, 1,123 Broadway.

DRESSES.—Foulards, silks, jerseys, washables, serges; better kinds. Deutsch, 23 West 32d St.

DRESSES.—Job of cotton dresses, good styles. Rivera Dress Co., 2 East 29th St.

DRESSES, Taffetas, and Silk Foulards at sacrificed prices. Queen, 149 West 36th.

DRESSES.—Georgette and taffeta; latest models. Royal Wear Mfg. Co., 1,133 B'way.

DRESSES.—500 white and fancy voiles, snappy styles; sacrifice. Emanuel, 43 West 27th.

DRESSES, voile ginghams, to close out; many styles. I. Frank, 48 West 22d.

DRESSES, SUITS. — High-class samples; close out. 1,133 Broadway, Room 614.

FLAGS.—About 200 dozen heavy silk flags, mounted and unmounted. S. Heymann & Co., 15 East 32d St. Telephone Murray Hill 8615.

FLAGS.—34, 20x30 feet, best wool, below cost. Humphry, 909 Filbert, Philadelphia.

GABARDINE.—Garfield & Amer., 5 brown, 3 black, 2 taupe, 1 plum, $2.75, net cash. Mad. Sq. 2607.

GABARDINE, Tricotine, Poplin, Serges, Velours, Broadcloths; all makes; cheap. Greeley 1121.

GABARDINES.—8,000 yards, sport figures, at sacrifice. Brown & Son, 50 West 17th.

GABERDINE COTTON.—Large quantities for cash. Fishman Brothers, 12 W. 17th.

GABARDINE.—Washable, mercerized finished; 36½c. Chauser, 19 West 21st.

JACKETS.—Sleeveless cloth jackets to close out; best styles and values at sacrifice. 3 West 29th St., Room 701.

JERSEYS.—All wool silver twist at a price. N. Hurwitz & Son, 109 West 26th St.

JERSEY.—14 ounces heather mixtures, khaki and blue, $3.75 net. Mad. Sq. 8724.

JERSEY CLOTH.—Wool, Fall shades for immediate delivery. Mad. Sq. 924.

JERSEY. — Heather mixtures and white, Schreiber's 840, Chopak, 803 5th Av.

KHAKI, cotton, 28 inch, 600 yards, 31c. 670 Broadway, top floor.

MACHINES, —Singer, embroidery, 17 West 12th; excellent condition. Gramercy 6518.

MELTONS, VELOURS, THIBETS, all kinds, 3/4, 4/4, 6/4. Metropolis Woolen Co., 35 West 21st St.

O. D. Deering Milliken 719—1; below opening price. Gramercy 1601.

OVERCOATINGS AND SUITINGS.—Qualities of some of the best mills; immediate delivery. Call at our store, L. Finkelstein & Son, 606 Broadway.

OXFORD.—We have several lots of Oxford suitings which we will sell very reasonably. Call to see the quality. I. Rand & Co., 37 West 28th.

PIECE GOODS for Sale. — 8ix pieces Blumenthal's mole stripe, 34 inches wide, seven strips to width, price $6 net cash; also nine pieces Blumenthal's solid fur wove nutria, width 30 inches, price $3.50 net cash. Wire your order to Reskie, Kirshbaum & Co., 302 South Market St., Chicago, Ill.

PLUSH.—Philadelphia 40-44 plush cheap. Chelsea 5093.

PLUSH.—Will sell 40-40 for $4.25 net. Chelsea 7885.

POMPOM.—12075, all shades 0360, 11050, 0350, and others; velours 00610 and bolivia. Gramercy 1807.

POPLINS, Meyer Joelish, Davenport, No. 777, twenty-five pieces of blue; $2.50 cash. J. Goldstein Co. Gramercy 2905.

POPLINS.—00810; serges 0036, 104; also velours. Madison Square 8388.

POPLIN.—Scotia, navy, and black, to close out. Farragut 3647.

SERGE.—U. F. X., W. F. T., 3665, 8850, 7812, 9056, 7718, 9288, 764, 1658, 1200, 4002, Ansbery, C. S. G., S. B. G. L., C. S.; also poplins, velours, and broadcloths. Utopia Mills, 29 East 21st St. Gram. 4475-4476.

SERGES.—Will sell on long terms the following: W. F. X., $2.40; 909, $3; 6122, $2.40; 6120, $2.45; 59, $3; 7122, $2.60; 7120, $2.65. Spitzer Woolen Exchange, 1,265 Broadway. Madison Square 1872.

SERGES.—All makes light and heavy weight velours, broadcloth, duvet de laine, Whitman poplin, and gabardines below market price. Farr. 8340.

Serge.—6801, 7301, 7614, 3, 94, 0036, 211, 11433, 809, 9056, 1464, 54289, 519, 7120, 9, 6122. L. Finkelstein & Son, 606 Broadway. Spring 6311.

SERGES, velours, gabardines, tricotines, oxfords, and 1210 Whitman's; call personally. Selecta Trading Corp., 488 B'way.

SERGES, velours, broadcloths, poplins, &c., to cutting-up trade; all leading numbers. Evans Brothers, 404 4th Av. Madison Sq. 292.

SERGE.—Cotton goods navy serge, 0967 U. S. finish, jeans; spot delivery. Solar Textile Co., Inc., 27 East 22d St.

SERGES.—25 pieces mestolite, 7002, 54-inch wide, $1.75 yard. Phone Orchard 9653, 11 to 2 P. M.

SERGES.—780, $2.65, $2.28, $1.90; 767 and 774, $2.40. L. Levy, 707 Arch St., Philadelphia.

SERGES.—Stevens 8850; all navy; $2.85, net 60 days. Phone Madison Square 5592.

SERGES. — 1270 Whitman's, S. B. G. L.; blacks only. Canal 1722.

SERGES.—Cotton warp, 36 inches, in colors; also silvertone jerseys cheap. Farragut 554.

SERGES.—4192, coronet, 11433 botany. Gramercy 3614. M. Milstein, 24 East 22d.

SERGE.—Gilbert 8200, 1464, 6122, and others; very reasonable. Gramercy 5150.

SERGES.—Several hundred pieces 4040; will sell reasonable price. Mad. Sq. 4845.

SERGES.—Newport W. F. 528, 4408, others; long terms; low prices. Farragut 2235.

SERGES.—11433, navy, $2.72½ net cash; also other numbers cheap. Farragut 5963.

SERGES.—767, 774, 9, 99, 1464, 3850, 4408, 4060. First floor, 130 West 29th St.

SERGES.—Will sell botany 809, mostly navy, for $3. Murray Hill 5090.

SERGES.—3860, 7512, original Picket, $2.65 net. Mr. Shapiro. Mad. Sq. 8564.

SERGES.—Close out, 90 days; 1464, 104, 519, 11433. Madison Square 1520.

SERGES. 4408, special price and special terms; 200 pieces. Madison Square 1872.

SERGE, gabardine, and tricotines. Madison Square 1017.

SERGES, Poplins, Velours, and Broadcloth. Mad. Sq. 651.

SHIRTS.—800 dozen men's negligee and sport shirts to close. Traders Mfg. Co., 94 Spring St. Phone Spring 875.

SILKS of every description for the dress, waist, underwear, and retail trade, from immediate delivery buyers are invited to call at our showroom; lowest prices. M. Marks Co., 854 4th Av. Madison Square 9880.

SILKS, Woolens, and Venetians.—William V. T. Samuel, Piece Goods Broker, 17 Madison Av., can handle quantity business.

SILKS.—Large quantity Rajah and silk jerseys for sale; all colors. Wilkin & Adler, 11 East 26th.

SILK SKIRTS, stripes and black, assorted, to close, $2.75 up. Nivel, 151 West 36th.

SILKS, 24 inches wide, for neckties; close out cheap. Republic, 244 5th Av.

SILVERTONE, F. & H. Velours, Duvet de Laines, Tricotines, and Poiret Twill; Fall shades. Chelsea 2840.

SILVERTONES. — Will close out good Fall shades. Madison Square 1520.

SKIRTS.—500 cloth and silk skirts to close out at a sacrifice price; also good values in wash skirts. Albert Skirt Co., 110 West 28th St.

SKIRTS.—Assorted satin and silk plaid, very cheap; also white corduroy skirts. H. B. Schwartz, 127-133 West 26th. Farragut 3207.

SKIRTS.—Serge, silk poplin, striped silk, fancies; cheap. H. L. Bloch, 126 W. 22d St.

SKIRTS. — 1,000 all-wool American poplins, $3.25, in quantities. Ford, 149 West 36th.

STATUETTES in composition.—" Uncle Sam Introduces Aunt Sam," a charming, up-to-date group in two sizes and several finishes. Wholesale distributers: Geo. Borgfeldt & Co., East 16th St. and Irving Place; Lazarus & Rosenfeld, 14 West 23d St.; The Aunt Sam Company, 25 West 42d St., and others.

SUITS.—Serge, torray twill, and jerseys; latest styles; best values; immediate delivery. Shapiro & Davis, 29-33 W. 35th.

SUITS, mannish navy serge, for immediate delivery, $17.50; best value in town. Hirschhorn Bros., 12 West 27th St.

SUITS.—35 cloth and 25 taffeta colored suits up to $29.50, $12.50. Isidor Levy & Co., 148 Madison Av.

SUITS.—250 taffeta suits to close out; will sell cheap. Joseph Sedwitz Co., 1,107 Broadway.

SUITS AND COATS.—Popular prices; Fall line complete. Klar Bros., 36 West 20th St.

SUITS.—Khaki, including bloomers; two dozen at $4. Primo, 23 West 32d St.

SUITS.—To close out. W. Philips & Co., 145 West 28th St.

SUITS.—Misses' and ladies', to close out. Irving Finkelstein, 30 West 33d.

TRICOTINES.—Botany 5879, navy 6 pieces, dark brown 4 pieces, $3.75 net. Mad. Sq. 8724.

TRICOTINES.—All shades. Call or phone Branson Bros., 48 West 25th St. Farragut 6264.

TRUNKS, dress racks, cases, to sell cheap. Sixth floor, 151 West 26th.

TUB SKIRTS.—200 dozen seconds, regular, to close out cheap. Ford, 149 West 36th.

TUSSAHS and Shantungs, heavy, all-silk domestic, for raincoat, automobile, and clothing trades; 500 pieces to close out; buyers are invited to call at our showroom. M. Marks Co., 854 4th Av. 9380 Madison Square.

TWEEDS.—Eleven pieces, all wool, fine quality, assorted colors. Phone Madison Square 980.

VELOURS AND BROADCLOTHS.—The leading qualities for immediate delivery at market prices. L. Finkelstein & Son, 606 Broadway. Spring 6311.

VELOURS.—Light weight, all wool, and all colors; also Botany broadcloth. Telephone Gramercy 4469.

VELOURS.—American; good assortment; all shades; price and terms right. Spitzer, Madison Square 1872.

VELOURS.—American Saxonia Wyandotte, Stoney and Starkey; below market price. Farragut 2357.

VELOURS.—715; Buckley & Cohen taupes, Purgundy serges, 4408, 99. Mad. Sq. 6916.

VELOURS. — Close out 0360 American, Fall shades, 60 days. Madison Square 1520.

VELOURS.—0360, 032, Fall shades, $3.60, net cash. Mad. Sq. 2607.

VELOURS.—Heavy and light weights; reasonable. Chelsea 8809.

VELOURS and poplins, all shades. Farragut 5078.

VENETIAN.—See our new satin finish; unequaled in quality and price. I. S. Bierman Company, 303 5th Av. Madison Square 3391.

VENETIANS.—Splendid values in 32-inch imported. William V. T. Samuel, 17 Madison Av. Madison Square 3899.

WASH DRESSES, 5,000 ginghams and voiles, to close out in quantities only, jobbers and department stores. Queen, 149 West 36th.

WASH GOODS.—Destrable; special clean-up prices. National Dress Goods Co., 8 Beach St. Telephone Franklin 3759.

WASH SKIRTS.—Immediate delivery, $18 to $39 dozen. Packales & Sons, 1,123 B'way.

WASH SKIRTS.—Fifty dozen stripes at sacrifice. Brown & Son, 50 West 17th.

WASH SKIRTS, immediate delivery, $9 to $36 per dozen. Nivel, 151 West 36th.

Contracts Offered.

CONTRACTORS ON DRESSES wanted for satin and taffetas; will supply the material. Call with samples, 1,133 B'way, Room 1420.

DRESSES.—Contractors wanted; will furnish styles and material; call without samples. Big M. Dress Co., 1 West 26th St.

DRESSES.—Jobbers placing orders for Fall dresses, call with samples. Spiro & Kutner, 279 5th Av.

General Notices.

CUTTING MACHINE, Eastman's 4-inch knife; practically new. Phone Spring 1650.

MACHINES Wanted.—Upright, flat, web for knitting, width 52 inches or over; give details. R 6 Times.

SOAP BOXES, (celluloid,) large quantities, to close out. Woolworth Building, Room 660. Phone Barclay 5497.

Help Wanted.

BOOKKEEPER, (female,) double entry, with knowledge stenography; steady position; good salary; short hours. E. & B., 32 West 18th St.

BUYER Wanted.—The new Frank & Seder Pittsburgh store is open for a live wire for its new basement department to buy knit underwear, hosiery, gloves, corsets, and kindred lines. Apply by letter, giving full details, to Oscar Abel, New York office, 364 Fifth Av.

FOR GOOD REPRESENTATION to the jobbing and retail trade in Maryland, District of Columbia, Delaware, Virginia, and Penn., address Sundrae, 210-211 Drovers and Mechanics' Bldg., Baltimore, Md.

GLOVE SALESMAN, experienced, to handle leather fabric silk gloves on straight commission only. Call at The Eskay Glove Co., Inc., 112 East 19th St., N. Y. City.

MODEL.—Stylish young woman, 36; permanent position, good salary to right party; fur and coat house. Martin & Kohn, 20 West 37th St.

Offerings to Buyers

50 Cents per agate line each insertion.

BEADED BAGS.—Direct from manufacturer; immediate delivery. W. G., 30 East 23d St.

BEAVER CLOTH.—Blumenthal trim fur for immediate delivery. Gramercy 6121.

BROADCLOTHS.—Stephen's 7022, good assortment, $3.50; serges, 1464, 99, 528, 838; Reed's 531. Gemson & Bregman, 334 4th Av. Madison Square 8598.

BROADCLOTH.—Ten pieces Madison & Stevens black, very reasonable; also Stevens poplin, navy. Chelsea 590.

BROADCLOTHS, Serges. — 315, 06070, 7301, 6002, Bahnsen's 788, Crepe 3360. Chelsea 8720.

BROADCLOTHS.—315 and F. & H., assorted shades, to close out. Chelsea 493.

BURELLA.—American 0310 for sale. Farragut 2641.

CAPES.—To close out cheap. Paris Skirt Co., 116 West 29th. Farragut 5469.

CELLULOID SHEET MATERIAL, all kinds. D. B. L. Products, Barclay 1007.

CHILDREN'S DRESSES.—Sizes 2 to 6, 6 to 14; also middy blouses; close out at a price. S. Rosenman & Co., 18 West 21st St.

CLOAKINGS.—Silvertones, velours, broadcloths, poplins, serges, zebeline, and thibet; all makes; reasonable prices. Farragut 8378.

CLOTH AND WOOLEN consumers will save money by using the R. B. S. cloth universeter. Ask for demonstration. Breth System, 200 5th Av. Phone Gramercy 1586.

COATINGS.—200 pieces, ¾ goods; Meltons, Thibets. Bender & Snyder, 1,123 Broadway.

COATS, Suits, Capes, and Slipons to close out; headquarters for velvet coatees and F. & K. tweed coats. Five Per Cent. Cloak Co., 11 West 32d St.

COATEES AND STOLES.—Plush, beaver, karami, and also fur effects; we are headquarters. Michael Bros., 115 West 29th St.

COATS AND SUITS.—We are now ready to show wonderful chicken Fall models. Lee Hexter Co., 38 West 25th St.

COATS for immediate delivery; seal and cotton plush, velours, and broadcloth; also mixtures. Ulin Bros., 34 East 12th.

COATS, plush and velour, special prices to early buyers. Chas. Rineberg & Co., 41-43 West 25th St.

COATS AND SUITS.—Showing strongest line of our career this coming Fall season. Klar Bros., 36 West 20th St.

COATS.—Wonderful styles of the better kind; popular prices. I. Novick, 45 West 27th.

COATS.—1,000 velours and others, 6 to 14 years, $3.50. Nivel, 151 West 36th.

COATS, Suits, Dresses, Waists, Wash and Silk Skirts, cheap. Hutner, 48 West 25th.

COATS, SUITS.—Sacrificing Spring goods; Fall line ready. Talbot, 39 W. 32d St.

COATS.—Plush and velour fur trimmed; close out cheap. Hutner, 48 West 25th.

COATS.—Sport coats for sale purpose, $1.90 up. I. Frank, 48 West 22d.

COATS.—Juniors' and ladies', to close out. Irving Finkelstein, 30 West 33d.

COATS AND SUITS.—Strong line ready; also jobs on hand. D. Davis, 17 West 17th.

COATS.—Flapper coats; hard-to-fit girls. Julius Goldstein, 153 W. 23d St.

COTTON DRESSES, Voiles, and Ginghams at after-season prices. Queen, 149 West 36th.

COTTON GOODS.—Odd pieces to close out cheap. Chauser, 45 West 27th.

COTTON SERGE.—French finished, navy and colors, below market price. Madison Square 1502.

COTTON SKIRTS, all wash material, $8 per dozen up. Queen, 149 West 36th.

DRESSES. — Shreiber's all-wool jersey dresses, $9.75 net; Botany serge No. 800 dresses, beautiful styles, $9.75 net; also silk and satin dresses, from $9.75 to $18.50; immediate delivery. I. Rand & Co., 37 W. 28th.

DRESSES.—400 taffetas on hand at a price; first-class assortment of large sizes in all materials always on hand. Princess Dress, 10 West 24th St.

DRESSES.—Wonderful value; taffetas, crepe de chines, ginghams, $3.75, $7.50; jobs to close out. Loeb and Nussbaum, 31 West 26th.

DRESSES.—Jersey, georgettes, graduation, Anderson, ginghams; immediate delivery. Glockner, 40 West 27th St.

DRESSES.—Jersey, satin, taffeta, serge; immediate delivery; wonderful values. London Apparel Co., 22 West 18th St.

DRESSES.—Special offering in 1,000 silk, jersey, taffeta, and satin dresses; snappy styles. Kirschner & Bosniak, 20 West 27th.

DRESSES.—Samples at reduction; ginghams, linens, voiles, silks. 15 East 20th St., 5th floor.

DRESSES.—In georgettes, satins, taffetas, and ginghams; low prices; immediate delivery. Lorraine Dress Co., 41 West 25th.

DRESSES, fancy and white voile, gingham; immediate delivery. S. R. Kahn, 1,123 Broadway.

DRESSES.—Foulards, silks, jerseys, washables, serges; better kinds. Deutsch, 23 West 32d St.

DRESSES.—Job of cotton dresses, good styles. Rivera Dress Co., 2 East 29th St.

DRESSES, Taffetas, and Silk Foulards at sacrificed prices. Queen, 149 West 36th.

DRESSES.—Georgette and taffeta; latest models. Royal Wear Mfg. Co., 1,133 B'way.

DRESSES.—500 white and fancy voiles, snappy styles; sacrifice. Emanuel, 43 West 27th.

DRESSES, voile ginghams, to close out; many styles. I. Frank, 48 West 22d.

DRESSES, SUITS. — High-class samples; close out. 1,133 Broadway, Room 614.

FLAGS.—About 200 dozen heavy silk flags, mounted and unmounted. S. Heymann & Co., 15 East 32d St. Telephone Murray Hill 8615.

FLAGS.—34, 20x30 feet, best wool, below cost. Humphry, 909 Filbert, Philadelphia.

GABARDINE.—Garfield & Amer., 5 brown, 3 black, 2 taupe, 1 plum, $2.75, net cash. Mad. Sq. 2607.

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PLUSH.—Philadelphia 40-44 plush cheap. Chelsea 5093.

PLUSH.—Will sell 40-40 for $4.25 net. Chelsea 7885.

POMPOM.—12075, all shades 0360, 11050, 0350

In An Emergency

Many business men and private investors are sometimes confronted by the necessity of raising funds quickly.

Good short-term notes, because of their liquid nature and strong security, are an excellent reserve in such an emergency.

We will be glad to submit particulars on several issues of this character, now obtainable at prices yielding around

7½%

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A. B. Leach & Co.
III BROADWAY, N.Y.

Metropolitan Edison Co.
(Reading, Pa.)
First & Refunding 5s
Due August 1, 1922
Price 91 and interest
Yielding 7½%
Details on request
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Incorporated
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(Passed by the Capital Issues Committee)
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5½% Bonds
Due serially
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Prices To Yield 4.70%
Net debt less than four per cent. of assessed valuation of City
Legal investment for New York and New England Savings Banks.
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GOODYEAR TIRE & RUBBER CO.
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To Net 8%
Unusual Retirement Feature. No Precedent Bonds or Mortgages.
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Chicago Philadelphia Boston Buffalo Cleveland Baltimore Minneapolis

FINANCIAL MARKETS

Little Demand for Stocks—Marine Up Again—Hudson Tunnel Bonds Slump.

Almost nothing in the way of new business developed on the Stock Exchange yesterday, and with operations mostly professional the total of transactions was the smallest amount in many weeks. The market's tone was similar to that of other recent sessions, irregular, but with most changes on the losing side. There was an advance of nearly 5 points in Burns Bros., but others among the inactive industrials lost ground. Interest once more centred largely in the behavior of the Marine shares, which enjoyed a return to favor and retained their gains at the close. Traders have grown exceeding wary of conclusions reached from watching the course of quotations for these issues, and they turned a skeptical ear to a circumstantial report yesterday that the Directors would be able to make a definite announcement in connection with the pending negotiations for the sale of British holdings within forty-eight hours.

Outside of Marine, activity was marked in American Sumatra, Baldwin, Bethlehem B, and Steel, but chiefly by reason of the contrast with the extreme dullness in the general list rather than because of the totals rolled up by these issues. Baldwin, Bethlehem, and Sumatra closed higher, while Steel lost a full point. The monthly statement of unfilled tonnage, which used to be awaited with a great deal of interest, created hardly a ripple when announced yesterday, showing orders on hand May 31 amounting to 8,887,000 tons, a decrease of 404,000 tons. With the Federal Government in almost absolute control of the steel industry unfilled orders mean little, since the corporation is unable to promise any deliveries for commercial purposes.

In the bond market the International Marcantile Marine 6s were fairly active and strong, closing at 99½. The reconsideration of the proposed increase in local fares on the Hudson & Manhattan was responsible for a sharp drop in that company's bonds, which almost matched the rise they had on the announcement of an increase to 10 cents in the under-river fares. The income 5s dropped back to 20, 4¼ points under last week's high price, while the refund 5s sold at 58, off 4¼ from last week's quotations. A large share of the dealings in the bond department were supplied by Liberty issues, which sold off slightly.

The market has settled down to wait for definite indications of the course of the campaign on the western front and the outcome of the efforts to revise the taxation program to produce nearly twice the revenues expected this year. With speculation in cotton limited by the excessive protection required by brokers, and financing of stock trading being done at call rates, which have ruled near 6 per cent. much of the time, brokerage houses have suffered a sharp contraction in their earnings in recent periods.

LONDON MARKET IS EASY.

Traders Talk of Flotation of Another Colonial Loan.

LONDON, June 10.—Easy conditions prevailed today with regard to money and discounts.

The Stock Exchange maintained its steady undertone. Dealings were restricted pending developments in the war theatre. Gilt-edged securities dropped a fraction. There is talk of another colonial loan. Chilean bonds and Grand Trunks were firm. Russian securities were flat. Marconi and Rubbers were the best on the miscellaneous section.

Trading Quiet on Paris Bourse.

PARIS, June 10.—Trading was quiet on the Bourse today. Three per cent. rentes, 66 francs for cash. Exchange on London, 27 francs 16 centimes. Five per cent. loan, 88.05.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Call Rates Again Up to 6 Per Cent. —Pool Lends Support.

Rates for call money again moved up to 6 per cent. yesterday. The quoted renewal rate was 5 per cent., but banks, of course, do not strictly follow the published quotations, but renew loans at rates which they believe fair. Many of the renewals were made at 5½ and 6 per cent. To prevent rates from advancing beyond the 6 per cent. level, the so-called "money pool" found it advisable to enter the market and put out some demand money. The total was not very large, however. Time money was unchanged, 5¼ per cent. being charged for loans of 60 and 90 days.

Call Loans.

MIXED COLLAT'LS.		ALL INDUSTRIALS.	
High	6	High	6½
Low	5	Low	5½
Renewals	5	Renewals	5½
Last	6	Last	6½

Time Loans.

MIXED COLLAT'LS.		ALL INDUSTRIALS.	
Sixty days	5½	Sixty days	6
Ninety days	5½	Ninety days	6
Four months	5¾@6	Four months	6
Five months	6	Five months	6
Six months	6	Six months	6

Bank Acceptances.

Eligible for rediscount with Reserve Bank, 60 to 90 days	4½@4¾
Non-member and private bankers eligible, 60 to 90 days	4¾@4¾
Not eligible, 60 to 90 days	5¼@5¾

Commercial Paper.

Best-Known Names.	
30 to 60 days	5¾
4 to 6 months	6
Other Names.	
4 to 6 months	6

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.

Range of Rates.

Sterling—	High.	Low.	Last.	Ch'ge.
Demand	$4.7535	$4.7335	$4.7535	—.0002½
Cables	4.76⅞	4.76⅞	4.76⅞	..
Francs—				
Demand	5.71⅜	5.71⅜	5.71⅜	—.00⅛
Cables	5.70	5.70	5.70	..

Closing Rates.

Normal Rates of Exch.	Yesterday's Close—Demand	—Cables.
4.8665 London	$4.7535	$4.76⅞
5.1826 Paris	5.71⅜	5.70
China—		
Hongkong	78.00	78.25
Peking	116.50	116.75
Shanghai	109.50	109.75
19.50 Greece	19.45	19.50
40.20 Holland	50.75	51.25
32.44 India—		
Bombay	38.25	38.75
Calcutta	38.25	38.75
5.1826 Italy	9.10½	9.09
Japan—		
Kobe	52.50	52.65
Yokohama	52.50	52.65
60.00 Philippine Islands—		
Manila	49.875	50.00
26.80 Scandinavia—		
Stockholm	33.90	34.30
Copenhagen	31.10	31.40
Christiania	31.30	31.70
19.30 Spain	28.375	28.625
South America—		
34.42 Rio	25.50	25.65
42.64 Buenos Aires	45.25	45.35
5.1826 Switzerland	4.01	3.97
51.46 Russia—	Bid.	Asked.
100 rubles	13.80	13.90
500 rubles	13.70	13.80

TIME BILLS ON LONDON.

Bankers.		Commercial.	
60 Days.	90 Days.	60 Days.	90 Days.
$4.72¼	$4.71	$4.71⅞	$4.70⅝

Clearing House Exchanges.

Clearing House exchanges, $424,064,372; balance, $57,323,913; United States Treasury credit balance, $4,709,129; Federal Reserve credit balance, $45,348,322.

Domestic Exchange.

Boston, par; Chicago, par; St. Louis, 5c discount; San Francisco, par; Montreal, $17.8125 premium.

Silver Quotations.

Bar silver in London, 48¾d, unchanged; in New York, 99¼c, unchanged; Mexican dollars, 77c.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

MONDAY, JUNE 10, 1918.

	1918.	1917.	1916.
Day's sales	268,848	942,373	698,936
Year to date	65,316,948	89,216,521	77,132,705

Closing Bid.	Closing Ask.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
1¼	1½	4,600	Alaska Juneau	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼	..
32½	32¾	300	Allis-Chalmers Mfg	32¾	32¾	32¾	32¾	—⅛
84½	85	100	Allis-Chal. Mfg. pf	85	85	85	85	..
93½	94	100	Am. Agri. Chem. pf	93½	93½	93½	93½	—1½
65½	66	1,900	Am. Beet Sugar	66	66	64	65	—1¼
44¾	44¾	1,100	Am. Can	44¾	44¾	44¼	44¼	—⅜
94½	96	400	Am. Can pf	94½	94½	94½	94½	—⅛
79¼	79¾	1,700	Am. Car & Fdry	79¾	79¾	79	79¾	+¼
..	110	100	Am. Car & Fdry pf	109½	109½	109½	109½	..
30¼	30¾	100	Am. Cotton Oil	30¾	30¾	30¾	30¾	—⅛
14½	14¾	800	Am. H. & Leather	15	15¼	14¾	14¾	—⅛
71½	72	800	Am. H. & L. pf	72¾	72¾	71½	71½	—⅝
54	55	100	Am. International	54	54	54	54	+¼
38¾	39¼	300	Am. Linseed	39¾	39¾	39	39	—¼
79	80	100	Am. Linseed pf	79¾	79¾	79¼	79¼	—¼
62½	63	600	Am. Locomotive	63	63	62½	62½	—¼
8½	9¾	600	Am. Malting	9	9	8½	8½	..
46	46¼	400	Am. Malting 1st pf	46	46¼	46	46¼	+⅛
74¾	75	100	Am. Smelt. & Ref	74¾	74¾	74¾	74¾	..
65	66	100	Am. Steel Fdries	66	66	66	66	..
189	139¾	13,600	Am. Sumatra Tob	137	140¼	137	139¼	+2¾
98¼	98¾	800	Am. Tel. & Tel	98¾	98¾	98¾	98¾	—1¼
55¾	55¾	400	Am. Woolen	55¾	55¾	55¼	55¾	+⅝
94½	96	50	Am. Woolen pf	96	96	95	95	..
15½	15½	200	Am. Zinc, L. & S	15¾	15¾	15¾	15¾	..
62¼	62¾	2,000	Anaconda Copper	62	62¾	62	62¾	+⅜
57	60	100	Associated Oil	58	58	58	58	—2½
53¼	53¾	400	Atch., Top. & S. F	53½	53¾	53½	53¾	+¼
107¼	108	100	At. Gulf & West I	108¾	108¾	108½	107¼	+¼
87½	87¾	28,500	Baldwin Loco	87¾	90¾	87½	87¾	+1¾
54½	55	100	Baltimore & Ohio	54¾	54¾	54¾	54¾	—⅛
1	1⅛	100	Batopilas Mining	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	+⅛
82	82½	14,700	Beth. Steel, class B	81	82¾	81	82½	+¾
104½	105	1,000	Beth. Steel 8 p.c. pf	105	105	105	105	..
41	41¾	100	Bklyn Rapid Tran	42	42	42	42	—⅛
14¼	15¼	800	Bruns. Ter. & Ry.S	15	15	14¾	14¾	—⅛
123¾	124¼	1,300	Burns Brothers	122	124¾	122	124½	+1½
9¾	9¾	600	Butte Cop. & Zinc	9¾	9¾	9¾	9¾	+⅛
61	61¼	100	California Pet. pf	61¼	61¼	61¼	61¼	+¼
146¾	147½	200	Canadian Pacific	146	146¾	146	146½	..
64½	65	800	Central Leather Co	66	66	65¾	65¾	+¾
32	32½	200	Cerro de Pasco Cop	32¼	32½	32	32	..
85	86	100	Chandler Motor	85¾	85¾	85¼	85¾	..
56¼	57	100	Chesapeake & Ohio	56¼	56¾	56¼	56¾	—⅛
7	7¼	100	Chi. Great Western	7¼	7¼	7¼	7¼	—⅛
23½	23¾	100	Chi. Great West. pf	23½	23¾	23½	23¾	..
42¾	43	200	Chi., Mil. & St. P	43¾	43	42¾	43	+⅛
74	74¼	400	Chi., M. & St. P. pf	74	74	74	74	—⅝
22¾	23	300	Chi., Rock Isl. & P	23¼	23¼	22¾	22¾	—⅝
70¼	71	100	C., R. I.& P.7 p.c.pf	70½	70½	70½	70½	—½
59¾	59¾	800	C., R. I.& P.6 p.c.pf	59¾	59¾	59½	59½	—½
15½	15¼	200	Chile Copper	15¾	15¾	15¼	15¼	..
36½	36¾	1,100	Chino Copper	37¼	37¼	36¾	36¾	—⅜
60	65	100	C., C., C. & St. L. pf	65	65	60	60	+¾
32¾	33	100	Columbia Gas. & El	32¼	32¼	32¼	32¼	..
40	40¼	900	Corn Products Ref	39¾	40¾	39¾	40	+¼
62¼	62¾	800	Crucible Steel	61¾	62¼	61¾	62¼	+¾
30¼	30½	1,800	Cuba Cane Sugar	30½	30½	30¼	30¼	+½
80¾	81	200	Cuba Cane Sugar pf	81	81	81	81	+½
4	5	100	Den. & Rio Grande	5	5	5	5	..
85	90	30	Detroit United Ry	85	85	85	85	..
57¾	58	4,100	Distillers' Secur	58¾	58¾	57½	57¾	—⅛
28¼	28¾	200	Elk Horn Coal	28¼	28¼	28	28¼	+⅛
15¾	15¾	100	Erie	15¾	15¾	15¾	15¾	—⅛
32½	32¾	300	Erie 1st pf	32½	32½	32½	32¾	..
30	35½	120	Fisher Body	35	35	35	35	..
31½	32	500	Gaston, W. & W	32	32	32	32	+¼
140¾	142¾	400	General Electric	142¾	142¾	142	142	..
127	127½	8,900	General Motors	126	127½	122½	127	—½
42	44	100	Goodrich (B. F.) Co	44	44	44	44	—⅝
89¾	90	100	Great Northern pf	89½	89½	89½	89½	..
31¾	32	2,500	G.N.ctfs.for O.P.x d	31¾	31¾	31¾	31¾	+¼
40½	41	100	Greene-Cananea	40¾	40¾	40¾	40¾	—1
42	43	100	Haskell & Barker	42¾	42¾	42¾	42¾	+¼
48¼	48½	1,100	Inspiration Copper	48¾	48¾	48¾	48¾	—⅛
7¾	8	400	Interboro Consol.	8	8	8	8	—⅛
57	59	200	Int. Agricultural pf	57	57	57	57	+1
126	128½	200	Int. Harvester, N.J	127	127¾	127	127¾	+1¼
60¼	61½	200	Int. Harvester Corp	62	62	60½	60½	—1½
29	29¾	7,000	Int. Mer. Marine	28⅝	29⅜	28¼	29	+⅜
104½	104¾	40,400	Int. Mer. Marine pf	102¾	105¾	102	104¾	+2½
27¼	27⅝	600	Int. Nickel	27¼	27¾	27¼	27¾	—⅛
88½	90	100	Int. Nickel pf	89½	89½	89½	89½	—⅛
88½	90	18	Do., odd lot	90	90	90	90	..
47	47½	300	Kelly Spring. Tire	48	48	47½	47½	..
31	31¼	1,100	Kennecott Copper	31½	31¼	31½	31¼	—⅛
85	85¼	500	Lackawanna Steel	85	85¼	85	85¼	+⅛
50	50½	300	Loose-Wiles Biscuit	50	50½	50	50½	—⅜
21¼	21¾	100	Loose-Wiles Biscuit	21¾	21¾	21¾	21¾	—⅜
65	65	100	Manhattan Shirt	65	65	65	65	..
55	56	200	Max. Motors 1st pf	55	55	55	55	—½
19	20	100	Max. Motors 2d pf	20	20	20	20	..
93¾	93¾	1,800	Mexican Petroleum	93¼	93¾	93	93¾	..
27¾	27¾	100	Miami Copper	27¼	27¼	27¼	27¼	—⅛
48¾	49	2,400	Midvale Steel	49	49¼	48¾	48¾	—¼
23¼	23⅝	1,200	Missouri Pacific	23¾	23¾	23¼	23¼	—¼
53¾	54¼	100	Missouri Pacific pf	54	54	54	54	..
20¾	21	100	Nat. Acme	20¾	20¾	20¾	20¾	+⅛
14½	15¼	200	Nat. Cond. & Cable	14½	14½	14½	14½	..
50¼	51	100	Nat. Enam. & St.	51	51	51	51	+¼
4¾	6	100	N. Rys. of M. 2d pf	5	5	5	5	+⅝
19¾	20¼	400	Nevada Con. Cop	20	20	20	20	+⅛
71½	72	200	N. Y. Central	71½	71¼	71½	71¼	—⅛
41¼	41¾	1,600	N. Y., N. H. & H	41	41¾	41	41¾	—⅛
87	87½	900	Ohio Cities Gas	87	87½	87	87½	+⅛
11¼	11¾	3,700	Ontario Mining	11¼	11¾	11¼	11¾	+½
43¾	43¾	640	Penn. R. R.	43¾	43¾	43¾	43¾	..
28	28½	100	Philadelphia Co	28	28	28	28	..
87¾	88½	300	Pierce-Arrow	88¼	88½	88	88	—⅛
50¼	51	1,800	Pittsburgh Coal	50¼	51¼	50	50¾	+⅛
92¾	93	9,400	Pitts. & West Va	92¾	93	92¾	92¾	+⅛
74¼	74¾	900	Pitts. & W. Va. pf	74¾	75	74	74½	+½
59¾	60	200	Pressed Steel Car	59¾	60	59¼	60	+½
53	54	200	Railway Steel Sp	53	53	53	53	..
53	54	10	Do., odd lot	53¼	53½	53¼	53½	..
98	100	100	Railway Steel S. pf	97	97	97	97	—1
23	23½	100	Ray Con. Copper	23	23	23	23	..
87¾	88	5,100	Reading	88¼	88½	87¾	87¾	—⅝
83¾	84	1,100	Rep. Iron & Steel	84	84	83¾	83¾	—⅜
99¼	100¾	100	Rep. Iron & S. pf	99¾	99¾	99¾	99¾	+⅝
89	90	460	Royal Dutch r	89¾	90	89¾	90	+⅝
73	75	100	Savage Arms	72	72	72	72	..
..	8	200	Seaboard Air Line	8	8	7¾	7¾	—⅛
20	20¼	500	Seab. Air Line pf	20¼	20¼	20	20	—⅛
188¾	135	100	Sears, Roeb. & Co	133¾	133¾	133¾	133¾	..
28	28¼	300	Sinclair Oil Refin	28¼	28¼	28	28	—⅛
82¾	83	300	Southern Pacific	82¾	82¾	82¾	82¾	—⅛
23¾	23¾	1,000	Southern Railway	23¾	23¾	23¾	23¾	—⅛
61	61½	200	Southern Ry. pf	62	62	61	61	—1
44½	44½	6,100	Studebaker Co	44½	45¾	44	44¾	—⅝
18¾	18¾	3,100	Tenn. C. & C	18¾	19	18¾	18¾	+⅛
148½	149	300	Texas Co	148	149	148	149	+2
61¾	61¾	11,600	Tobacco Products	61¾	63¾	61¼	61¾	—⅛
8	12	100	T., St.L. & W.pf. t r	8½	8½	8½	8½	—3
120¾	121	1,200	Union Pacific	120½	120½	120⅝	120½	—½
39	43¾	100	United Alloy Steel	39	39	39	39	..
91¾	92½	200	United Cigar Stores	93	93	92	92	—1¼
124	125	100	United Fruit	124	124	124	124	—2
121½	122	400	U. S. Indus. Alco	122¼	122½	122	122	..
97¾	97¾	51,000	U. S. Steel	98¼	98¾	97¾	97¾	—1
109½	110	400	U. S. Steel pf	100½	100⅞	100½	100⅞	..
79	79¼	600	Utah Copper	79¼	79½	78¾	79½	..
12¼	13	200	Utah Securities	12¾	12¾	12¼	12¾	—⅛
48¾	49	200	Va.-Car. Chemical	48¾	48¾	48	48¾	..
8¾	9	700	Wabash	9	9	8¾	8¾	—⅛
41½	42	200	Wabash pf. A	41½	41¾	41½	41¾	—⅛
14	14¾	200	Western Maryland	14½	14¾	14	14	—⅛
19¼	19¾	8,700	Willys-Overland	19¾	20	19¼	19¾	—⅛
46	49	100	Worthington Pump	46½	46¾	46½	46½	—1

MARKET AVERAGES

STOCKS.

YESTERDAY'S RANGE.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.
25 railroads	70.79	69.62	69.69	—.14
26 industrials	79.19	78.61	78.97	—.11
50 stocks	69.99	69.61	69.83	—.12

DAILY RANGE OF FIFTY STOCKS.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.
June 10	69.99	69.61	69.83	—.12
June 8	70.06	69.68	69.81	—.23
June 7	69.98	69.39	69.72	—.05
June 6	70.55	69.62	69.77	—.32
June 5	71.08	69.95	90.09	—.11
June 4	70.66	69.75	70.20	—.73
June 3	69.99	69.07	69.47	+.36

MONTHLY RANGE OF FIFTY STOCKS.

	—High.—	—Low.—	Last.
*1918.	71.08 June 5	68.74 June 1	69.83
1917..	84.45 June 13	81.11 June 20	82.81
1916..	89.00 June 12	88.56 June 26	86.03
1915..	72.25 June 22	66.48 June 1	70.41
1914..	69.64 June 9	66.82 June 25	68.10
1913..	69.23 June 2	63.09 June 10	66.44

YEARLY RANGE OF FIFTY STOCKS.

	—High.—	—Low.—	Last.
*1918.	74.52 May 16	64.12 Jan. 15	69.83
†1917.	90.46 Jan. 4	75.77 May 9	83.18
	Full Years.		
1917..	90.46 Jan. 4	57.48 Dec. 20	66.88
1916..	101.51 Nov. 20	80.91 Apr. 22	88.32
1915..	94.13 Oct. 22	58.99 Feb. 24	91.50
1914..	78.80 Jan. 31	57.41 July 30	60.30
1913..	79.10 Jan. 9	63.09 June 10	68.06
1912..	85.82 Sep. 30	75.24 Feb. 1	78.30

*To date. †To corresponding date.

BONDS.

YESTERDAY'S CLOSE.

		Net change.— Day.	Month.	Year.
25	railroads	..72.31	— .22	—.62	— 7.80
8	industrials	88.42	+ .05	— .15	— 1.89
6	public util.	88.89	..	—.46	—10.16
1	municipal	..94.00	..	+5.00	— 5.00
40	issues	..76.92	— .08	— .37	— 6.75

DAILY RANGE OF FORTY BONDS.

	High.		Low.	
June 10	..76.92	—.08	June 3	..77.27	—.04
June 8	..77.00	+.02	June 1	..77.81	+.01
June 7	..76.98	—.07	May 31	..77.80	—.03
June 6	..77.05	—.06	May 30	..Holiday.	
June 5	..77.10	—.14	May 29	..77.38	—.03
June 4	..77.24	—.03	May 28	..77.36	—.21

MONTHLY RANGE OF FORTY BONDS.

	—High.—	—Low.—	Last.
*1918.	77.81 June 1	76.92 June 10	76.92
1917..	88.74 June 8	83.12 June 29	85.19
1916..	87.42 June 17	87.20 June 28	87.05
1915..	83.69 June 21	82.51 June 1	82.60
1914..	87.59 June 10	85.56 June 30	86.56
1913..	87.86 June 2	85.78 June 11	86.38

YEARLY RANGE OF FORTY BONDS.

	—High.—	—Low.—	Last.
*1918.	77.87 May 24	75.77 Apr. 9	76.92
†1917.	89.48 Jan. 29	83.25 May 27	83.67
		Full Years.	
1917..	89.48 Jan. 29	74.24 Dec. 20	76.80
1916..	89.18 Nov. 27	86.19 Apr. 22	88.04
1915..	87.62 Mar. 24	81.52 Jan. 2	86.67
1914..	89.42 Feb. 4	81.42 Dec. 2	81.96
1913..	92.81 Jan. 10	83.45 Dec. 13	86.54

*To date. †To corresponding date.

FINANCIAL OPERATIONS OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.

Chamberlain's Statement of Receipts, Payments, and Balances for the Eight Days Ended June 8, 1918.

CITY TREASURY.

Balance May 31		$45,218,687.91
Receipts—		
Revenues	$27,741,185.97	
Miscellaneous	48,043.84	
Loans:		
Corporate stock notes	2,150,000.00	
		29,940,129.81
		$75,158,767.72
Payments—		
General administration	$5,479,758.96	
Repayment of temporary loans:		
Tax notes	$500,000.00	
Rev. bonds and bills	22,532,963.98	
	23,032,963.98	
Redemption of city debt	3,514,670.00	
Interest on city debt	1,917,931.97	
		33,938,319.21
Balance June 8		$41,218,448.51

SINKING FUNDS.

Balance uninvested May 31	$1,936,498.97	
Receipts	4,290,068.09	
	$6,226,567.36	
Payments	2,150,617.00	
Balance uninvested June 8		4,075,950.36
Aggregate balances June 8		$45,294,398.87

TOPICS IN WALL STREET.

A Close Corporation Opens Up.

Through the convertible feature of Armour & Co.'s forthcoming issue of $60,000,000 debentures, the public for the first time gets the opportunity of sharing on a partnership basis in the results of this close corporation. In the last ten years the average amount of the stock of one class outstanding has been $36,000,000, on which an average net income of 26.86 per cent. has been earned, which would indicate that the 7 per cent. necessary for the new preferred should be covered with a large margin over. In the last three years $40,000,000 and more of the $52,000,000 net income has been reinvested in the business. J. Ogden Armour, President, was quoted in Chicago yesterday as saying: "It is my hope that as many as possible of the purchasers of these debentures will convert them into our preferred stock. They will be welcome partners and associates. It has long been my wish that I could invite the public to participate in the management and profits of our business. An investor of small means is as welcome as one of greater wealth, and to that end we make these debentures as small as $100."

***

E. H. Gary Gone to Duluth.

E. H. Gary, Chairman of the Steel Corporation, has gone to Duluth for a conference to last the better part of a week with officers of the Minnesota Steel Company, a subsidiary of the corporation. It is expected that the matter of increasing manufacturing facilities will be a leading subject of discussion.

***

Public Utilities Seek Aid.

Public utility companies are said to be seeking the influence of bankers in an effort to have the War Finance Corporation act modified. The Chicago Clearing House has named E. D. Hulbert of the Merchants Loan and Trust Company, George M. Reynolds of the Continental and Commercial National Bank, and F. O. Wetmore of the First National Bank, as a committee to consider the matter. According to New York bankers, the public utility concerns are very much disappointed with the attitude assumed by the War Finance Corporation, as disclosed by the board's public statements, and feel that if the corporation is not empowered to give utility concerns the financial assistance that is required, some other Government agency ought to be set up or else the act creating the corporation ought to be revised.

***

Krupps Has Lost a Customer.

The Argentine Government has negotiated a contract with the United States for the manufacture of 64,000,000 nickel coins. The coins now in circulation were turned out by Krupps.

***

Decision on Russian Currency.

A court decision on Russian currency has just been rendered by a London Judge. Lindsay, Gracie & Co., coal exporters, sued the Russian Bank for Foreign Trade for the amount of a rouble account held by defendants for them, asserting that payment must be made in specie. The evidence showed that the exchange value of imperial rouble notes was about 255 roubles for £10; the Bolshevist exchange was about 600 roubles for £10, and the Kerensky notes came between the two. It was also shown that at present the legal currency under the Bolshevist rule consists of notes issued by the various Governments and of coupons of the Kerensky liberty loan. The court held that metal coinage was excluded; that imperial rouble notes were currency, and likewise the Kerensky notes. Bolshevist notes, the Judge ruled out on the ground that the Bolshevist Government had never exercised authority over the whole country, and had never been recognized by Great Britain. He decided that the defendants must pay in London such a sum of English currency as was represented by the number of roubles held by them, treating both imperial notes and Kerensky notes at their respective values as Russian currency.

***

An Indifferent Market.

Traders were not alarmed into selling stocks by the renewed German attack, nor were they inclined to buy. As business for some time has been chiefly in the hands of professional traders on the board room floor, and the scattering of speculators in commission houses, the market naturally reflected their aloofness by being unusually dull. The inconsequential nature of movements in industrial shares was displayed by the fact that while Steel common receded a point, Bethlehem Steel B, Crucible, and Lackawanna closed with good fractional gains.

***

Agents for Silver Shipments.

Handy & Harman, the bullion dealers of this city, have been designated as agents of the British Government to supervise the heavy shipments of silver to India, resultant from the agreement between the United States and Great Britain which entailed the melting down of 350,000,000 silver dollars in the Treasury. It is estimated, in lie

International Mercantile Marine

An analysis of this stock will be furnished on request.

Tucker, Anthony & Co.

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DIVIDENDS.

AMERICAN GAS AND ELECTRIC CO. PREFERRED STOCK DIVIDEND NO. 40. New York, June 10, 1918.

The regular quarterly dividend of one and one-half per cent. (1½%) on the issued and outstanding PREFERRED capital stock of American Gas and Electric Company has been declared for the quarter ending July 31, 1918, payable August 1, 1918, to stockholders of record on the books of the Company at the close of business July 15, 1918.

FRANK B. BALL, Treasurer.

AMERICAN GAS AND ELECTRIC CO. EXTRA DIVIDEND COMMON STOCK. New York, June 10, 1918.

An extra dividend of two per cent. (2%) on the issued and outstanding COMMON capital stock of American Gas and Electric Company has been declared out of the surplus net earnings of the Company, payable on COMMON stock July 1, 1918, to stockholders of record on the books of the Company at the close of business June 17, 1918.

FRANK B. BALL, Treasurer.

AMERICAN CAR AND FOUNDRY CO. New York, June 3, 1918. PREFERRED CAPITAL STOCK DIVIDEND NO. 97.

A dividend of one and three-quarters per cent. (1¾%) on the Preferred Stock of this Company has this day been declared, payable Monday, July 1, 1918, to stockholders of record at the close of business Thursday, June 13, 1918.

Checks will be mailed by the Guaranty Trust Company of New York.

S. S. DeLANO, Treasurer.

AMERICAN CAR AND FOUNDRY CO. New York, June 3, 1918. COMMON CAPITAL STOCK DIVIDEND NO. 63.

A quarterly dividend of two per cent. (2%) on the Common Stock of this Company has this day been declared, payable Monday, July 1, 1918, to stockholders of record at the close of business Thursday, June 13, 1918.

Checks will be mailed by the Guaranty Trust Company of New York.

S. S. DeLANO, Treasurer.

H. C. WICK, Secretary.

ONTARIO SILVER MINING CO.
32 BROADWAY, NEW YORK
Dividend No. 228

The Board of Directors of the Ontario Silver Mining Co. has declared a quarterly dividend of fifty cents per share, payable July 5th to stockholders of record at the close of business June 20th. Transfer books will close June 20th and reopen June 25th. Dividend checks will be mailed by the Empire Trust Company.

J. L. TILTON, Assistant Secretary.

Continental Refining Co.

A quarterly dividend of two per cent. (2%) will be paid on the preferred stock of the Continental Refining Company on July 1, 1918, to preferred stockholders of record at the close of business June 10, 1918. Transfer books do not close.

A. A. ROLLESTONE, President.

AMERICAN CHICLE COMPANY. PREFERRED STOCK DIVIDEND.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors of this Company, held Friday, May 31, 1918, the regular quarterly dividend of one and one-half per cent. (1½%) was declared, payable July 1 next to stockholders of record at 3 P. M. June 20, 1918.

M. D. BROMBERG, Secretary.

Mark A. Noble — Theodore C. Corwin

NOBLE & CORWIN

25 Broad St. New York

Chase Nat'l Bank First Nat'l Bank
Nat'l Bank Com. Mech. & M. Nat'l

Telephone 1111 Broad

A. G. W. I. EARNINGS BREAK ALL RECORDS

Steamship Company's Net Income for 1917 $9,647,513, a Gain of $1,412,847.

EQUALS $59.57 A SHARE

Corporation Makes Big Profit by Sale of Vessels to the United States Navy for $4,480,000.

After a long delay, arising from various financial complications due to the commandeering by the United States Shipping Board of a large part of its fleet and the taking over by the Railroad Administration of the entire organization of two of its subsidiary corporations, the Atlantic, Gulf, and West Indies Steamship Company yesterday published its annual report, covering operations for the calendar year 1917.

Financially, the report shows, last year was the most successful in the company's history, and the report also contains much information of great interest regarding the commandeering by the Government of units of the company's fleet and the system of Government control and operation. The net income for the year amounted to $9,647,513, an increase of $1,412,846 as compared with 1916, and gained despite increases of $5,748,147 in taxes, largely made up of federal excess profits taxes. This net income is equal to earnings of $59.57 a share on the $14,963,400 of common stock outstanding, after payment of the 5 per cent. normal dividends on the preferred stock.

The consolidated income account of the corporation, however, does not tell the entire story of the company's profits last year. During the year three steamers, the New York & Cuba Mail Steamship Company liners Havana and Saratoga, were bought by the United States Navy to be converted into hospital ships for $4,480,000, and the steamer Massapequa, sunk by a submarine off the coast of France while under charter to the French Government, was paid for by the sum of $940,000 in cash. The difference between the $5,420,000 which these three ships thus realized and the $1,674,057 at which they were carried on the books, or $3,745,943, was transferred to a special "reserve for replacement of marine equipment," although the company already carried reserves for depreciation, &c., amounting to $6,940,495.

Another item which does not appear in the income account, although very profitable to the corporation, was the result of the sale of the entire fleet of the Mexican Navigation Company, of which the corporation owns 75 per cent. of the stock, to the Comision Reguladora del Mercado de Henequen, a commission of the Government of Yucatan, which is to be followed by the liquidation of the company. This subsidiary company will have a liquidating value of approximately $5,000,000.

The gross operating revenues of the Atlantic, Gulf & West Indies Steamship Company for 1917 were $48,212,054, an increase of $13,086,085 over the 1916 showing, but the operating expenses, by the inclusion of $5,400,000 charged off against excess-profits taxes, and the charging of a large amount to depreciation in the maintenance account—thereby increased by $2,113,702—were brought up practically to the same amount, being increased from $24,694,718 to $38,474,421. As a result the net operating income declined from $10,481,250 to $9,737,633.

Other income, however, increased from $284,852 to $2,138,143—the company purchased upward of $12,000,000 of Liberty bonds, among other items—and some savings were effected in fixed charges by the purchase and retirement of $826,000 of the company's collateral trust bonds and $543,000 par value of subsidiary companies' bonds, while 12,870 shares of preferred stock were purchased and put in the treasury at prices under or at $90 a share. The profit and loss account shows a surplus of $22,535,704, while there are reported assets of $14,382,149 in cash on hand or marketable securities.

The report shows a total of eighty steamers, of 295,424 tons deadweight capacity, carried on the company's books as the property of itself and subsidiaries. Of these four were commandeered on the ways by the United States Shipping Board, and only two of these, it is expected, will ever be returned to the company. Of the remaining seventy-six, forty are the property of the Clyde, Mallory, and Southern lines, commandeered bodily by the Railroad Administration, and a large number of the others were requisitioned on Oct. 15 last by the United States Shipping Board.

President Stone remarks that the requisitioned charter rates for the commandeered steamers under Shipping Board control "were then and now are regarded as satisfactory, although at considerably lower rates than then were and now are prevailing for neutral tonnage." He also remarks that "until the compensation to be paid by the Director General of Railroads is definitely fixed, it is not possible to give an estimate of the earnings for the year 1918, but it is thought that the returns for the year should be satisfactory to the stockholders."

FINANCIAL NOTES.

The Greene-Cananea Copper Company produced 4,100,000 pounds of copper in May, the same quantity as in April. The Calumet & Arizona Mining Company reports an output of 4,768,000 pounds in May, compared with 4,374,000 pounds in April. The New Cornelia Copper Company produced 4,404,000 pounds, against 3,728,000 pounds in April.

S. S. Kresge & Co. report sales amounting to $1,623,366 in May, an increase of $226,969 over the same month last year.

THE TREASURY STATEMENT.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 10.—Receipts and expenditures:

	This Mo.	Fiscal Ye'r
Customs	$5,010,626	$167,410,220
Internal revenue:		
Inc. and excess prof. tax	44,649,048	572,007,454
Miscellaneous	23,277,978	791,253,827
Miscel. revenue	3,439,788	273,135,916
Total receipts	$76,377,441	$1,803,807,419
Excess of ord. disb. over ord. receipts	326,931,375	5,209,972,816
Excess of total disb. over total receipts	341,930,859	4,375,888
Expenditures	403,308,816	7,013,780,236

BOSTON CURB.

	Bid.	Ask.		Bid.	Ask.
Amer. Oil	6	7	Iron Blossom	.35	40
Bay S. Gas	8	10	Iron Cap	17⅝	18¼
Begole	.50	75	La Rose	.35	40
Black Hawk	1	1⅛	Majestic	.17	18
Bohemia	.90	1	Mex. Metals	.32	33
Boston Ely	.80	90	Mojave Tung.	10	11
Bost. & Mont.	50	75	New Baltic	.50	80
Butte & Balak	19	22	Nat. Z. & L.	.20	23
Bost. & Ariz.	1	2	New Corn.	17⅛	18¼
Calaveras	1	1¼	Nev. Doug.	.60	74
Crown Res.	15	25	Nixon Nev.	.55	58
Con. Ariz.	1⅛	1½	Oneco	.20	50
Cortez	5	15	Onondaga	.15	20
Champ., old	5	7	S. W. Miami, part paid	.75	1⅛
Chief Cons.	2¼	2⅝	S. W. Miami, full paid	1	1⅛
Eagle & R. B.	2¼	2⅝	Un. Ver. Ext.	.39	40
Ecri-Eagle	2⅛	2½	Victoria Min.	.85	90
Fortuna	4	6	Yukon Gold	1	1⅛
Houghton	.50	75			
Homa Oil	.65	68			

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

SAN FRANCISCO.

Alpha	.03	Hale & Norcross	.01
Alta	.02	Jacket	.06
Andes	.10	Justice	.01
Best & Belcher	.02	Mexican	.41
Caledonia	.03	Ophir	.00
Challenge Con.	.03	Overman	.01
Chollar	.03	Potosi	.05
Confidence	.04	Savage	.03
Con. Imperial	.01	Sierra Nevada	.15
Con. Virginia	.31	Union Con.	.68
Gould & Curry	.01	Mexican dollars	.76⅝

TONOPAH.

Belmont	3.00	Florence	.10
Cash Boy	.06	Goldfield Cons.	.23
Halifax	.12	Goldfield Merger	.01
Jim Butler	.75	Great Bend	.02
McNamara	.21	Jumbo Extension	.00
Midway	.06	Kewanas	.03
Mizpah	.04	Silver Pick	.04
Monarch Pitts	.12	MANHATTAN.	
Montana	.12	Big Four	.03
North Star	.00	Consolidated	.06
Rescue	.08	Union Amalg.	.01
Tonopah Divide	1.37½	White Caps	.34
Tonopah Extension	1.45	OTHER DISTRICTS	
West End	1.20	Nevada Hills	.04
West Tonopah	.21	Packard	.24
GOLDFIELD.		Rochester	.40
Atlanta	.06	Round Mountain	.22
Booth	.03	United Eastern	3.40

COLORADO SPRINGS.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Cresson	4⅞	4⅞	Isabella	4	6
Dr. J'pot	3¼	5	McKinney	5¼	5¾
Elkton	4	5	Portland	.85	90
El Paso	12	20	U. Gold M.	15	16
Golden C.	166	167	Vindicator	25	40
Granite	20	30	Rose Nicol	7	10

SHORT TERM NOTES.

Government and Municipal Loans.

Security.	Rate.	Due.	Bid.	Ask.	Yield.
Am. For. Sec.		Aug., 1919	97⅛	97½	6.80
Argen. Govt.	6	May 15, '20	96¾	97⅛	7.50
City of Que.	5	Apr., 1920	96	97	6.65
Dom. of Can.	5	Aug., 1919	96¼	96⅝	8.00
Fr'ch Gov. con.	5½	Apr., 1919	98	98¼	6.70
Govt. of N. F.	5	July, 1919	95	97	8.10
Norweg. Govt.	6	Feb., 1923	102	103	5.50
Russian Govt.	6½	June, 1919	37	41	..
Russian Govt.	5½	Dec., 1921	36	40	..
Do. rubles	5½	Feb. 14, '28	87	91	..
Prov. of Que.	5	Apr., 1920	94	97	6.60
Swiss Govt.	5	Mar., 1920	101¼	102	5.90

Company Issues.

Am. Cot. Oil.	5	Sep., 1918	99½	99¾	5.75
Am. Cot. Oil.	5	Sep., 1919	97	97⅜	7.15
Am. F. & L.	6	Aug., 1921	90	95	7.50
Am. T. & T.	6	Feb., 1919	99¾	99⅞	6.15
Am. Thread.	4	Jan., 1919	99¾	90	6.00
Ark. Val. Ry., L. & P.	6	July, 1919	95	97½	8.00
B. & O. R.	5	July, 1918	99¾	100	5.00
B. & O. R.	5	July, 1919	98¾	99¼	6.00
Beth. S. Corp.	5	Feb. 15, '19	98¼	98¾	7.20
B. R. T.	5	July, 1918	95¾	96¼	..
C. B. & Q.	5	July, 1921	93¾	94	6.10
C. & W. Ind.	6	Sep., 1918	99¼	99¾	7.50
Can. North.	6	Sep. 2, '18	99¾	100	6.00
Can. Pac. Ry.	6	Mar. 2, '24	99¾	100¼	5.90
Cub.-Am. Sug.	6	Jan., 1919	99¾	100	6.00
Cub.-Am. Sug.	6	Jan., 1920	98¼	99¼	6.80
Cub.-Am. Sug.	6	Jan., 1921	98¼	99	6.50
Del. & Hud.	5	Aug., 1920	97¾	97⅞	5.90
Erie R. R.	5	Aug., 1919	98¾	98⅞	8.40
Fed. Sug. R.		Jan., 1920	95	96¼	7.00
Gen. Elec. Co.	6	July, 1919	100¾	100⅝	5.60
Gen. Elec. Co.	6	July, 1920	100¾	101¼	5.85
Gen. Rubber	6	Dec., 1918	99¾	99¾	5.75
Gt. A. & P.	6	June, 1921	98	98½	6.35
Gt. Nor. of Can.	5	Aug., 1918	98¼	100	5.00
Gt. Nor. Ry.	5	Sep., 1920	97⅜	97⅝	6.10
Hocking Val.	6	Nov., 1918	99¾	100	4.00
Kan. C. Ry.	5½	July, 1918	97	99	7.50
K. C. Ter. Ry.	4½	Nov. 15, '18	99	99¼	5.70
K. C. Ter. Ry.	4½	July 19, '21	94	95	6.00
Louis. G. & E.	6	Sep., 1920	95¾	97⅜	8.00
Mich. C. R. R.	5	May, 1918	99¾	100	5.00
Miss. V. G. & E.	5	May, 1922	74	80	9.00
Mon. T. & P.		Apr., 1919	91	98	12.00
Morgan & W.	5	Dec., 1918	99	100	5.00
N. Y. C. R. R.	5	Sep., 1919	98¾	98¾	6.70
Okla. G. & E.	6	June, 1919	95	98	7.75
Penn. Co.	4½	June 15, '21	95¾	96¾	5.00
P. S. C., N. J.	5	Mar., 1919	98¼	97	8.00
Phila. El. Co.	6	Feb., 1920	99	99¾	6.50
Proc. & Gam.	7	Mar., 1919	100¼	100¾	5.75
Proc. & Gam.	7	Mar., 1920	100¾	101	6.50
Proc. & Gam.	7	Mar., 1921	100¾	101¼	6.50
Proc. & Gam.	7	Mar., 1922	101	101¼	6.50
Proc. & Gam.	7	Mar., 1923	101	101¼	6.70
Rem. A. Un. Met. Co.	5	Feb. 1, '19	98¼	98¾	..
Read. T. & L.	6	Aug., 1919	94½	98¼	7.50
San Diego Con. G. & E.		Dec., 1922	95	100	6.00
Southern Ry.	5	Mar. 2, '19	99¾	99¾	6.60
Utah Sec. Co.		Sep. 15, '22	86	87½	8.90
United Lt. & Ry. Sec.	6	May, 1920	94¼	97¼	7.50
W. E. & M.	6	Feb., 1919	99¾	99¾	7.40
Win. R. A.		Mar., 1919	99¼	99¾	7.40
Wis. Edison.	6	May, 1924	88	92	7.50
W. V. T. & E.	6	May, 1919	94½	98½	6.75

THE COTTON MARKET

Although Dull as to Volume of Business, Day Has Interesting Features.

Although in respect to volume of business the local cotton market experienced yesterday one of the dullest sessions of the present season, the day was not without interesting features. The antics of the July option continued to furnish the high light, and demonstrated that all the possibilities for novelties and surprising developments had not been exhausted by the various sensations of the last two months. July was selling off all day yesterday in the face of strong spot reports, while the new crop months were advancing. As a result the July premium over October was cut down from 210 points on Saturday to 124 points on yesterday's close, July closing off 35 points and October up 51 points.

August, though not a very active month, lost 4 more points than July, and the other new crop months were proportionately about as strong as October, so the range was from 35 points off to 56 points higher. The shift in the differences had been accomplished before the close, which was steady with slight rallies on covering all through the list.

All reports indicated that the readjustment was primarily due to technical conditions, the strength in new crop deliveries being helped somewhat by unfavorable weather reports, which received greater weight because of the admitted shortage of labor. The short interest in July had bid that delivery up actively last week in the course of active covering operations, and it appeared yesterday had not only eliminated itself in the process, but had inspired some accumulation by speculative longs, who became discouraged yesterday at the failure of the advance to continue, and commenced unloading against very weak trade support. This view found support in the course of the trading. The opening was steady, up from 6 to 20 points, and it was until after noon in the day that the weakness in July began to develop plainly. No exports were reported.

Yesterday's quotations follow:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.	Sat'day.
June				25.58	25.93
July	26.20	26.22	25.50	25.68@25.70	26.09
August	25.25	25.25	24.65	24.66	25.05
September				24.94	24.43
October	24.10	24.49	23.90	24.44@24.47	23.93
November	23.72	23.87	23.67	24.22	23.69
December	23.60	24.13	23.45	24.09@24.09	23.64
January	23.47	23.95	23.30	23.90@23.92	23.35
February				23.85	23.30
March	23.42	23.60	23.42	23.81	23.25

The local market for spot cotton was 85 points lower at 29.70 for middling upland; sales nil.

Southern spot markets were: Galveston, 30.50c; New Orleans, 30.38c; Savannah, 29.75c; Augusta, 31c; Memphis, 30c; Houston, 30.85c.

Yesterday's cotton statistics were:

	Monday.	Last week.	Last year.
Port receipts	10,602	5,586	4,275
Exports		4,400	3,419
Exports, season	8,597,515	3,561,673	5,125,216
New York stocks	156,660	101,989	52,033
Port stocks	1,229,547	1,221,001	814,902
N. Y. arrivals	1,219	5,490	6,600

Liverpool cables—Spot cotton quiet; middling, old contract, 6 points lower at 21.93d; good middling, 5 points lower at 21.49d. Sales, 2,000; American, 1,000. Imports, 8,000; American, 3,000. Futures opened quiet, 15 to 27 points higher and closed quiet at a net advance of 10 to 23 points; June, 22.15d; July, 21.59d; August, 20.68d; September, 19.71d; October, 19.21d. Manchester Yarns quiet and firm; cloths quiet and firm.

Offer $12,250,000 Traction Notes.

A syndicate headed by Harris, Forbes & Co., Lee, Higginson & Co., and Estabrook & Co. is offering $12,250,000 of 7 per cent. three-year mortgage notes of the Puget Sound Traction, Light and Power Company. The price is 98, yielding the investor about 7¾ per cent. The notes have been issued to provide for the retirement, by call at par, on Aug. 1, 1918, of the entire issue ($10,057,000) of the company's 6 per cent. mortgage bonds, maturing Feb. 1, 1919, and to reimburse the company for additions recently made to the property. The net income of the company for the twelve months ended April 30, 1918, was $3,886,-030, or more than one and three-fourths times the annual interest charges on the total outstanding funded debt, including the noes offered.

Weather in Cotton and Grain States.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 10.—Forecast:

N. C., S. C., Ga., Fla., Ala., and Miss.—Thunder showers Tues. and probably Wed.

Tenn. and Ky.—Rains Tues. Wed., fair and warm.

Ohio and Ind.—Rains and thunder showers Tues. Wed., fair and warmer.

Mich.—Cloudy Tues. and Wed.

Texas—Fair Tues. and Wed.

Prof. R. H. Johnson Heads Oil Co.

L. G. Huntley, who is lecturer on Foreign Oil and Gas Fields at the University of Pittsburgh, joint author with Professor Roswell H. Johnson of "Principles of Oil and Gas Production," and other standard scientific works on the oil industry, and is widely known as a geologist and engineer, has accepted the Presidency of the Island Oil and Transport Corporation, it was announced yesterday. Mr. Huntley has been employed as an expert by the United States Geological Survey and by the Canadian Government.

Boston Bank Statement.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, June 10.—The Boston bank statement this week compares as follows with that of last week:

	June 8, 1918.	Decrease.
Circulation	$4,960,000	$18,000
Loans, disc'ts, and inv.	480,705,000	1,714,000
Individual deposits	440,877,000	12,052,000
Due to banks	121,706,000	*632,000
Time deposits	18,379,000	2,349,000
Exchanges, clearances	15,070,000	2,564,000
Due from banks	80,018,000	3,264,000
Cash in banks and in Federal Reserve Bank	59,685,000	*586,000
Cash excess and with Federal Reserve Bank	12,477,000	1,124,000

*Increase.

RAILROAD MANAGERS ANNOUNCED BY SMITH

Regional Director Gives Out List for the Eastern Section of the Country.

CROWLEY TO DIRECT N. Y. C.

F. P. Gutelius and F. L. Blendinger in Charge of Delaware & Hudson and Lehigh Valley Respectively.

Alfred H. Smith, Regional Director of Railroads for the Eastern Territory, yesterday announced appointments of Federal Managers and General Managers for many of the important railroads in the Eastern district. In the majority of the cases the General Managers of the roads before they were taken over by the Government were retained as Federal Managers or General Managers under the Government. P. E. Crowley, formerly Vice President of the New York Central, was appointed Federal Manager of the New York Central and Lake Erie & Pittsburgh Railroads. A. J. Stone, formerly General Manager of the Erie Railroad, was also designated as Federal Manager of the same road. F. P. Gutelius was made General Manager of the Delaware & Hudson Railroad, and F. L. Blendinger was made General Manager of the Lehigh Valley Railroad.

Other appointments for railroads in the Eastern region were:

BRONNER, E. D., Federal Manager, Michigan Central Railroad, and Chicago, Kalamazoo & Saginaw Railway; office at Detroit, Mich.

ALFRED, F. H., Federal Manager, Pere Marquette Railroad; office at Detroit, Mich.

NEWELL, A. B., General Manager, Toledo Terminal Railroad; office at Toledo, Ohio.

WHITTENBERGER, H. E., General Manager, Grand Trunk Western Lines; office at Chicago, Ill.

The following appointments were made for the railroads in the New England District of the Eastern region:

TODD, P. R., Assistant to District Director and General Manager, Bangor & Aroostook Railroad; office at Bangor, Me.

POLLOCK, B. R., Federal Manager, Boston & Maine Railroad; office at North Station, Boston, Mass.

BISCOE, H. M., Federal Manager, Boston & Albany Railroad; office at South Station, Boston, Mass.

PEARSON, E. J., Federal Manager, New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad and Central New England Railway; office at New Haven, Conn.

DOUGLASS, D. C., General Manager, Maine Central Railroad; office at Portland, Me.

WARDLAW, J. W., General Manager, Central Vermont Railway; office at St. Albans, Vt.

COLEMAN, L. G., General Manager, Grand Trunk Railway in New England; office at Portland, Me.

JARVIS, G. T., General Manager, Rutland Railroad; office at Rutland, Vt.

The following appointments for the Ohio-Indiana District of the Eastern region were announced:

PECK, G. L., Federal Manager, Pennsylvania Lines west of Erie and Pittsburgh; Cincinnati, Lebanon & Northern Railway and Lorain, Ashland & Southern Railroad, office at Pittsburgh, Penn.

GALLOWAY, C. W., Federal Manager, Baltimore & Ohio Railroad west of Parkersburg and Pittsburgh, and Dayton & Union Railroad; office at Cincinnati, Ohio.

COSTIN, E. M., Federal Manager, Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Railway, Cincinnati Northern Railroad, and Central Indiana Railway; office at Indianapolis, Ind.

STEVENSON, B. C., General Manager, Toledo, St. Louis & Western Railroad; office at Toledo, Ohio.

MAIN, J. P., General Manager, Detroit & Toledo Shore Line Railroad; office at Detroit, Mich.

DERBYSHIRE, G. J., General Manager, Chesapeake & Ohio Railway of Indiana; office at Peru, Ind.

GORDON, J. A., General Manager, Detroit, Toledo & Ironton Railroad; office at Detroit, Mich.

CONORS, M. S., General Manager, Hocking Valley Railway; office at Columbus, Ohio.

BOOMER, H. A., General Manager, Lake Erie & Western Railroad; office at Indianapolis, Ind.

The appointments are approved by Director General of Railroads William G. McAdoo. In making public the appointments Regional Director A. H. Smith also announces that the Federal manager or general manager of each of the foregoing railroads will have charge of the property, including such of its leased or operated properties as are under Federal control. He will have jurisdiction over all departments, reporting to the Regional Director in charge of the district.

President E. E. Loomis of the Lehigh Valley Railroad said the appointment of Mr. Blendinger was a pleasing one to him.

"After a careful study of the matter from all angles," Mr. Loomis said, "I decided my place was as President of the railroad and the Lehigh Valley Coal Company. The Federal manager selected has been my Vice President in charge of operation and is well fitted for the position. As President of the railroad company I am going to do my utmost toward helping win the war by bringing about complete co-operation between the Government and corporate interests, which, after all, are identical.

"In the coal fields a big task confronts us. With the existing labor situation we face a problem in keeping up production to the figures of other years. So far, notwithstanding the man shortage, we are ahead, and we propose, with the loyal support of our mine employes, to do more than our share in preventing a coal famine this Fall and Winter."

Armour Bonds to Yield 7.15%.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, June 10.—The $60,000,000 6 per cent. debenture bond issue of Armour & Co. is to be offered at prices approximating 96¼ to yield 7.15 per cent. on the average for the six maturities, it was stated today following a meeting of officers of the packing company and of the banks that are to float the loan. The bonds will be available at par and interest on sixty days' notice and the new preferred stock, into which the bonds may be converted, may be redeemed at 115 and accrued dividends.

J. G. Blaine, Jr., Joins Liberty Bank.

James G. Blaine, Jr., grandson of the famous statesman, was elected yesterday a Vice President of the Liberty National Bank. Mr. Blaine is Director of the Bureau of Development of the American Red Cross, with offices in Washington, and will assume his duties at the bank in about three months. He was formerly associated with Bodell & Co., an investment house of Providence, R. I.

METAL MARKET REPORT.

These prices were quoted on the local Metal Exchange yesterday:

	Yesterday. Bid.	Yesterday. Asked.	Friday. Bid.	Friday. Asked.
Lead	7.50	7.62½	7.37½	7.62½
Spelter	7.50	7.60	7.55	7.70
Antimony	18.00	18.25	12.25	12.50
Quicksilver	$118.00	$120.00	$120.00	..
Aluminium	..	33.00	..	33.00
Iron, No. 2 Xfdy	..	34.25	..	34.25

*Nominal.

Electrolytic copper was quoted in the open market at 28¼c.

London quotations were:

	Yesterday. £	s.	d.	Friday. £	s.	d.
Copper, spot	110	0	0	110	0	0
Copper, futures	110	0	0	110	0	0
Tin, spot	381	0	0	381	0	0
Tin, futures	381	0	0	381	0	0
Spelter	54	0	0	54	0	0
Lead	29	10	0	29	10	0

DIVIDENDS DECLARED.

Company.	Rate.	Period.	Payable.	Holders of Rec.
Alb. & Susq.	4½	S	July 1	June 15
Allis.-Chalmers Mfg.	1	Q	July 1	June 24
Apsley Rubber pf.	3½	A	July 1	June 30
Certain-Teed Prod. 1st & 2d pf.	1¾	Q	July 1	June 20
Dayton P. & L. pf.	1½	Q	July 1	June 20
Del., Lack. & W.	2	S	July 5	June 20
D. C. Heath pf.	1¾	Q	July 15	June 25
Int. Harvester N. J.	$1.75	Q	July 15	June 25
Joliet & Chicago	1¾	Q	July 1	June 21
May Dept. Stores pf.	1¾	Q	July 1	June 17
Morris & Essex	2½	S	July 1	June 10
N. Y., Lack. & W.	2½	S	July 1	June 20
Ontario Silver	50c	Q	July 1	June 20
Pitts., Ft. W. & C.	1¾	Q	July 1	June 20
De sp. std.	1¾	Q	July 1	June 20
West End St. pf.	1¾	Q	July 1	June 20

M'ADOO TO TAKE OVER PENNSYLVANIA OFFICES

President Rea and Others Must Give Up Quarters in Broad St. Station, Philadelphia.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 10.—Orders have been prepared in the office of the Director General of Railroads to take over the Broad Street Station offices of the Pennsylvania Railroad in Philadelphia. This action will be embodied in a notice to President Rea, who has ceased to control the Pennsylvania system by the operation of the general order delimiting the executives of the railroads to the functions simply as heads of the corporate body of their respective systems, and removing them from the de facto control and operation of the physical properties of their corporations.

The Director General holds that for the efficient management of the roads the representatives of the Government service should have full occupation of the general offices of the roads. This applies to such a large system as the Pennsylvania, where it was said tonight every facility of operation must be used in order to maintain the high efficiency necessary to the dispatch of business. President Rea, it was said, will be required to vacate promptly to provide room for the Federal Administrator, and this ruling will apply to all representatives of the corporate body not remaining as essential to the conduct of the road under the Federal personnel.

In the case of the Pennsylvania, the action indicated is taken by the Acting Director General Walker D. Hines, by whom the necessary steps were arranged today to carry out the policy decided upon.

NEW RAIL RATES EFFECTIVE.

Traveling Public Accepts Increase with Cheerfulness.

The increased rate of 3 cents a mile for passenger traffic on the railroads of the country went into effect yesterday with little or no confusion at the local ticket offices. Passenger traffic for passenger traffic on the railroads readily adjusted itself to the change. Where travelers had not yet utilized portions of long distance tickets, a pro rata return was made without any difficulty and the public in general, excepting for the occasional grumbler, accepted the increase philosophically as a necessary "war measure."

Many travelers who had tickets to change or redeem presented themselves at the windows of the New York Central and Pennsylvania Railroad offices all day long. They were speedily taken care of. Commuters had no trouble, being informed whenever they held commutation books issued by the calendar month that the 10 per cent. increase in commutation rates should not go into effect until July 1. For all commutation purchased yesterday, however, the 10 per cent. increase went into effect at once.

Passengers en route to destinations on trips starting before 12 P. M. Sunday night completed their journeys at the old rate, but stopover privileges were abolished. In addition to increasing all fares to 3 cents a mile, the order, which went into effect yesterday, added one-half a cent a mile to the fare for Pullman accommodations, with no change, however, in the charge for a berth or a chair in the Pullman cars.

WASHINGTON, June 10.—Railroad Administration officials reached a tentative decision today to rescind that portion of the new freight rate order prescribing that higher interstate rates shall apply on intrastate shipments when interstate schedules already exist, and a final order to this effect may be issued in a few days by Director General McAdoo. Without such a modification many shippers complained, rates for intrastate shipments would be raised on a double basis, and the increase in many cases would reach several hundred per cent.

EARNINGS.

Railroads.

PERE MARQUETTE for year ended Dec. 31—

	1917.	1916.	Decrease.
Oper rev.	$23,507,855	$22,559,254	*$948,601
Net op. rev.	6,126,409	6,028,028	301,614
Oper income	5,485,930	6,275,188	789,258
Gross income	5,652,152	6,474,289

WANTED
50 Bucyrus Co. Pfd.
10 Celluloid Co.
100 Curtiss Aeroplane Pfd.
100 Hale & Kilburn Pfd. & Com.
200 Int'l Motor Truck Com.
100 Int'l Motor Truck 2nd Pfd.
50 Poole Engineering & Mach. Co.
84 Standard Coupler Com.

FOR SALE
65 Amer. Brake Shoe & Fdy. Com.
100 Int'l Motor Truck 1st Pfd.
100 Penn Seaboard Steel
25 Semet Solvay.
100 White Rock Mineral Springs Com.

Chas. H. Jones & Co.
Municipal, Railroad and Corporation Bonds
20 Broad St. New York
Telephone 9140 Rector. Cable "Orientment."

N. Y. Shipbuilding
Man. El. Sup. Com. & 1st Pf.
Aetna Explosives Pfd.

GWYNNE BROS
25 Broad St., N. Y. Phone 3232 Broad

For Sale
50 Shares
Singer Manufa'g
J.K.Rice, Jr. & Co.
Phones 4000 to 4010 John. 36 Wall St., N. Y.

GUARANTY TRUST CO.
AMERICAN CHICLE COM.
UNITED GAS & ELEC. COM.
REPUBLIC RY. & LT. COM.
CENTRAL UNION TRUST CO.
AMERICAN TYPEFOUNDERS COM.

John Burnham & Co.
Private Wire to All Markets.
115 Broadway, Tel. Rector 9876, New York.

Goodyear Tire & Rubber
Morton Lachenbruch & Co.
PHILADELPHIA NEW YORK
Land Title Building *Equitable Building*
Tel. Spruce 381 *Tel. Rector 5354*

4½s July, 1967.... 99⅛ 100
4½s June, 1965.... 99⅛ 100
4½s Mar., 1963.... 99⅛ 100
4½s Nov., 1957.... 99⅛ 100
4½s May, 1957.... 99⅛ 100
4½s Mar., 1960-30. 93⅜ 94½
4½s April, 1966.... 93¾ 94½
4½s Mar., 1964.... 93¾ 94½
4½s Mar., 1962.... 93¾ 94½
4s May, 1959.... 89¾ 90½
4s Nov., 1958.... 89¾ 90½
4s May, 1957.... 89¾ 90½
4s Nov., 1960.... 89½ 89⅞
4s Nov., 1955.... 88⅝ 90
4s Nov., 1936.... 91 ..
4s May, 1910.... 99¼ ..
4s Nov., 1918.... 99⅛ ..

Spicer Manufacturing 1st Pfd.
Hudson & Manhattan Pfd.
New Central Coal
FREDERIC H. HATCH & CO.
Phone Rector 6340. 74 Broadway, New York
Private telephone to Boston.

Gillette Safety Razor
Stock & Notes
Lima Locomotive
Keyes, Haviland & Co.
Tel. Rector 7961 66 Broadway

Yale & Towne
Standard Oil of Ohio
Home Insurance
Salisbury & van der Kieft,
45 Pine St., N. Y. Phone John 1646

Carbon Steel
Columbia Graphophone
Empire Steel & Iron
Eastern Steel
C. C. Kerr & Co.
2 Wall St., N. Y. 'Phone 6780 Rector

Your Surplus Funds
deposited with this Company will earn a liberal interest.
Metropolitan Trust Co.
60 Wall Street

COMMODITIES MARKETS

WHEAT.

Weather conditions over the wheat belt were highly satisfactory for the best advancement of the new crop. The harvesting of Winter wheat is now in progress in Oklahoma and will shortly begin in Kansas. The unusually good rains in Western Kansas are expected to result in large yields and many of the fields which were thought to be worthless as a result of the drought last Fall now give fair promise. Receipts of wheat at primary points showed a slight increase, but stocks at visible supply points lost 360,000 bushels for the week, and the total is now down to the unusually small figure of 821,000 bushels, compared with 23,524,000 a year ago. Arrangements are being made to move the new wheat as rapidly as possible, and it is the prevailing opinion that efforts will be made to build up large surplus stocks both here and abroad.

RYE.

Market steady; No. 2 Western, $2.01, cost and freight New York.

CORN.

The corn market displayed pronounced strength and closed at about the top with net gains of 2⅞ to 3 cents. This represented a gain of about 9 cents a bushel during the past week. The visible supply showed a decrease of 190,000 bushels for the week and the total was 12,848,000, compared with 2,708,000 last year. In the local cash market kiln-dried No. 3 yellow was quoted at $1.63¼; No. 4 yellow, $1.53¼, cost and freight New York.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Close.	Prev. Last Year.
June	1.85⅛	1.83⅝	..	..	..
July	1.40	1.36⅝	1.40	1.37	1.57⅝
August	1.41¼	1.37¾	1.40⅞	1.38	..

OATS.

The oats market was firmer in sympathy with corn and on large clearances and a liberal decrease in the visible. Exporters were showing a willingness to make purchases, but they were slow about raising their prices, and it was thought that the volume of sales was only moderate. The visible supply decreased 2,250,000 bushels for the week and the total was 18,542,000 bushels, compared with 16,661,000 bushels last year. The local cash market was firmer; standard quoted at 83¼@84c; No. 2 white, 84c asked; No. 3 white, 83@83½c; No. 4 white, 82½@83c; fancy clipped white, 84@85c; ordinary clipped white, 82@84c, all elevator.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Close.	Prev. Last Year.
June	74¼	72⅝	74⅛	72½	..
July	68⅝	66¾	67⅞	67	64⅝
August	03⅞	02	63⅝	62¼	..

PROVISIONS.

The provision market was inactive and rather feverish. Prices opened higher on a fair demand, eased under selling orders, and again advanced with grain. Hog prices were steady and the movement was fair. Receipts of hogs at Chicago were 34,000 head; Kansas City received 11,000 head and Omaha 10,000 head.

CHICAGO PRICES.

Lard—	High.	Low.	Close.	Close.	Prev. Last Year.
July	24.25	24.10	24.20	24.17	21.65
September	24.52	24.32	24.40	24.37	21.80
Ribs—					
July	22.85	22.15	22.22	22.17	21.07
September	22.72	22.55	22.65	22.60	21.20
Pork—					
July	..	..	40.85	41.15	38.80
September	41.50	41.20	41.30	41.45	38.75

COFFEE.

The market for coffee futures was rather unsettled yesterday. After opening 1@6 points lower, active months sold about 5@9 points under Friday's closing figures, with July relatively easy under liquidation. Later offerings tapered off, however, and there were partial rallies, with the close net unchanged to 4 points lower. The local spot market was quiet, with only moderate stocks available, although there have been good arrivals, but importers report that they have been unable to secure samples.

The Brazil cables were easier, with Rio spots down 125 reis, and Santos off 100.

Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Close.	Prev.
June	..	..	7.95@7.97	7.99	
July	8.00	7.96	8.03@8.05	8.05	
August	..	..	8.10@8.12	8.13	
September	8.15	8.15	8.18@8.19	8.20	
October	..	..	8.24@8.25	8.25	
November	..	..	8.30@8.31	8.30	
December	8.35	8.31	8.35@8.36	8.36	

SUGAR.

There was little change in regard to refined sugar. On some days refiners seem to have more sugar to offer than buyers will take, but on others it is difficult to get orders filled. A cable from Havana reports the closing down of a number of factories, those now grinding being seventy-seven, or seventeen less than the number grinding a week ago. Yesterday the International Sugar Committee reported purchases of 1,000 bags Venezuelas, afloat, for New York, at 4.749c., cost, insurance, and freight; 1,400 tons St. Croix, afloat, for New York, at 6.000c., cost, insurance, and freight, and 11,500 bags Santo Domingos, afloat, for New York, at 4.749c, cost, insurance and freight, (for Canada.)

BUTTER AND EGG MARKET.

BUTTER.—Receipts yesterday, 6,500 packages. Trade started in pretty well and there was a slightly higher market for nearly all grades. In addition to current jobbing requirements, there is more or less speculative demand and a good deal of stock is going into storage. Creamery, higher than extras, a pound, 44@44½c; extras, 92 score, 43½c; firsts, 88 to 91 score, 41½@43c; seconds, 83 to 87 score, 37½@41c; thirds, 35@37c; creamery, unsalted, higher than extras, 45½@46c; extras, 44½@45c; firsts, 42½@44c; seconds, 39½@42c; State dairy, tubs, finest, 43@43½c; good to prime, 40@42½c; common to fair, 35@39c; renovated, extras, 37½@38c; firsts, 36@37c; lower grades, 32@34c; imitation creamery, firsts, 34@35c; ladles, current make, firsts, 32@33c; seconds, 31c; lower grades, 29½@30½c; packing stock, current make, No. 1, 31@31½c; No. 2, 30@30½c; lower grades, 27@29½c.

EGGS.—14,894 cases. The tone of the market was still very firm on all fine quality eggs. Buyers are looking for stock better than our average offerings, and the general run of ungraded current receipts drag at any improved prices, although fine marks still show a hardening tendency. Nearby white eggs of fancy quality are firmer. Fresh gathered extras, a dozen, 38@39c; storage packed, firsts, 36½@37½c; regular packed, extra firsts, 36½@37½c; regular packed, firsts, 33½@36c; seconds, 28@32½c; fresh gathered dirties, storage packed, 29½@30c; No. 1, 29½@29c; No. 2 and poorer, 25@25c; fresh gathered checks, good to choice, dry, 26@28c; undergrades, 15@25c; State, Pennsylvania, and nearby Western hennery whites, fine to fancy, 43@45c; ordinary to prime, 38@42c; gathered whites, ordinary to fine, 36@42c; Western and Southern gathered whites, 36@38c; State, Pennsylvania, and nearby hennery browns, 38@41c; gathered brown and mixed colors, 36@37½c; duck eggs, 29@45c.

NEW YORK CITY BONDS

	Yester-day. Bid.	Satur-day. Bid.	Ask.
4½s Nov., 1913	99⅛	99⅛	99⅜
3½s Nov., 1955	79½	79½	80
3½s Nov., 1954	80½	81½	80
3½s May, 1954	..	..	80

The following are quoted on a percentage basis:

4½s 1924-1931	4.65	4.50	4.75
4½s 1921-1923	4.65	4.50	4.75
4½s 1919-1920	4.65	4.50	4.75
4½s 1918-1922	4.65	4.50	4.75
4½s 1924-1932	4.65	4.50	4.75
4½s 1940-1956	4.70	4.55	4.75
4½s 1930-1939	4.70	4.55	4.75
4½s 1922-1929	4.70	4.55	4.75
4½s 1918	5.00	4.25	5.00
3½s 1940-1953	4.80	4.60	4.80
3½s 1926-1930	4.80	4.60	4.80
3½s 1918-1925	4.80	4.60	4.80

PUBLIC UTILITIES

Stocks.	High.	Low.	Bid.	Asked.
155 Cities Service	212¼	212	212	214
275 Cities Service pf.	75¼	75	75	76

	Bid.	Ask.
Adiron. Elec. Power...	19	22
Adiron. Elec. Power pf.	72	75
Am. Gas & Electric.....	85	87
Am. Gas & Elec. pf.....	39½	41
Am. Light & Traction.	188	192
Am. Light & Trac. pf..	94	96
Am. Power & Light.....	42	43
Am. Power & Light pf.	68	72
Am. Public Utilities...	..	25
Am. Public Utilities pf.	..	50
Am. W. W. & Elec.....	4½	6
Am. W. W. & E. 1st pf	56	59
Am. W. W. & E. partic.	12½	14
Carolina Power & Light	28	30
Carolina Pow. & Lt. pf.	85	91
Colorado Power.....	24	26
Colorado Power pf....	97	100
Columbus Electric....	70	77
Com. Pow., Ry. & L....	20	22½
Com. Pow., Ry. & L. pf.	45	47
Conn. Power pf.....	80	84
Consumers' Power pf..	80	85
Dayton Power & Lt. pf.	100	103
Eastern Texas Electric	54	58
Eastern Texas Elec. pf.	72	76
El Paso Electric.....	..	90
El Paso Electric pf....	81	85
Electric B. & S. pf....	90	93
Empire Dist. Elec. pf..	70	75
Federal Light & Trac..	7	10
Federal Light & Trac. pf.	27	33
Galveston-Hous. Elec..	19	22
Galveston-Hous. El. pf.	57	62
Gas & Elec. Securities.	200	250
Gas & Elec. Securities pf..	85	88
Idaho Power 7% pf.pf.	98	100

Bonds.

	Bid.	Ask.
Alabama Water 6s, '20.	97	..
Appalach. Pow. 5s, '32.	68	72
Cincinnati Gas & Elec. Co. 1st 5s, 1956	90	92½
Col. G. & S. deb. 5s, '27	70	77
Commonwealth Power (Neb.) 1st 6s, 1944....	97	100
Comm. Power 5s, 1946..	85	90
Dallas Elec. 5s, 1922...	84	88
East. Tex. Elec. col. 5s.	82	88½
El Paso Elec. col. 5s...	75	90
El West. 5s, 1st, '43..	78	80
Gt. West. Pow. 6s, '25.	87	95
Int.-M. Ry., L. & P. 6s..	98¼	99⅜
Knox. Gas 1st 5s, '38..	80	85
Middle W. U. 6s, '25...	84	90

	Bid.	Ask.
Int.-M. Ry., L. & P. pf.	95	98
Miss. River Power.....	14	17
Miss. River Power pf...	40	45
Northern Ohio Electric.	..	25
Northern Ohio Elec. pf.	..	65
North. Ont. Lt. & Pow.	11	15
North. Ont. Lt. & P. pf.	53	56
Northern States Power.	43	46
Nor. States Power pf..	84	86
Northern Texas Electric	55	60
Northern Tex. Elec. pf.	70	75
Pacific Gas & Electric.	32½	34
Pacific Gas & Elec. pf.	79	81
Puget Sd. Tr., L. & P..	13	18
Puget S. Pow., L. & P. pf	45	51
Ry. & Light Secur. pf.	80	85
Republic Ry. & Light..	19	22
Republic Ry. & L. pf..	58	60
Southern Cal. Edison..	79	81
South. Cal. Edison pf..	96	98
Standard Gas & Elec...	4	6
Stand. Gas & Elec. pf..	23	25
Tampa Electric.....	100	105
Tenn. Ry., Lt. & Power	3	3½
Tenn. Ry., L. & P. pf..	13	16
Texas Power & Lt. pf..	81	86
Tri-City Ry. & Lt. pf.	86	90
United Light & Rys....	30	66
United L. & Rys. pf...	64	66
Wash. I. W. L. & P. pf.	82	84
Western Power.....	13	15
Western Power pf.....	48	51
West., Church & Kerr.	65	70
West., Church & K. pf.	77	..
Yadkin Riv. Power pf.	94	100

Bonds.

	Bid.	Ask.
Miss. Riv. Pow. 1st 5s.	71	72
Miss. V. G. & E. 5s, '22	78	80
Nor. States Pow. 6s, '34	93	94
Nor. States Pow. 5s,'41	85½	86½
Nor. Tex. Elec. col. 5s.	79	84
Omaha & C. B. 5s.....	80	87
Roanoke W. W. 5s, '49	96	98
So. Ca. Edison 5s, '39.	85	88
Twin States Gas & El. 5s, 1953	..	80
Un. L. & R. (del. 6s '26	85	90
United Util. cv. 6s, '43.	80	95
Utah Securities 6s....	85½	87½
Wash. I. W. L. & P. 6s	94	98
Wis. Edison 6s, 1924..	88	92

OUT-OF-TOWN EXCHANGES

BALTIMORE.
Stocks.

Sales.	High.	Low.	Last.
113 Con. Coal	85¼	85	85
114 Cosden	7	7	7
90 Do pf	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝
10 Davison	32	32	32
55 Elkhorn	26	25¾	26
53 North. Cent..	53	53	53
32 Houston pf..	74	74	74
518 United Rys...	18¼	17⅞	17⅞
55 W., B. & A..	27½	27½	27¼
5 Do pf	35⅝	35⅝	35⅝

Bonds.

$3,000 Cosden 6s, A	79¼	79	79
5,500 Do, B	79¼	79¼	79¼
3,000 Con. Power 5s			
p. c. notes.	91¼	90	90

BOSTON.
Mining.

Sales.	High.	Low.	Last.
30 Ahmeek	73	73	73
35 Allouez	50⅜	50	50⅜
550 Butte-Bal....	25c.	25c.	25c.
10 Cal. & Ariz..	67¾	66¾	67¾
19 Cal. & Hecla.	435	432	432
25 Centennial ..	11¼	11¼	11¼
27 CopperRange	45¼	44¾	44¾
50 Daly-West....	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
25 East Butte..	9	9	9
10 Granby	74	74	74
25 Hancock....	6	6	6
25 La Salle....	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
175 Mayflower ..	2¼	2	2
100 Michigan ..	1	1	1
10 Mohawk	61¾	61¼	61¾

Railroads.

12 Bost. & Alb.	132	131	131
77 Boston Elev.	71¾	71	71½
70 Bost. & Me.	34	33⅝	33⅝
4 Fitchb'g pf..	63	63	63
30 Maine Cent..	80	80	80

Miscellaneous.

5 Am. Ag. Ch.	86	86	86
100 Amoskeag ..	73	72	73
11 Am. Sug. pf.	109	107¾	107¾
320 Am. T. & T.	99	98½	99
125 Am. Woolpf.	94½	94	94¼
170 Art Metals..	14	13½	14
100 Century Steel	10½	10½	10½
100 E. Bost. Ld.	5	5	5
15 Edison	139	138¾	138¾
230 Island Oil...	4¼	4¼	4¼
73 Loew's Theat.	8¼	8¼	8¼
133 Mas. Gas pf.	65	64	64½

Bonds.

$12,000 Lib'ty 3½s	99.70	99.44	99.50
12,000 Do 1st 4s	94.84	94.34	94.34

*Ex dividend.

CHICAGO.
Stocks.

Sales.	High.	Low.	Last.
125 Am. Shipb'g.	126	123¾	123¾
20 Chi. City & Conn. pf.	16	16	16
10 C. Rys., S. 2	12¼	12¼	12¼
170 Cudahy	111	110	111
145 Lindsay L..	20	20	20
25 M. Ward pf.	103	103	103

Bonds.

$1,000 Chi. Tel. 5s.	96	96	96
1,000 C. Edison 5s.	91¾	91¾	91¾

WESTINGHOUSE
Electric & Manufacturing Company
East Pittsburgh, Pa.

Notice of Annual Meeting of Stockholders.

To the Stockholders of Westinghouse Electric & Manufacturing Company:

The annual meeting of the stockholders of Westinghouse Electric & Manufacturing Company will be held at the office of the Company in the Borough of East Pittsburgh, Allegheny County, Pennsylvania, on Wednesday, June 12, 1918, at ten o'clock A. M., for the election of four directors, to serve for a term of four years, for the approval and ratification of all action of the Board of Directors of the Company since the last annual meeting of stockholders, and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting.

The stock transfer books will be closed on Thursday, the 23rd day of May, 1918, at three o'clock P. M., and will be reopened on Thursday, the 13th day of June, 1918, at ten o'clock A. M.

JAMES C. BENNETT, Secretary.
Dated May 23, 1918.

PHILADELPHIA.
Stocks.

Sales.	High.	Low.	Last.
41 Buff. & Sus.	63	63	63
27 Elec. S. Bat.	50	49⅝	50
1,025 Gen. Asphalt	22	21	21
10 Lake Sup'r.	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝
46 Lehigh Val.	59½	59½	59½
100 Midvale S'l..	49	49	49
6 Penn. Salt..	85	85	85

$1,000 B. S'l 1st 5s.	83	83	83
22,000 El. & P. 4s.	72	71¾	71¾
1,150 Liberty 3½s.	98.50	98.50	98.50

Sales.	High.	Low.	Last.
482 Phil. Elec....	24¾	24¼	24⅛
21 Phil. Rapid T..	25⅞	25⅜	25⅜
21 Phil. Trac....	68	68	68
75 Ton. Belm't.	3½	3½	3½
90 U. G. Imp..	67	66¾	66¾
20 Warwick Fn.	85¾	85¾	85¾
30 Wm. Cramp.	77	75½	75½

Bonds.

$4,150 Lib. 2d 4s...	95.10	94.40	94.40
5,000 Do 4½s....	97.20	96.80	97.02
3,000 P. Service 5s.	78¾	78⅝	78⅝

TOBACCO STOCKS

	Yester-day. Bid.	Satur-day. Bid.	Ask.
American Cigar....	98	101	98
Do pf.....	85	90	85
Conley Foil.....	196	213	195
J. S. Young.....	130	150	130
Do pf.....	100	106	100
MacAndrews & F..	170	180	170

	Yester-day. Bid.	Satur-day. Bid.	Ask.
MacA. & F. pf....	93	100	93
P. R.-Am. Tobacco.	130	140	130
R. J. Reynolds, A.	230	260	250
Do rights.....	32	37	25
Do B, common...	180	220	210
Do pf.....	100	103	100

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE

Stocks closed steady in a dull market yesterday on the Consolidated Stock Exchange. Final quotations were better than the low levels of the session, but a majority of the active issues showed small net declines. Extreme dullness prevailed throughout the session, except for a limited period on and after the opening. Price ranges in the afternoon were within very narrow limits, stocks holding steady around levels made in the rally which followed the marked reaction before noon.

Sales.	High.	Low.	Last.
10 Allis-Chalm..	32⅜	32⅜	32⅜
80 Am. B. Sug.	65¼	64¾	63¾
90 Am. Can....	46	44¾	44¾
10 Am. Ice....	17¼	17¼	17¼
120 Am. H. & L.	15⅝	14½	14½
10 Do pf.....	72	72	72
10 Am. Loco....	63	63	63
290 Am. Sm. Tob.	140¾	138	140¾
10 Am. S. & R.	74⅝	74⅝	74⅝
50 Anac. Cop...	62¼	62½	62¾
3,920 Bald. Loco..	89	87½	87¾
10 Baldwin....	55	55	55
580 Beth. St'l B.	82¾	81⅝	82½
23 B'klyn R. T.	42½	42¼	42¼
80 C.,R.I.& P....	22¾	22¾	22¾
20 Cal. Petrol....	26¼	26¼	26¼
130 Crucible St'l	62¼	61¾	61⅝
50 CubaCaneSu.	30⅞	30¼	30¼
20 Erie 1st pf..	32⅜	32⅜	32⅜
180 Gen. Motors.	127¼	124	127¼
10 Gt. Nor. Ore	31⅝	31¾	31⅝
120 Int. Mer. M.	29½	29	29¼
2,990 Do pf.....	105¼	101¾	104⅝
20 Kenne. Copp.	31⅝	31⅝	31⅝
290 Mex. Petrol..	93¾	93	93¼
30 Mo. Pacific.	28⅜	23¼	28¼
240 Midvale Steel	49¼	48¼	48⅞
80 N. Y. Cent..	71¾	71¼	71¾
20 N. Y., N. H. & H.	41⅝	41	41⅜
30 Ont. Silver..	11⅝	11⅜	11⅝
60 Pennsylvania	48¾	48¼	48¼
20 P. & W. Va..	31⅜	31¼	31⅜
20 Pitts. Coal..	50¾	50¼	50¾
140 Ray. Cons...	23¼	22	23
370 Reading	88⅝	87¾	88⅝
10 Rep. I. & S..	55	55	55
20 Sinclair Oil..	28½	28	28¼
40 South. Pac..	82⅜	82⅜	82¼
710 Studebaker..	44¾	44¼	44¼
260 Tenn. Cop...	18⅝	18½	18½
20 Texas Co....	148¼	148¼	148¼
1,040 Tob. Prod...	63⅝	61	61½
100 Union Pac..	120⅝	119¼	120⅝
180 U. S. Steel..	99⅝	97¾	99⅝
190 Willys-Over.	20	19¼	19⅝

BONDS.

$1,200 Liberty 3½s	99.78	99.58	99.58
1,550 Do 4s.....	96.20	94.76	94.76
4,000 Do 2d 4s..	95.10	94.56	94.56

CURB TRANSACTIONS

INDUSTRIALS.

Sales.	High.	Low.	Last.
1,000 ‡AetnaExplo.	13⅞	13½	13⅝
400 ‡ Do pf.....	65	65	65
300 Chev. Motor.	128	126	126
800 ‡Cuprite-Esmeralda Sul.	1¼	1⅛	1⅛
1,900 ‡Cuprite Sul.	1¼	1⅛	1⅛
5,700 Curtiss Aero.	40⅝	39½	40⅜
550 ‡East'n Vend.	6	5⅝	6
25 ‡LakeTor. Bt.	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝
100 ‡P'lsen Wire.	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜

STANDARD OIL SUBSIDIARIES.

10 ‡Prairie P.L.	262	262	262

MISCELLANEOUS OIL STOCKS.

16,500 ‡Am. V. Oil	19	18	19
11,000 ‡Am. V. & G.	⅞	⅞	⅞
2,000 ‡B.-Wyo. O.	22	21	22
300 ‡Cos'n & Co.	7	6⅞	6⅞
100 ‡Elk B. Pet.	6¼	6¼	6¼
900 ‡Elam. Cp.	5	5	5
1,500 ‡Federal Oil.	2½	2⅜	2⅜
400 ‡Glenr'k Oil.	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
1,400 ‡H. O. & R..	2½	2	2
3,800 ‡Houston Oil	68⅝	66	67⅝
6,000 ‡I. C. Oil..	4⅜	4¼	4¼
700 ‡Kinney Oil..	⅞	⅞	⅞
4,000 ‡Mer. O. Cp.	27¼	26⅝	27⅛
3,000 Met. Pet'm.	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
100 ‡M. C. C. O. & U. Corp.	7	7	7
35,000 ‡†Midw't Oil.	120	107	116
1,000 ‡Do pf.....	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
1,500 ‡Mid-west....	111	109	110
300 ‡M. Wells P.	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞
300 ‡†N. Y. C. O.	42	42	42

MINING STOCKS.

3,600 ‡Al.-Br.Col. Mexican	58	50	50
1,100 ‡†Am. Mines	63	60	63
10,000 ‡Am. Tin & Tungsten.	⅞	⅞	⅞
2,500 ‡†Am. Zinc..	7	6	7
650 ‡Aurora S. M.	5⅞	5⅝	5⅞
3,400 Big L. Cop.	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
4,300 ‡Box & Mon.	51	50	51
1,500 ‡Cash Boy..	42	41	41
2,300 ‡Cal. & Jer.	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
1,000 Canada Cop.	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
1,000 ‡Cashboy ..	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛
500 ‡Con. Gordo..	1	1	1
100 ‡Coco R. M.	2	2	2
500 Con. Cop. M.	6¼	6¼	6¼
100 ‡Copper Val.	⅞	⅞	⅞
1,000 ‡Cresc. Min.	4⅝	4½	4½
500 ‡†El Sal. Sil.	72	72	72
6,000 ‡Emma Con.	⅞	⅞	⅞
2,000 ‡EurekaC. M.	1⅝	1½	1⅝
975 ‡Gold R. M.	½	½	½
1,500 ‡Gold. Cons.	⅛	⅛	⅛
4,000 ‡Green M. M.	⅛	⅛	⅛
2,500 ‡†HattieG.M. (a pros.)..	62	62	62
200 Hecla Min...	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝
15,500 ‡†H.M. & M.	27	24½	27
650 ‡†Inter. Min.	12	10	12
$1,000 Am. T. & T. 1-yr. 6s ..	99⅝	99⅝	99⅝
16,000 ‡Beth. St. 5s	..	..	..
2-yr. notes	98½	98½	98½
104,000 Fed'l Farm. 5s, w. i.	102	101⅝	101⅞

*Odd lot. †Sells cents per share. ‡Unlisted.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

Bid and asked quotations of stocks not traded in compared with those of Saturday:

INDUSTRIALS.	Yesterday. Bid.	Sat'rday. Ask.	Bid.
Am.-Br. Mfg.	3	6	3
Am.-Br. Mfg. pf	20	30	20
Am. W. Pr....	2	2½	2
Do, coupon..	17	17½	17
Carbon Steel..	108	112	108
Do pf.....	60	70	60
Car Lt. & P..	2¼	2⅝	2¼
Carwen Steel.	8	9	8
Cramp Ship..	77	81	77
Curtiss A. pf.	55	65	55
EmersonPhon.	1½	2	1½
Free Texas..	33¾	34½	33½
Holly Sugar..	35	40	35
Do pf.....	93	97	93
Key. T. K. R.	18¼	18¾	18¼
K. T. & R.pf.	17½	19	17½
Kresge	82	86	82
Do pf.....	98	102	98
Lake T. B. pf.	3	6	3
L. Val. C. S..	78	82	78
Lima Loco....	45	47	45
Manh. Rock..	85	89	85
Man. Transit.	⅛	¼	⅛
Marco.of Am.	3⅜	3¾	3⅜
Maxim Mun..	½	½	½
N. Y. Air Br.	40	42	40
N. Y. Tran.	14½	15	14½
N. Am.P.& P.	2¼	2½	2¼
Penn. C. & C.	31	52½	31
Penn. S. Steel	44	45

LABOR CHIEFS SPUR ZEAL IN PRODUCTION

Oppose All Strikes Which Cannot Be Justified to Men on Firing Line.

WAR APPEAL BY GOMPERS

Federation, in Annual Convention, Rejoins to Carlton on Telegraphers' Complants.

ST. PAUL, Minn., June 10.—Working men of the United States will be satisfied only with a peace brought about by the complete overthrow of the German military machine, President Samuel Gompers said in an address today at the opening session here of the annual convention of the American Federation of Labor.

Calling upon delegates to be prepared to make untiring sacrifices and urging maximum production of war materials, President Gompers asserted that the success of the allied cause was imperative to preserve the justice and liberty of the world.

"For the Republic of the United States and her cause," he said, "we are ready to give everything, but for profit nothing."

There is no possibility of losing the war, Mr. Gompers said, because of the united efforts of labor, military, and Government officials.

"Now is the time that tries men's souls," he continued. "If we fail to do our whole duty our boys over there will lose courage, because men cannot fight under such circumstances. Knowing the enemy that we have to deal with, we may well repeat, 'Let us have liberty or let us have death.'"

Mr. Gompers said that a peace by treaty would be absolutely useless.

Stimulation of production in industry was urged in the annual report of the Executive Council, which said:

"Workers in war production are practically a part of the fighting force. No action should be taken in the shops or on the field not in harmony with the purposes of the war. No strike should be inaugurated which cannot be justified to the man risking his life on the firing line in France."

Insisting that just labor policies should govern war production the report asserted:

"Those contributing to production should have a part in its control. Every worker has a right to be freed from all avoidable uncertainties of employment, both from those arising through poor labor administration and from mismanagement in production and the efforts of speculation in raw materials or finished products. In looking toward the future we feel keenly that the nature of social development will depend largely upon the principles which workers shall demand as the basis for relationships.

"Progress made toward this end through the Shipping Board and the Ordnance Department of the army indicates what must become an accepted custom in all production."

The federation adopted a resolution which took issue with published reports of statements by Newcomb Carlton, President of the Western Union Telegraph Company, who was quoted recently as saying that there had not been any complaint by operators regarding hours and working conditions. The resolution said that the statements credited to Mr. Carlton were "false."

DR. ATTERBURY RESIGNS.

Becomes Pastor Emeritus of West Park Presbyterian Church.

At a meeting of the Presbytery of New York in the chapel of the First Presbyterian Church, at Fifth Avenue and Eleventh Street, yesterday afternoon, the resignation of the Rev. Dr. Anson P. Atterbury, co-pastor with the Rev. Dr. Anthony H. Evans of the West Park Church, at Eighty-sixth Street and Amsterdam Avenue, was accepted and he was made pastor emeritus at a salary of $4,000 a year.

Dr. Evans becomes pastor of the church.

A petition, presented to the Rev. Jease F. Forbes, Clerk of the Presbytery, and signed by 240 members of the church, that a committee be appointed to look into the condition of the church, was referred to the Moderator's Council, of which a meeting will be called in a short time.

Dr. Atterbury, for thirty-two years pastor Park Presbyterian Church, became co-pastor of the West Park Church when its church was consolidated with the old West Church in 1911. Dr. Evans having been pastor of the old West Church, at 32-42 West Forty-second Street, for thirteen years. This structure, which Jay Gould, Russell Sage, Henry M. Flagler, and General Horace Porter had attended, was torn down in 1911 to make way for the Aeolian Building.

WANT TO SERVE AS NURSES.

More Than 2,000 Women Have Obtained Blanks in This City.

More than 2,000 women have so far obtained application blanks in this city for enrollment by the Red Cross, which is carrying on a drive for 25,000 nurses to serve in army and navy hospitals, which are in danger of being undermanned when American casualty lists reach great size. A large proportion of the blanks were obtained by young women who desire to enroll in the Army Nursing School, which has been established with local training stations in hospitals in all parts of the country.

Others were obtained by retired nurses who expressed a willingness to aid in taking care of civil patients when vacancies are caused in hospitals by the drain of nurses for war service. Still others were from trained nurses who will go at once to army and navy hospitals in this country or in France. Application blanks were made available yesterday in booths which have been established in many parts of the city. They may be obtained by applying at the Atlantic Division of the Red Cross, at 44 East Twenty-third Street.

SEEK C. A. TOWNE'S ARREST.

Body Attachment Issued in Contempt of Court Case.

Charles A. Towne, at one time United States Senator from Minnesota, failed to appear before City Court Justice Finelite yesterday to show cause why he should not be punished for contempt of court, and a body attachment for his arrest was issued.

Mr. Towne, who was for some years a law partner of Benjamin F. Spellman, was sued recently by Mr. Spellman on a note. He made no defense, and a judgment for $1,026 was entered against him. He failed to appear on May 31 to testify concerning his ability to pay any part of the judgment, and because of his absence yesterday, when the contempt of court proceedings came up, the body attachment was issued. The judgment in the case was returned unsatisfied.

Declare Rich Printer Legally Dead.

Charles F. Stearns, owner of a prosperous printing business at 81 Centre Street, who disappeared on Jan. 6, 1910, and has not been heard from since, in spite of a nation-wide search conducted by his wife, Mrs. Emily H. Stearns, was declared legally dead yesterday by Surrogate Fowler, on the application of Mrs. Stearns. The missing man had insurance policies aggregating a large sum. Mrs. Stearns said she was married in 1898 and that her domestic life was happy. Her husband carried a large sum of money at the time he disappeared.

REAL ESTATE FIELD

Additional Land Purchases at Port Morris—Tenant Buys in John Street.

Additional property is being acquired in the Port Morris section of the Bronx by Henry J. Hemmens, lawyer, understood to be acting for industrial interests, which will utilize the land for a large improvement. The same buyer, who last week acquired the E. & M. Schaefer Brewing Company property comprising the two blocks bounded by East 133d, 134th and Walnut Streets and the East River, purchased, yesterday, from the Port Morris Land & Improvement Company, the adjoining waterfront plot measuring 106 by 421.

The brokers in this deal were the Cross & Brown Company and Joseph P. Day.

Negotiations are also under way for the sale of the block between 137th and 138th Streets, measuring 282 by 444, the Port Morris Company having decided to liquidate all its properties. The plot just sold was assessed by the city at $60,000.

John Street Building Bought by Tenant.

Joseph L. Burke who has conducted a restaurant at 62 John Street for the past twenty years, has purchased the property from Robert R. Livingston and Laura L. Davis. It consists of a four-story building on a lot 22 by 100. The Ogden & Clarkson Corporation negotiated the transaction.

Plan New Heights Theatre.

Negotiations are pending for the lease of a large Washington Heights plot as the site for a new theatre to be operated by J. J. and Lee Shubert. The fifteen lots at Broadway, Fort Washington Avenue and 160th Street are being leased by John Whalen to these theatrical interests for a long term.

Plans for the theatre were filed with the Building Department last week by Herbert J. Krapp, which call for a two-story theatre and store building to cost $100,000. The Whalen property is of irregular size. Fort Washington Avenue begins at Broadway and turns in a northerly direction. The Whalen property follows the curve in Fort Washington Avenue for a distance of 292.5 feet. It also has a frontage of 189.5 feet on Broadway and 213.7 feet on 160th Street.

The plot is in the newly-created apartment house section built on the land of the Loyal L. Smith estate. Permission for the erection of the proposed type of building may have to be granted by the Board of Appeals.

Operator Buys West Side Apartment.

Frederick Brown bought from Ellie T. Williams of Greenwich, Conn., the two five-story apartment houses at 554 and 558 West 148th Street, on a plot 100 by 100, adjoining the southeast corner of Broadway. The buildings show an annual return of about $20,000. Clarence Timmons was the broker in the sale.

Harlem Dwelling Sold and Resold.

I. V. Cohen purchased from the Little Sisters of the Assumption the two dwellings formerly occupied by them at 125 and 127 West 130th Street, on a plot 50 by 99.11, between Lenox and Seventh Avenues. Mr. Cohen resold the houses to the Independent Order of St. Luke, a fraternal organization, which will remodel them into lodge rooms. The Little Sisters' society vacated the property last year following the acquisition of two dwellings at the northwest corner of Convent Avenue and 144th Street.

Buyers for Tenements.

G. Attanasio purchased from the Ortus Realty Company, a client of S. Soraci, 2,192 and 2,194 Second Avenue, a six-story new-law tenement, on a plot 42 by 100.

Assunta Baratia has resold the six-story tenement at 349 East 106th Street, on a lot 25 by 100, near First Avenue.

Will Remodel Dwelling.

For the purpose of altering it into an apartment building, Hyman Schroeder of Brookline, Mass., has purchased from Susan Van Wagenen and others the five-story dwelling at 302 West Seventy-eighth Street, which has been held at $40,000. John Heap was the broker.

The new owner has had plans prepared for the alteration by Andrew J. Thomas, who places the estimated cost at $16,000. The contract for the work has been obtained by Harby, Abrons & Mellus.

Bronx Transactions.

Hubert Matthiessen bought from Joseph Frey three lots, 75 by 100, on the south side of Edenwald Avenue, near Hill Avenue. Schindler & Liebler were the brokers.

The Press Improvement Company sold to the Benenson Realty Company the two five-story apartment houses at 818 to 822 East 167th Street on a plot 80 by 100, near Prospect Avenue, which have been held at $80,000.

Brooklyn.

Charles E. Rickerson sold for Andrew Meurer to a client for occupancy 34 Montgomery Street, a three-story dwelling, between Eighth and Ninth Avenues.

William A. White & Sons sold for the Dime Savings Bank the two-story yellow brick dwelling, 8,841 Twenty-second Avenue, (Bay Parkway,) Bensonhurst. The house was acquired by the bank at foreclosure recently.

Queens Borough Sales.

C. H. Trent sold to R. E. Small a plot 60 by 100 feet on the northwest side of Franklin Boulevard, 200 feet northeast of Westminster Boulevard, Laurelton.

The Allyn Tract Realty Corporation sold to A. J. Cobb a plot 94 by 100 feet on the southwest corner of Woodhaven Avenue and Hopkinson Court, Woodhaven.

The Degnon Contracting Company sold to F. B. Smith a plot 100 by 122 feet on the west side of Mayfield Road, 100 feet north of Hampton Place, Jamaica.

A. Cantore sold at Astoria the three-story house on the corner of Broadway and Third Avenue for Jacob Bender to M. A. Berry, and also the house at 249 Eleventh Avenue for Hurp Brothers to a client.

Long Island.

Mrs. B. E. Dunn of Chicago has purchased for a Summer home fourteen acres of land with a furnished cottage, garage, and outbuildings at Ronkonkoma, L. I., having a frontage on Ocean Avenue and on Pond Road, and formerly known as the Rohrig Farm. The place is near Lake Ronkonkoma. Kurz & Wren were the brokers in the deal.

Westchester County.

Hornor & Co. sold at Tarrytown to H. K. Browning about two acres of ground adjoining his estate known as Graceemere; also sold for the Highbrighton Corporation to Mrs. Eleanor Atheson McGill four acres of ground adjoining her property on the north, including an artificial lake.

New Jersey.

Louis Schlesinger, Inc., sold at Newark the dwelling at 290 Clifton Avenue for William W. Canon to Mrs. Anna G. Melville; also 78 Parkhurst Street for the Staats estate to George T. Edwards, and for the J. H. Mayzel Company 206 Summer Avenue to Fannie Krutzel. The same broker also sold for the New York Telephone Company the repair shops at 142 to 150 North Canal Street to L. Goldsmith & Son.

S. S. Walstrum-Gordon & Forman sold for Harry M. Krugler to J. Sydney Snelham the residence 15 Richmond Avenue, Ridgewood, N. J.

Commercial Leases.

J. Arthur Fischer leased for Agnes Wolfe Peck to A. Wesson the store and basement at 606 Sixth Avenue for a term of years. These premises are now being altered and improved.

The Cross & Brown Company leased the store and basement at 1,651 Broadway to the Maxim Munitions Corporation for William B. May & Co., agents.

Charles B. Van Valen, Inc., leased for the Stryne Realty Corporation the second and third lofts at 507 to 513 West Fiftieth Street to the C. A. Taylor Trunks of Chicago, for a local plant.

William A. White & Sons leased the store and basement at 321 East Third Street to Israel Altman & Co. for the storage of furniture.

Ogden & Clarkson Corporation leased the store and basement at 15 West Thirty-eighth Street to the Allegretti Chocolate Cream Company.

Realty Notes

H. T. Peters, formerly associated with the Fuel Administration and M. F. Burns, President of Burns Brothers, will discuss the coal situation at the monthly dinner of the New York Building Managers' Association tonight at the Park Avenue Hotel.

RESULTS AT AUCTION.

By Henry Brady.

Eldridge St, 236 to 244, s w s, 96.3 ft s of Houston St, runs e 87.10x s 102.5x e 5x s 24.9x w 92.10x n 127.5 to beginning, four six-story brick tenements and stores; Groenwich Savings Bank against Minsker Realty Co. et al., Middlebrook & Borland, attorneys; Alfred H. Townley, referee; due, $123,897.92; taxes, &c., $6,510.08; to the plaintiff for $122,500.

By J. H. Mayers.

78th St, 342, s s, 230 ft w of 1st Av, 20x102.2, four-story stone tenement; Jacob Schnekraut against Leo G. Froman et al.; Frank Locker, attorney; Robert J. H. Powell, referee; due, $8,472.06; taxes, &c., $115.77; to the plaintiff for $6,000.

By L. J. Phillips & Co.

Block bounded by Washington and Bassford Avs, 182d to Fletcher St, 109.4x108.6x184.1x120.1, six three-story tenements and stores; Lina Stix against Eureka Realty Co. et al.; Goldsmith, C., C. & W., attorneys; due, 26,240.33; taxes, &c., $2,062.70; to the plaintiff for $20,000.

By Arthur C. Sheridan.

White Plains Road, w s, 380.1 ft s of Westchester Av, 50x159.10x50x160.9; William D. Reilly et al., administrators, against John J. Bell et al.; James P. Neimann, attorney; due, $1,762.36; taxes, &c., $173.33; to the plaintiff for $2,000.

By James J. Donovan.

Eastern Boulevard, n s, — ft e of Edison St, 161x188x203.6x197; also Eastern Boulevard, w s, adjoining above, 189.6x336x185.9x 822; Henry E. Huntington et al. against William Henderson et al.; Pomlinson, C. & T., attorneys; due, $22,128.88; taxes, &c., $3,874; to the plaintiff for $20,000.

Eastern Boulevard, n s, — ft e of Edison St, 119x183; Arabella D. Huntington against William Henderson et al.; same attorneys; due, $6,283.82; taxes, &c., $1,189; to the plaintiff for $5,000.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

Alterations.

Items under $5,000 omitted.

116th St, s s, whole front between Amsterdam Av. and Broadway, to a playground;; Columbia University, 49 Wall St, owner; McKim, Mead & White, 101 Park Av., architects; cost, $18,000.

L|S PENDENS.

Manhattan.

MADISON ST, 865 and 867; Margaret W. Kock et al. against Morris Goldstein et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, H. E. Rogers.

50TH ST, n e corner of 12th Av, 100.5x300; land under water in front of same; 51st St, s e corner of 11th Av, 225x100.5; 10th Av, s w corner of 48th St, 100.5x200.10; 10th Av, s e corner of 50th St, 200.10x276.9; 8th Av, s w corner of 40th St, 100.5x525; 9th Av, s e corner of 40th St, 100.5x200; 46th St, n s, 50 ft e of 9th Av, 150x163.7x irregular; 8th Av, n e corner of 45th St, 200.10x350x irregular; Broadway, s w corner of 45th St, 80.7x308.11x irregular; 46th St, 148 and 150 West; 8th Av, 884 and 889 and 907 and 963; 8d Av, 704; 37th St, 202 West and 40th St, n s, 575 ft w of 9th Av, 38.6x87.4x139.10, gore; Winthrop A. Chanler against Margaret L. Aldrich et al., partition; attorneys, Morris & McVeigh.

87TH AV, 265 and 267; Daniel K. De Beixedon against Julia Bachrach et al., amended foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, F. de P. Foster.

102D ST, 505 to 666 West; Dellon Watkin Co., Inc., against J. M. B. Co., Inc., et al., action to foreclose mechanics' lien; attorney, S. Kahan.

Bronx.

RAILROAD AV, s e s at intersection of s w s of Fritch St, 58x100; Adella M. Anderson against Philemina H. Phelps et al., partition suit; attorney, J. Rosch.

SIMPSON ST, 1,149; S. Desowitz, Inc., against Bronx National Realty Corpn., action for specific performance of contracts; attorney, J. J. Weiss.

RECORDED LEASES.

With name and address of lessee.

Manhattan.

114TH ST, 122 West, store No. 17; Gedalia Katz to Henry von Berg, 70 Manhattan St., 4 11-12 years from July 1, 1918; attorneys, Lurie & Feinberg, 299 Fifth St; $1,500

87TH AV, 2,755, s w corner of 147th St, store; Samuel H. Horvitz to Theo. Strimling, 206 West 148th St, 2 10-12 years, 2 years renewal; address T. Strimling, 2,755 8th Av.. $1,500

Bronx.

LOTS 142 to 145, revised map of Seneca Park; Walter S. Taylor to Max Rospigaroff, at n e corner of Boston Road and East Chester Road, 9 years from April 1, 1918; attorneys, Levy & W., 1,482 Broadway..$1,000

MECHANICS' LIENS.

Manhattan.

108TH ST, 141 and 143 West; Solomon Tempelman against Clara Schloss, owner; Joe Kleinman, contractor $54

125TH ST, 418 and 420 west; 124th St, 401 to 415 West; Theodore C. Wood against Julia E. and Adam S. Cameron, owners; Steen & Symes, Inc., contractor.....$122.70

74TH ST, 401 East; Berger Mfg. Co. against William Klappert, owner; Carrie W. Klappert, contractor $37.50

SATISFIED MECHANICS' LIENS.

Manhattan.

57TH ST, 327 West; Regwald Construction Co. against Henry Moeller et al., May 20, 1918 .....$2,575.45

57TH ST, 327 West; M. Aizer's Sons against Henry Moeller et al., May 28, 1918....$235

SAME PROPERTY; same against same, May 27, 1918 .....$235

SAME PROPERTY; James McBride Flooring Corp. against same, May 17, 1918....$301.81

SAME PROPERTY; Philip Levitt, Inc., against same, May 16, 1918 .....$703

CENTRAL PARK WEST, 870; Consolidated Chandelier Co. against 370 Central Park West, Inc., et al., Jan. 5, 1918.....$1,470

U. S. MARSHAL'S NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—At the suit of the United States demanding forfeiture thereof under the provisions of Section IV., Par. G, Tariff Act of October 3, 1913, I have seized and hold 3 obscene booklets; 76 obscene pictures; 4 lottery tickets; 10 obscene cards; 20 Art. Prev. Conception; 3 lottery tickets; 10 obscene photos; 2 lottery tickets; 14 obscene photos; 19 obscene photos; 20 obscene photos; 1 pkg. Art. Prev. Conception; 19 pkgs. Art. Prev. Conception; 22 obscene pictures; 42 obscene cards; 5 obscene cards; 2 lottery tickets; 41 lottery tickets; 2 lottery lists; 1 lottery ticket; 73 lottery tickets; 1 lottery list; 72 obscene pictures; 24 obscene cards; 9 obscene cards; 2 albums obscene pictures; 1 obscene alphabet; 1 pkg. lottery tickets; 13 Art. Prev. Conception; 1 pkg. Art. Prev. Conception; 2,640 obscene cards; 1 lot lottery tickets; 1 pkg. lottery tickets; 1 case Art. Prev. Conception; 16 cases Art. Prev. Conception; 7 obscene pictures, 1 pkg. lottery tickets; 1 pkg. lottery tickets; 1 pkg. lottery tickets; 2 obscene pamphlets; 7 obscene pictures; 1 pkg. lottery tickets; 8 obscene pictures; 3 obscene books; 7 Art. Prev. Conception; 3 lottery tickets; 3 pkgs. Art. Prev. Conception; 40 obscene cards; 20 obscene pictures; 1 obscene pamphlet; 2 lottery tickets; 8 boxes, Art. Prev. Conception; 14 boxes Art. Prev. Conception; 38 lottery tickets; 9 lottery tickets. Notice is hereby given that the cause is appointed for trial at the U. S. Court and Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on June 17, 1918, at the opening of court. All persons are notified then and there to appear and defend their interests, if any, in said goods. All not appearing will be defaulted.

Dated May 31, 1918.

THOMAS D. McCARTHY, U. S. Marshal.
FRANCIS G. CAFFEY, U. S. Attorney.

U. S. MARSHAL'S SALE.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT, DISTRICT OF New Jersey, ss.—Cahill Towing Line v. Dalley & Ivins, Dumper No. 1; Cahill Towing Line v. Dalley & Ivins, Dumper No. 2; Cahill Towing Line v. Dalley & Ivins, Dumper No. 3; Cahill Towing Line v. Dalley & Ivins, Dumper No. 4; Cahill Towing Line v. Dalley & Ivins, Dumper No. 5; Cahill Towing Line v. Dalley & Ivins, Dumper No. 6; James Shewan & Sons v. Dalley & Ivins, Dumper No. 7.—In Admiralty Venditioni Exponas.

By virtue of the above writs to me directed and delivered, I shall expose for sale at Public Auction, south of Grogs Candle Works, Passaic River, Newark, New Jersey, on Monday, June 17th, 1918, at 10:00 A. M., the Dalley & Ivins Dumpers No. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, their tackle and apparel, as they lie at said place.

ALBERT BOLLSCHWEILER,
U. S. Marshal, District of New Jersey.

BANKRUPTCY SALES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—In the Matter of LEADER DEPARTMENT STORE, INC., Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—No. 25938.

CHARLES SHONGOOD, United States Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in Bankruptcy, sell the following assets of the bankrupt:

On Tuesday, June 18, 1918, at 2 P. M., at 1-3 South Division Street, Peekskill, New York, a stock of Women's and Children's Wearing Apparel, Dry Goods, and Millinery; also Fixtures.

On Wednesday, June 19, 1918, at the place of business of Dan S. Dryer, at 221 West Fifth Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, at 10:30 A. M., a 1915 Five-Passenger Overland Car, Model 75B.

The property will be open for inspection on June 15 and June 17, 1918, from 10 A. M. to 5 P. M. at the respective addresses.

FREDERICK W. STELLE, Receiver.
CHARLES L. GREENHALL, Attorney for Receiver, 120 Broadway, New York City.

LEGAL NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR the Southern District of New York.—COLIN J. STEPHENS, INC., and HENRY SCHMITT, Jr., Complainants, against AMERICAN REAL ESTATE COMPANY, Defendant.—In Equity.—E-13-289.

A hearing will be had before the undersigned Judge of this Court, at his Chambers, on the 12th floor of the Woolworth Building, 233 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 13th day of June, 1918, at 10 o'clock A. M., upon the petition of the Receivers filed herein, for allowances to them and their solicitors for their services and disbursements herein, and such action taken with respect thereto as may be just and equitable.

Dated, New York, June 7, 1918.

LEARNED HAND, District Judge.

AIM TO UNIFY WAR WORK.

Defense Committee Discusses Ways to Stop Duplications.

About 200 men and women representing the various organizations connected with the Mayor's Committee on National Defense met at the City Hall yesterday and discussed plans to bring about a coordination of war activities in this city. The meeting was called by the Sub-Committee on Civic Problems of the Mayor's Committee of which Mortimer L. Schiff is Chairman.

Chairman Schiff explained the object of the meeting, and outlined a plan to develop the community council idea to the fullest extent. After a resolution declaring the purpose of the organization, introduced by George Gordon Battle had been passed, an Executive Committee with Mr. Battle as Chairman was named. The committee will see to it that duplication of work among the hundreds of organizations in the city be avoided, and that the community councils undertake the task of enlisting every one interested under the one head. John S. Craven of the Council of National Defense declared that the most important thing for the councils to do was to awaken the people and enlist them for war work. Mrs. Alexander Trowbridge, of the women's branch of the State Council of National Defense discussed the part that women must take in the proposed plan and declared that they would help the other women who did not understand American hopes and ideals.

Baseball Outfits for Our Men in Germany.

CHICAGO, June 10.—American prisoners held in twelve camps in Germany will be supplied with baseball equipment, President Ban Johnson of the American League announced tonight. He said the paraphernalia will be shipped through the Red Cross, which had advised him that Germany had consented to the plan.

RESORTS.

STAMFORD New York

Remarkable facilities for Outdoor Sports, Congenial Social Life. Peculiarly dry, vitalizing air. Magnificent Scenery, comprising mountains, valleys, lakes, streams, woods.

Magnificent New Country Club

Overlooking 200 sqr. miles and surrounded by 18 Hole Golf Course.

The Great Scenic Motor Trip from New York

Perfect, continuous State Highway from Stamford to New York and Stamford to Buffalo. No trip out of the Metropolis compares with the Stamford run.

Six hours from N. Y. Boat or Rail up Hudson to Kingston; then Ulster Del. R. R. through Catskills. Address any of the following:—

	Houses.	Guests.		Houses.	Guests.
Churchill Hall		250	Mountain View	50	125
Rexmere		150	The Madison	50	125
New Grant House		60	Cold Spring House	40	100
Greycourt Inn		60	Westholm	40	100
Kendall Place		60	Brooklyn Hall	35	100
Ingleside		60	Sanford Lodge	35	100

For Furnished Cottages and Sites Address W. H. McAlpine or L. A. Govern.

O-TE-SA-GA GARAGE.....UTSAYANTHA GARAGE (65 CARS)

RESORTS.

IN THE ADIRONDACKS
HOTEL CHAMPLAIN
BLUFF POINT-ON-LAKE CHAMPLAIN
CLINTON COUNTY, N. Y.

DANCING in the Grand Ball Room is just one of the many features of the summer gayety at Hotel Champlain. There are many others; tennis—18-hole golf course—finest bathing beach on Lake Champlain—boating—fishing—historic motor trips. Opens June 22. Management, Mr. J. F. Greaves, of Florida East Coast Hotels. Booklet on request.

New York Booking Office, 243 Fifth Ave.

LAKE MOHEGAN INN
MOHEGAN LAKE, N. Y.
Season Opened May 18, 1918.

REAL COUNTRY
"45 MILES FROM BROADWAY"
Special Attention to Automobile Parties
A DELIGHTFUL RUN FOR YOUR SUNDAY OR HOLIDAY DINNER.
GRILL AND RESTAURANT.
TENNIS DANCING BOATING BATHING FISHING
SPECIAL JUNE RATES.
2 IN ROOM, $30.00 UP.
FULL PARTICULARS ON REQUEST
New York Telephone Morningside 625
F. J. AND W. F. WELTON, Proprietors

"World-Famed View" from
CATSKILL MOUNTAIN HOUSE
OPENS JUNE 27. Altitude 2,250 Feet.
Modern hotel. Most highly praised table. Many private baths; lavatories with hot and cold running water; electric lights; steam heat; pure spring water.

Golf Links Free to Guests
Tennis, boating, garage; bowling, billiards; magnificent ballroom, 6340 Feet; Daily concerts; Dancing; 4 o'clock Tea served guests. Special rates for week or longer if arrival is before July 4.
GEORGE H. BEACH, Manager.
JOHN K. VAN WAGONEN, Asst Mgr.
CATSKILL, N. Y.

"The Highest Class Hotel in the Catskills"
New GRAND HOTEL
CATSKILL MOUNTAINS. Altitude 2,500 ft.
Opens June 27. Scenery Unequalled.
UNDOUBTEDLY "MOUNTAIN YEAR"
20 degrees cooler than N. Y. City. Perfect sanitary conditions. Pure spring water. Orchestra; dancing. Instructors; prizes; golf, tennis, billiards. Special attractions and inducements for the younger set. Hauter's saddle horses. Special family rates. Army tents, raised floors.
HARRISON S. DOWNS, Prop. Tel. Col. 8320. At Hotel Ansonia, Broadway & 73d St., N. Y.

Munnatawket Hotel
FISHER'S ISLAND, N. Y.
(Off New Logdon, Conn.)
Seashore and country. Sound and ocean. Golf, Tennis, Bathing, Boating. Music and Dancing. Booklet on request. CHAS. R. NICKSE, Mgr.
New York City Office, Room 102, 1400 Broadway, in charge of J. B. Martin.

PINE FOREST COLONY
On Forest Lake, Berkshire Hills.
Open all year. Refined Health Resort. Hotel accommodations; also cottages and bungalows with board. 200 acres. Private lake. All sports. Excellent table. 2 hours from New York.
JOS. D. WEIL, WINGDALE, N. Y.

DUTCHERHOUSE AND COTTAGES GOLF
Pawling, N. Y. LINKS FREE TO HOTEL GUESTS.
Family and Tourist House. Home Garden Supplies. L. W. Blankinship Phone 84 Pawling.

Churchill Hall.
STAMFORD, N. Y.
Estate of Dr. Churchill. Opens June 15.
Largest hotel in Western Catskills. Rooms with bath. Orchestra. Excellent Golf. Cottages for rent. New York Office, 1180 B'way. Tel. Mad. Sq. 4748. E. R. Jenkins, Mgr.

SHARON SPRINGS, N. Y.
The White Sulphur Springs of America and Bathing Establishment now open.
PAVILION HOTEL and COTTAGES.
Open June 26. Folders sent on application. J. H. Gardner & Son. W. H. Craig, Lessee.

THE MOUNTAIN HOUSE
Ideal country resort, Valhalla, Westchester County, N. Y.; 12th season; 45 min. to 42d St.; sleeping porches, tennis, saddle horses, swimming, dancing; capacity 150. $11 and up. $2.75 per day. Phone White Plains 1165. Booklet. Chas. R. Blenis, Mgr.

GRANT HOUSE Jefferson Heights, Catskill, N. Y. 52nd year same management. Homelike hotel. Modernized, perfect health resort, beautiful grounds. Cap. 300. Now open. 8 hrs. from N.Y.

THE REXMERE CLUB HOTEL
STAMFORD-IN-THE-CATSKILLS, N. Y.
C. W. PECK, Prop. N. Y. Office, 1180 B'way

Friends Lake (The Glen Sta.) McPHILLIPS HOTEL and Cottages, overlooking lake; mod. amus. Excellent table. Booklets. McPHILLIPS BROS.

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NEW YORK.

Lakewood Farm Inn
ROSCOE, N. Y.
ELEVATION 3,000 FEET.
Open from June 15th to November. Accommodates 400. A high-class hotel catering to a select patronage. Every room has electric lights, steam heat and hot and cold running water. 75 suites with bath. Beautiful ballroom. Orchestra under personal direction of Prof. M. Wolfsie, of Waldorf-Astoria. Miss Marie Louise Carmichael of New York, hostess and instructress of dancing. 4½ hours by rail via New York, Ontario & Western R. R. Through Pullman cars. Only 119 miles from New York via excellent motor road.
New York Office, 1,180 Broadway. Telephone Mad. Sq. 4748.
H. F. Bassett, C. I. Sherwood, Mgrs.
Send for illustrated booklet.

MILLBROOK INN
MILLBROOK, N. Y.
NOW OPEN
Stop and enjoy good golf on the well-kept, sporty course adjoining the Inn. A pleasant place to spend a week-end or a season. Rooms single or en suite, with or without bath. 88 miles from New York. Booklet and road map on application.
Phone 8 Millbrook.
M. E. SNIFFEN,
Proprietor Hotel La Salle, 30 East 60th St., New York

1000 Island House
Alexandria Bay, N. Y.
In the heart of the 1,000 Islands. The most enchanting spot in the U. S.
Large, cool rooms. Highest class cuisine and service.
O. G. Staples, Proprietor.
N. Y. Booking Office, at Prince George Hotel.
James Runciman, Manager, in charge.

NEW YORK—Long Island.

Entire Ocean Block Front
All Modern Conveniences. Private Baths.
PARK INN
ROCKAWAY PARK, L. I.
First-Class a la Carte Restaurant. Moderate prices. Orchestra. Dancing. Grill. Opens June 29. L. WINTERFIELD, Mgr.

NEW YORK.

Prospect House
Shelter Island Heights, L. I., N. Y.
OPENS JUNE 29TH. Golf, Tennis, Yachting, Bathing, Garage. Dance and Concert daily. Accommodates 300. Booking office, Hotel McAlpin, N. Y.

RIVERSIDE INN,
Smithtown, Long Island, N. Y., 45 miles from New York on the Jericho turnpike, at the Nissequogue River. Canoeing, bathing, horseback riding, shooting and fishing. Rooms en suite, with private and shower baths. American and European plan.
H. E. HAYES, PROP.

NEW YORK—Adirondacks.

HOTEL PINES, Sacandaga, N. Y.
Rates $14 up. Send for Booklet. Modern.
STANTON BOGASKIE.

PARKSIDE INN LAKE GEORGE, N. Y. NOW OPEN.
Ideally located on Lake. In a Park. Rates $18 up. Dancing and all amusements. Excellent cuisine.

THE HILLSIDE HAGUE-ON-LAKE GEORGE.
Directly on lake. Modern. All amusements. Excellent table. $15 up. J. T. MacClanathan.

SARATOGA SPRINGS, N. Y.—For booklets and full information of Hotels, Boarding Houses, Private Schools, Garages, &c., address C. A. Marshall, Bureau of information.

Potters' Cottages, Blue Mountain Lake, N. Y.—All separate from dining room and office; $20-$25 per week. Booklet. E. C. Potter.

PINE REST, ON LAKE GEORGE.
An ideal spot to spend your vacation; home cooking and good beds; row boats free; rates $12.00, $14.00 and $16.00.

Summer Rest Cottages, Saratoga Springs, N. Y., off City Park. Modern; excellent cuisine; comfortable; homelike; $3.00 day up. N. S. Day.

HOSLEY HOUSE WELLS, N. Y. Sacandaga Region. "Old Riley." Modern. Own Farm. $9-$15. S. G. RILEY. NOW OPEN.

BAY VIEW CAMP, 4th Lake, Old Forge. Home comforts; all amusements. Booklet. O. C. TUTTLE.

ADIRONDACKS.
CHESTER HOUSE,
Chestertown, N. Y. Tourists' headquarters.

BLUE MOUNTAIN HOUSE,
Blue Mt. Lake, N. Y.; 2,000 ft. el.; all sports. Every comfort. Excellent table. M. T. Merwin

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Booklet. C. C. BAUM, Old Forge, N. Y.

PEBLOE HOTEL AND COTTAGES.
Brant Lake, N. Y. Booklets.
PHILETUS SMITH.

MAPLE LODGE Blue Mtn. Lake, Adirondacks.
Excellent table; golf, tennis, etc. Ernest Blanchard.

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KEENE VALLEY INN KEENE VALLEY, N. Y. Alt. 1200 ft. Cottages for rent, $15 to $21. ORLANDO BEEDE.

TROUT HOUSE ON LAKE GEORGE. Directly on Lake. Excellent cuisine. Dancing. Orchestra. R. J. Bolton.

WINDSOR HOTEL ELIZABETHTOWN, NEW YORK. N.Y. booking office Hotel Continental, B'way & 41 St.

Central of All Adirondack Attractions.
STEVENS HOUSE LAKE PLACID, NEW YORK.
THE FULTON HOUSE, Monticello's principal Summer hotel. Altitude 1,700 feet. Season 1918 opens June 15th. Booklet on request.

GLENBURNIE INN, on Lake George. Unexcelled cuisine. Golf, Tennis, Boating, Bathing. $22 up. Booklet. Walton & Messner.

HOTEL CHAMPLAIN, Bluff Point-on-Lake Champlain, Clinton County, N. Y.—Write for booklet. N. Y. Booking Office, 243 Fifth Ave.

INTERBROOK LODGE and COTTAGES, Keene Valley, N. Y.—Wonderful location. Illustrated booklet. $14.00 up. M. R. LUCK.

Trembleau Hall, Port Kent, N. Y.—Ideal location; excellent table; modern; casino; golfing; booklet. Farrell & Adgate

Friend's Lake House, modern improvements; fine location; good table. Wm. Murphy, P. O. Chestertown, N. Y.

GRAND VIEW 4TH LAKE INLET, N. Y. ADIRONDACKS.
Beautiful surroundings. Rates. JOHN J. RARICK.

LAKE GEORGE.—For historical booklet, road map, and information of hotels, address Secretary, Board of Trade.

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HOTEL MARION
LAKE GEORGE, N. Y.
76 miles from Albany. Directly on the Lake Front, also State Road from Lake George Village to Bolton Landing.
Capacity 300 Guests—White Service. With or without private baths.
Open June to October—Adjoining New Country and Yacht Club—Fireproof Garage. Booklet Free.
JOSEPH H. MARVEL

PAUL SMITH'S HOTEL
European Plan Only
Housekeeping cottages & camps, also private hotel cottages. All hotel rooms with bath, private telephone, electric light & steam heat. Electric elevator to all hotel & annex floors. Music & dancing afternoon and evening in Grill. Golf. Automobiling. Through Pullman service direct to hotel via N. Y. C. & Paul Smith's Electric R. R. Capacity 500.
ADDRESS—Paul

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

MONDAY, JUNE 10.

With name and address of purchaser and attorney. When attorney's name is omitted address party of the second part.

Manhattan.

HUDSON ST, 422, e s, 23.1 ft n of St. Luke's Place, 21.11x30.0; Bertha Levy to Hy Naftal, 154 West 118th St, ½ part, all liens, March 30; attorney, Roger B. Wood, 37 Wall St $100

MARKET ST, 30, e s, 22.3x86.7; Nathan S. Yondelman to Rae Pollack, 64 East 122d St, mtg $10,000, June 1; attorney, Philip Simon, 128 Broadway $100

WATER ST, s e corner of Pike Slip, 52.10x60; Irene McSweeney to Jere McSweeney, 2,165 Bathgate Av, Bronx, ½ part, all liens; attorney, J. J. K. O'Kennedy, 99 Nassau St $250

3D AV, 1,791, e s, 100.11 ft s of 100th St, 25.2x100.5; American Mortgage Co. to State Investing Co. of New Jersey, 15 Exchange Place, Jersey City; attorneys, Middlebrook & B., 40 Cedar St. $1

3RD ST, 330 East, n s, 73.9 ft w of 1st Av, 23.8x75.5; Lopard Building Corp. to Giuseppe Papesca, 623 East 161st St, mtg $15,750, all liens, June 10 .....$100

94TH ST, n s, 280 ft e of 3d Av, 45x100.8; John H. Parker to William A. Campbell, Caldwell, N. J., mtg $10,000, March 12; address 315 4th Av., New York City....$100

111TH ST, s s, 180.6 ft w of Park Av, 16.2x100.11; Windsor Trust and Safe Deposit Co., a Connecticut corporation, to Oscar C. Purdy, Windsor, Conn., all title, b. and s., confirmation deed May 29; attorney, Irving National Bank, 233 Broadway $1

126T ST, 270 West, s s, 100 ft e of 8th Av, 20x99.11; James E. Wrenn to Clifford F. Wrenn, 92 Morningside Av, ½ part, b. and s., Oct. 26, 1917; address, J. E. Wrenn, Braddock Hotel, 126th St and 8th Av....$1

132D ST, 5 East, n s, 110 ft e of 5th Av, 25x99.11; Phelan Estates to Harvey C. Price, 131 West 110th St, mtg $17,000, all liens, June 6; attorneys, Price Brothers, 271 Broadway $100

138TH ST, 208 West, s s, 145.6 ft w of 7th Av, 22x99.11; Bella M. Wallach to Stanley Waith, 64 West 131st St, mtg $7,500, all liens, June 10; attorney, Hugo S. Mack, 7 Beekman St $1

Bronx.

BRIGGS AV, 2,690-8, e s, runs s 124.5x e — x e 79 n 42.8x w 3.8x n 41.4x w 8.8x n 41.4x w 82.8 — Wicke Estates, Inc., to Olde Holding Corp., 217 Broadway, May 25; attorney, J. Zieser, 217 Broadway $100

FULTON AV, 1,278 to 1,284, e s, runs e 102.8x s35x s e 89x s w 105.1x n w 35.11x n e 80x n w 45.1 to avenue — n e 86.6; John H. J. Ronner to Lulu Brunning, 1,278 Fulton Av, mtg $12,000, May 11; attorney, Lulu Brunning, 1,278 Fulton Av.....$100

HUNT'S POINT AV, 863, w s, 30x100; also Hunt's Point Av, 887, w s, 39x100; Ricka Siegel to Ell-Ess Holding Corp., 871 Hunt's Point Av, mtg $22,500, June 5; attorneys, same $1

HUNT'S POINT AV, 875, w s, 39x100; Summer Colony Co. to same, mtg $22,500, April 30; attorneys, same $1

HUNT'S POINT AV, 871, w s, 39x100; same to same, April 10; attorneys, same....$1

HUNT'S POINT AV, 810-59, w s, 429x100; Herman Stark to Ell-Ess Holding Corp., 871 Hunt's Point Av, June 5; attorneys, Gettner, S. & A., 299 Broadway $1

JEFFERSON AV, s s, 75 ft w of Hill Av, 75x100; Joseph Mathey to Arndt Mathey, 332 East 150th St, mtg $1,500, June 7; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $100

LOTS 154 to 158, map Seton Homestead; Lots 175 to 178, map Seton Homestead, except Edwards Av, w s, 285.4 ft s of Balcom Av, 106.1x70.10x100x44.8; Joseph Diamond to Minnie Berger, 3,007 East 180th St, May 20; attorney, Joseph T. Hanlon, 529 Courtlandt Av $1

LOTS 13 to 16, map of 185 lots of M. Schrenkeisen; Cecilia R. Ober to Julius Grandefeld, 1,238 Theriot Av, mtg $2,100, June 10; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $100

161ST ST, n s, 40.3 ft w of Brook Av, runs s w 55x n 80 to 161st St x e 61.3; Benj. Greenthal, 201 West 121st St, June 6; attorneys, Greenthal & G., 496 East 161st St $100

178TH ST, 365 East, s s, 20x75; Rose A. Sica, devisee, to John Meehan, 439 East 186th St, mtg $5,500, June 8; attorney, O'Hara Bros., 2,873 Webster Av.....$1

RECORDED MORTGAGES.

With name and address of lender and lender's attorney. Interest is at 5 per cent. unless otherwise specified.

Manhattan.

145TH ST, 810 West, s s, 130.2 ft w of 8th Av, 25.6x99.11, June 30; Arthur E. March to E. R. Hotaling, 439 Manhattan Av, prior mtg $20,500, 1 year, 6 p. c.; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $2,000

188TH ST, 208 West, s s, 145.6 ft w of 7th Av, 22x100.11, P. M., June 10; Stanley Waith to Bella M. Wallach, White Plains, N. Y., 1 year, 6 p. c., prior mtg $7,500; attorney, Hugo S. Mack, 7 Beekman St..$1,000

Bronx.

HUNTS POINT AV, 810 to 875, w s, 585x 100; Eliess Holding Corporation to Tawas Co., Inc., 299 Broadway, June 5, demand 6 p. c.; attorneys, Sohmer & S., 31 Liberty St. Notes, $15,000

BRIGGS AV, 2,690 to 2,698, e s, runs s 124.5 x e — x e 79 x n 42.8 x w 3.8 x n 41.4 x w 3.3 x n 41.4 x w 82.3; Olds Holding Corporation to Wicke Estates, Inc., at Glendale, L. I., June 1, 5 years, 5½ p. c.; attorneys, Goldsmith, C., C. & W., 64 Broadway, $47,500

WHITLOCK AV, e s, 164.5 ft n of Southern Boulevard, runs n 305.1 x 490.1 x — 242.11 x w 311.11 x n 2.11; also 141st, St, n s, 121.11 ft e of Southern Boulevard, 12.11x161.6; Nonconas Realty Co. et al. to First National Bank of Boston, Mass., June 3, 6 months, 6 p. c.; attorneys, Platt & F., 120 Broadway, $75,000

VYSE AV, w s, 150 ft n of Jennings St, 50x 100; Gustave Halpern to Charles Baum, 114 Summerfield Av, Queens, N. Y., June 8, 2 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, I. Brinkman, 2,475 Broadway $3,400

149TH ST, 540 East, s s, 40x irregular; David M. Levy and another, executors, to Alex Geiger, 346 Ocean Parkway, Brooklyn, prior mtg $21,000, June 7, 3 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, A. M. Fanser, 51 Chambers St...$4,000

ASSIGNMENTS OF MORTGAGES.

Manhattan.

1ST AV, e s, 70.5 ft n of 43d St, mtg $40,000; 1st Av, n e corner of 43d St, mtg $75,000; Mott St, 66, mtg $17,000; Walter Blumenthal and another, exrs., &c., of Rebecca S. Blumenthal, to Irving Blumenthal, 555 Park Av, and Walter Blumenthal, 2,176 Broadway; attorneys, Guggenheimer, U. & M., 120 Broadway, three assignments $131,455

7TH AV, 758-60, mtg $150,000; Walter Blumenthal and another, exrs., &c., of Rebecca S. Blumenthal, to Ray Greenberg, 106 West 29th St; attorneys, Guggenheimer, U. & M., 120 Broadway $126,502

40TH ST, 351-55 West, mtg $10,000; Richard C. Bondy et al., exrs. of Emile C. Bondy, to Andrew D. Meloy, Red Bank, N. J.; attorneys, Goldsmith, C., C. & W., 61 Broadway $1

41ST ST, s s, 100 ft e of 9th Av, mtg $1,500, discharged June 9, 1918; Winfield S. Gilmore to A. D. Meloy, Red Bank, N. J.; attorneys, Goldsmith, C., C. & W., 61 Broadway $1

LENOX AV, 363; George Mayforth and another to Kate Beaumont, 4 West 122d St; attorneys, Steiner & P., 359 Broadway, $5,000

180TH ST, n s, 100 ft e of Wadsworth Av, mtg $40,000; Ellis P. Earle to German Savings Bank, 157 4th Av; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway, $37,000

80TH ST, 534 West, mtg $16,000; New York Title and Mortgage Co. to Eliz. Graham at Island, N. J.; address 135 Broadway..$7,000

Bronx.

MINFORD PLACE, 1,545; Alfred J. Sporborg to Amelia Deutsch, 150 West 95th St; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $1

151ST ST, s s, 100 ft e of Courtlandt Av, 25x115.6; Anna Fulling and another to Hy Fulling, trustee, Tuckahoe, N. Y.; attorney, Abr. Wielar, 261 Broadway $1

PECKER AV, s s, part of Lot 138, map of Washingtonville, 25x100; Grant Squires, executor, to Sarah Farrington, 67 West 96th St; attorney, G. Squires, 290 Broadway, $700

WOODYCREST AV, 1,009; Katherine B. Potter to William V. Simpson, Matawan, N. Y.; attorney, William V. Simpson, 41 Park Row $50

HALPERIN ST, s s, 200 ft w of Blondell Av, 50x94.3x50x101.10; Laurentia Hoffmann, individually and as executrix, to George L. Kurtz, 71 Union Av, Lynbrook, L. I.; attorney, C. F. Wilber, 27 Main St, Tarrytown, N. Y. $1

MORTGAGE LOANS.

MORTGAGE MONEY.

The following individual amounts for Manhattan or Bronx, aside from regular lenders: $60,000, $40,000, $30,000, $25,000, $15,000, $12,500, $10,000, $8,000, $7,000. Will divide the larger amounts.

A. W. McLAUGHLIN & CO., 128 Broadway.

QUEENS—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

Forest Hills Gardens

"A Forward Movement in Suburban Development."

15 minutes from Penn. Station. Houses and Villa Plots for Sale.

SAGE FOUNDATION HOMES CO., 47 West 34th St., or Forest Hills, L. I. Send for Booklet T.

$3,600 RENTS ARE ADVANCING, BUY NOW! One-family frame and stucco, 7 rooms, bath and conveniences. Woodhaven Section. Out-of-town owners forced to acquire this property as mortgagees. Order immediate sale. Convenient payments arranged. ELWOOD M. TOWNSEND & CO. 850 St. John's Place, at Nostrand Av. 9080 Bedford. Brooklyn, N. Y.

QUEENS—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

You Have Heard of the EFFICIENCY HOUSE

You should see it before buying a home elsewhere. Several now being built at

ON THE OCEAN FRONT

Rockaway Peninsula

The ultra utility value of these houses, the careful elimination of all unnecessary points in construction, and the low cost of the land which they occupy on the ocean front and bay front within the city limits more than offset the high cost of labor and building materials in these war times.

HERE, INDEED, IS A GREATER VALUE FOR THE MONEY THAN IN ANY OLD STYLE HOUSE SIMILARLY LOCATED.

Neponsit is one of the best improved properties in Suburban New York. Highly restricted—easy of access from the heart of the City and giving to its residents the pleasure of a private beach and club life.

Terms of Sale made to suit purchasers.

Phone or write for particulars of the EFFICIENCY HOUSE—plans, prices, photos and maps of NEPONSIT.

H. L. SIMPSON, 1 W. 34th St., N.Y.C. Telephone Greeley—2741.

300 Fully Developed Building Lots

ON

Thompson Hill Boulevard

Long Island City

SEVERAL ENTIRE BLOCKS, OR CAN BE DIVIDED TO SUIT.

Sewers are all in and connected with the main sewer; water and electricity; highest location in Long Island City; splendid location for Moving Picture Studios, Garage, Automobile Showroom, Storage Warehouse or any business; also several blocks restricted for dwellings.

Subway now running from Grand Central to Bliss St. Sta. on the property. Ten Minutes from Grand Central.

Might exchange for improved Manhattan Property. Full commission to brokers.

Bryan L. Kennelly, 156 Broadway, N. Y. C.

$6,250—WORTH $8,000.

Beautiful new 8-room house, every modern improvement; located best section Jamaica, near subway, trolleys and L. I. R. R.; plot 40x100. This is a real bargain. Come and see. B. H. Sweet, 524 Fulton St. Phone 476 Jamaica.

BROOKLYN—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

Why Pay Rent

when you can just as well

OWN YOUR HOME?

AND PAY NO MORE THAN RENT. If you knew where you could buy a Beautiful Home for what you have in mind—WOULDN'T YOU LOOK IT OVER?

Let us send you information and photos about our $5000 to $7000 7-Room Homes—with or without garage. Easy terms. We have something to tell you.

ALCO BUILDING CO., 217 Broadway. Barclay 4585.

Property Office, 22d Avenue Station of the Sea Beach Subway.

FACTORY

24,000 Sq. Ft. floor space.

Mill construction, fine condition, complete, ready to occupy now; Brooklyn; ideal location for transport facilities and help; $30,000; terms. Attorney, Post Office Box 529, New York City.

WESTCHESTER—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

DUTCH COLONIAL COTTAGE

for sale at Colonial Heights, Westchester's ideal villa colony; 30 minutes from Grand Central on N. Y. Central; every city improvement, including sewers, electric lights, and gas; high elevation, magnificent view; 10 rooms, tastefully decorated; will sell $2,000 under real value; little cash; balance mortgage. Lawrence H. Tasker, Tribune Bldg. Phone Beekman 4500.

SPECIALISTS IN WESTCHESTER AND NEARBY CONNECTICUT PROPERTIES. INSURANCE.

Fish & Marvin 527 5th Av.

NEW ROCHELLE

Along the Sound, 30 private parks; special value in houses from $6,000 up; also furnished and unfurnished for the year or season, in NEW ROCHELLE, PELHAM, LARCHMONT.

J. T. LAMPREY, ROCHELLE PARK. Phone New Rochelle 1404.

LONG ISLAND—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

ATTRACTIVE ESTATE

South Shore, L. I.

Overlooking water, and adjoining golf course. House contains 8 master's bedrooms, 7 with running water, 3 maids' rooms, 4 baths; 7-room cottage for chauffeur, Stable and garage. Desirable tenant more essential than price.

WM. H. WINTERS, 299 Madison Ave., New York.

Attractive House—$25 Monthly

buys it; magnificent, new Colonial home; 6 rooms and bath, living room 13x22, with open fireplace; French doors, hardwood floors, inside finish white and mahogany, gas, electricity, steam heat, large plot; easy commuting; flowers, hedge, &c.; sacrifice price $4,800, worth much more; $500 cash; act quick. E. W., 47 West 34th St., Room 484.

For Sale or Rent

ON GREAT SOUTH BAY

Attractive Furnished Cottages	Country Estates & Farms	Village Homes & Waterfronts

JEREMIAH ROBBINS BABYLON, L. I. Tel. Babylon 22.

Lawrence, L. I.

For sale or rent at a remarkably low figure, new cottage, eight bedrooms, four baths. H. Frankfort, Far Rockaway. Phone 237 F. R.

Woodmere, L. I.

Plot 80x160, Woodmere Boulevard, at very low price. H. Frankfort, Far Rockaway. Phone 237 F. R.

MODERATE RENT.

Exceptionally comfortable house, fully furnished, at MERRICK, L. I.; easily accessible to the Bay and also to the Depot.

R. W. FORD. Tel. John 2260. 84 William St., N. Y.

NEW JERSEY—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

Attractive Home with Garage

PRICE $5,500. ONLY $500 REQUIRED. Seven large, airy rooms; cozy inglenook with fireplace; sanitary gas kitchen. Living and dining rooms are spacious and handsomely finished. Piazza; plenty of closet room; tiled bath. Built by owner by day's work for own occupancy. Must sell owing to removal. Good transportation, schools, clubs, &c. Full particulars mailed upon request. This is a bargain.

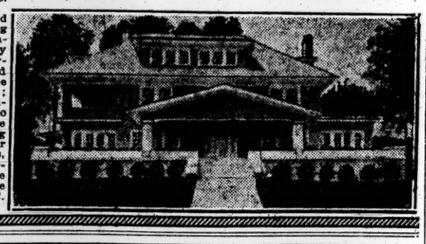
F. W. WAGGONER, Room 611, 68 Park Row, New York City.

UNPARALLELED BARGAIN, $4,500; EASY TERMS

and $10,000 First Mortgage Buys This

ARTISTIC IMPOSING HOME AND GARAGE

Easy Commutation to N. Y. C. Express Service.



18 big rooms, 4 tiled baths, sleeping porch, big open fireplaces, wide concrete verandas; beautifully finished throughout; parquet floors, old ivory and mahogany trim; fine tree covered grounds and lawn; exclusive residential neighborhood; 5 min. walk to R. R. sta.; high in the mountains, overlooking beautiful lake and near golf and country clubs, schools, churches and markets. Write or phone FRED'K G. ELLIS, Suite 621, 20 Broad St., N. Y. C. Tel. 4631 Rector.

WANTED

A FACTORY SUITABLE FOR BUILDING

HEAVY MARINE MACHINERY

Should be not less than 75 feet wide, 200 feet long, within 25 miles of New York. A marble or cut stone works would be most suitable for our purpose. Must be on railroad siding and accessible to tidewater.

Possession desired within a month.

Will purchase or rent, or we will consider suitable building site only.

Address Box A 249 Times Downtown, or telephone Rector 5305.

47th to 48th Sts. Park to Madison Aves.

270 PARK AVE

Group of Housekeeping Apartments

With Ritz-Carlton Restaurant

14 to 17 ROOMS

5 to 6 BATHS

$8,400 to $14,000

Under the Management of

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Specialists in Residential Properties

414 MADISON AVE.

AT 47TH STREET. MURRAY HILL 5600.

NEW JERSEY—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

$9,000

With Actual Riparian Rights to

PICTURESQUE LAKES

Ready to Live in Now.

Safe In New Jersey's Mountains.

59 min. on train to heart of N. Y. C. Large veranda, open terrace; 10 huge rooms, 2 tiled baths; artistically finished in hardwood, parquet floors, beamed ceilings; open fireplaces; all city conveniences; year-round out-door sports. Golf, boating, country club; good markets. This beats a city apartment. And for a little cash down can be bought by the money you now pay as rent. Write or phone, there are more and better things not told in this advt.

P. D. WORCESTER, 170 Broadway, N. Y. City. Tel. 1521 Cort.

A Most Attractive House

WITH GARAGE.

In Northern New Jersey, 35 minutes out; splendid transportation. Price $9,500, worth $12,500. Only $1,000 cash required. House has 9 large rooms, den, large piazza, sun parlor, breakfast and sleeping porches, instantaneous water heater, screens, shades, &c. Lived in two years, now being renovated inside and out. Near station, schools, golf club, &c.; high elevation. This is a lifetime chance. Can be seen by appointment any day except Sunday. Full particulars

E. H. WHITE, 173 Garfield Place, Brooklyn, N. Y.

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Attractive Country Home

At Ridgewood, N. J., desirably located; well shaded lawn, deep plot, garden. Dwelling; 10 rooms, 3 baths, vapor heating system; every imp't. 2-car garage; all in splendid condition. Offered at low price to close Estate. See photographs

S. S. Walstrum-Gordon & Forman 120 Broadway, N. Y. Rector 7718. Ridgewood, N. J. Tel. 555.

FACTORY SITE

in Hoboken factory district, 16 lots; might divide or increase; railroad facilities.

Brick Factory, Jersey City, for sale; 25,000 sq. ft.; bargain. KISLAK, 57 Newark St., Hoboken, N. J.

CONNECTICUT—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

Stamford, Connecticut.

For sale, Strawberry Hill Section, 20-room house, 4 baths, high elevation, ten acres land, 2 cottages, garage; all in excellent condition; 50 minutes' train trip, 8 minutes' auto trip; beautiful lawns, abundance flowers and vegetables. Telephone 8247 Murray Hill, New York, or Owner, 128 Strawberry Hill Ave., Stamford, Conn.

SUMMER HOUSES TO LET—Furnished.

JERSEY COAST

Furnished Summer Homes

JOHN D. MINER, SPRING LAKE, New Jersey.

New York Office, 165 Broadway. Telephone: Cortlandt 327.

$400 FOR SUMMER OF 1918

SAFE IN THE JERSEY HILLS.

9 rooms, 2 baths; Montclair-Morristown section; rights to beautiful lake; wonderful views; 800 ft. elevation; no mosquitoes; 1 hr. to N. Y. C.; ex. sta. few min. walk; fully furnished. H. Grace, Suite 1312, 170 Broadway, N. Y. C. Tel. 1522 Cortlandt.

FARMS.

New York State—For Sale or To Let.

Farm For Sale

A FIRST CLASS RESIDENCE

High altitude, pure air, fine view of the Ramapo Mountains, over 70 acres, stock, crops and implements; fine buildings, 18 room dwelling, all improvements, furnished if desired; lawn well shaded, plenty of fruit of all kinds; farmer's cottage on the place; accessible to three railroad stations, within auto distance of New York. Address H. E. E., Monsey, Rockland County, New York.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS.

872 Broadway, Corner 18th St.

Basement, suitable restaurant or other business; rent reasonable, including light and heat. Apply E. J. White, 346 Broadway, or your own broker.

47 AND 49 WORTH ST.

4 LOFTS—50 FT. BUILDING.

$7,000—POSSESSION 30 DAYS.

Warren & Skillin, 174 Fulton St., N. Y.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS.

FACTORIES

75,000 sq. ft., 12 acres R. R. siding; 1 & 2 story brick bldgs. Foundry with traveling crane.

16,000 sq. ft., 2 story brick; R. R. siding; excellent labor.

70,00 sq. ft. new, brick, mill constructed, ample ground area, unexcelled labor; lease or purchase.

LOUIS SCHLESINGER, INC. ESSEX BUILDING NEWARK, N.J. TEL. 6500 MARKET

FOR RENT

Store 12.6x52 ft.

34TH STREET,

Opp. B. ALTMAN'S.

Full commission paid to brokers.

MAX FERTIG, 80 EAST 34TH ST.

299 Madison Ave.

Corner 41st Street

A FEW DESIRABLE OFFICES

all very light; rent reasonable.

J. Romaine Brown Co. ON PREMISES. Telephone Murray Hill 1481.

GARAGE

Public Garage. Fully Equipped. Reasonable Rent.

Room for 200 cars.

UPPER WEST, MANHATTAN; LONG LEASE. WRITE G. B. R., 114 TIMES.

BROOKLYN.

BUILDING TO LET.

Four story, corner Broadway and Reid Av., 45x100; passenger and freight elevators; will lease, sell or exchange.

LEVY BROS., 189 Montague St., Brooklyn.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.

MANHATTAN—West Side.

CENTRAL PARK

APARTMENTS

(FORMERLY NAVARRO)

7th Av., 58th & 59th Sts.

8 to 16 Rooms

2 to 5 Baths

One Physician's Apartment

Apply 175 West 58th St.

WASHINGTON SQUARE

NEW ELEVATOR APARTMENT.

125 West 12th St.

One Apartment, 3 Rooms & Bath...$1,000

4 Rooms & Bath.....$840 to $1,200

J. IRVING WALSH, 73 WEST 11th ST.

310 WEST 94th

Bet. Riverside Drive and West End Ave.

8 LARGE ROOMS, TWO BATHS. $1,600

CHOICE APARTMENTS. 7 & 9 Rooms & Bath. 265 WEST 81ST ST., NEAR WEST END AV. Rent $1,200 & $1,600. Derschuch & Co., 150 Broadway.

EXCEPTIONAL APARTMENTS 5 & 8 Rooms & 3 Baths, 562 WEST END AV., AT 87TH ST. Moderate Rentals. Derschuch & Co., 150 Broadway.

Manhattan.

47 WEST 88TH ST.

Four-story and basement brownstone dwelling, 14 rooms, two-story extension; all improvements; 3 baths; rent $2,500 yearly. OTTO DENCKER, 508 5th Av. Phone Murray Hill 8977.

For sale, attractive house on West 88th St.; 10 rooms; parquet floors, electric lights, &c.; can be seen any time; will sell at sacrifice. For particulars write Box 302, Sound Beach, Conn.

Investment.—West 151st St., near Convent Av., 5-story flat; rents, $2,700; price, $28,000; can be bought with $3,000 cash. Richard Collins, 68 Wall St. Phone Hanover 8028.

Private dwellings for sale at ridiculously low prices to close an estate; buy your home and avoid higher rents. Wolfson, 405 Lexington Av., (at 42d St.) Phone Murray Hill 83.

Brooklyn.

WATERFRONT HOME.

Handsome stucco house; garage for 2 cars; ideal location on water; owner going to France; must sacrifice. Fisher, 105 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn.

Bronx.

Kingsbridge, between Jerome Av. and Broadway subway, two-family house and two lots, 50 ft. front, all improvements; select neighborhood; wonderful view; $8,500. R 207 Times Downtown.

Queens.

Bargains in houses with modern improvements; near Murray Hill station. H. Ramme, 84 Murray St. Phone 1419 Flushing.

Westchester County.

BRONXVILLE.—FOR RENT, ATTRACTIVE STUCCO RESIDENCE IN LAWRENCE PARK FOR IMMEDIATE OCCUPANCY, TEN ROOMS, TWO BATHS. NEARLY ½ ACRE OF GROUND, WITH 150 FEET FRONTAGE; EIGHT-MINUTE WALK FROM STATION; $110 PER MONTH. LAWRENCE PARK REALTY CO., BRONXVILLE, N. Y.

Larchmont.—Artistic, comfortable seven-room home; large trees, screened porch, garden, $8,500; easy terms; furnished, $150 monthly. Owner, 135 East 15th. Telephone Stuyvesant 1470.

New, attractive, seven-room house, 35 minutes Grand Central. Columbus 7915 Jackson.

Long Island.

For sale, new stucco house of 7 rooms; 3 minutes from station, 26 minutes from Pennsylvania Station; overlooking golf course; terms reasonable. Write G. W. McDougall, St. Albans, L. I., or phone Jamaica 2581.

Cozy little bungalow, not far out, just the place for a small family to have a nice country home; A1 condition; ready to move in; only $200 cash and easy monthly payments; plenty of ground for planting. Write to Cozy Bungalow, R 812 Times Downtown.

A beautiful home in the choicest section of Richmond Hill, near Kew Station; plot 110x150; can be purchased from the non-resident owner at a bargain. Telephone 2596 Beekman.

Howard Goldsmith, 63 Park Row.

North Shore.—For sale and to let houses and lots, low prices, excellent terms; Murray Hill, Broadway, Bayside, and Port Washington. Apply Bayside Homes Co., Inc., 47 West 34th St. Phone Greeley 6896.

Eleven-room house, 26 minutes from New York or Brooklyn, occupied by owner; immediate possession; every modern improvement; liberal terms. For particulars telephone Bryant 1072.

Flushing, L. I., 11-room house, large plot, high elevation, fruit, improvements, hedge; $12,000 proposition; $7,500 to quick buyer. Inquire Box 103, Flushing, N. Y. Phone Mr. Jay, 1961 Flushing.

Furnished 9 rooms, bath, gas, electricity; shady grounds; garden, fruit, flowers; refined neighborhood; inspection any time. Warner, 1 Clinton St., White Plains, N. Y.

Flushing, L. I.—Murray Hill section, 19 minutes out, modern 8-room detached residence; easy terms; price $6,500. Owner, Room 428, 26 West 42d.

New York State.

$1,000 CASH

above a savings bank mortgage of $8,500 will buy this fine old homestead and 18 acres, with beautiful stream, mill pond, old mill, and tenant house, on state road, 22 miles out; fine for boarding house or family country home. Telephone 2596 Beekman. Howard Goldsmith, 63 Park Row.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.

MANHATTAN—West Side.

270 WEST END AVE.

Corner of 73d St.

Attractive apartments of 10 rooms and 4 baths.

This building is nearing completion, and will be ready for occupancy July 1st.

Apartments can now be seen by applying to Superintendent on premises or to

J. AXELROD 200 W. 72d Street. Phone: Columbus 3957.

Academy St., 645, nr. Broadway and Dyckman St.

4 extra large, light, newly decorated, well arranged rooms; $35

5 all improvements; class of tenants restricted; best value; Dyckman Heights. $40 $42

200 WEST 58TH ST. Corner 7th Av.

1 apartment, 5 rooms, 2 baths.
1 apartment, 6 rooms, 2 baths.
Rent includes refrigeration.
Owned and operated by the Durham Realty Corp., 511 5th Ave.

207-209 DYCKMAN ST.

6 and 7-room Apartments

$38 to $48

Near Broadway and Riverside.

MANHATTAN—East Side.

Unfurnished or Furnished

12 Rooms and 4 Bathrooms

667 Madison Av.

S. E. Cor. 61st St.

This apartment is one of the most attractive in the city as to location, outlook, surroundings and furnishings.

Every Modern Improvement to Facilitate Easy Housekeeping.

Inquire of Supt. on premises OR YOUR OWN BROKER.

Telephone Plaza 3524.

NEW BUILDING

EXQUISITE 7-ROOM APARTS. of the Very Highest Class, ESPECIALLY DESIGNED FOR

Small Families

Large Living Room, Dining Room, Foyer, Kitchen, 2 Master's Chambers & Baths, and 2 Maids' Rooms & Bath. S. E. Cor.

815 Park Av. 75th St.

Agent on Premises. Rhinelander 499.

Doctor's Office to let, three rooms, with gas and electric light; with the privilege of hotel physician. HOTEL LEONORI, Madison Av. and 63d St.

640 MADISON AVENUE

Hoffman Arms. Corner 59th St. 3 to 8 Large, Light Rooms.

MODERATE RENTALS

Possession—Sublet 5 or 8 Rooms.

995 Madison Ave

(N. E. Cor. 77th St.)

8 rooms, 3 baths, $2,750, $3,000; every detail of this building is the very best. Inquire Superintendent on premises.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Furnished.

Summer Rates—Day, Week, Month.

1 & 2 Rooms with Private Bath Between 429 4TH AVE. 29th & 30th Sts.

Excellent Hotel Service.

HOUSES FOR SALE OR TO LET.

New Jersey.

A BARGAIN CHANCE.—Will sacrifice new, artistic cottage; only $1,800, on easy terms, almost like rent, buys it; balance of $4,000 can remain on mortgage; has 6 large rooms, tiled bath, steam heat, parquet floors, running water; every convenience; beautifully situated, on plot 100 by 150 feet; fine garden, shrubs and flowers in profusion; within stone's throw of pretty lake stocked with fish; select, congenial neighborhood; good markets; school and churches near by. This is a chance of a lifetime to obtain a home at fraction of real worth; could not be duplicated at less than $7,500; ideal commutation to N. Y. City. Address OWNER, Box 210 Times Downtown.

An ideal home in select suburban, highly restricted residential section, finest in the State; house, seven large rooms, beautiful bath, parquet floors; every city improvement; dining and sleeping porches; on a large plot, with beautiful shade trees and lawns; 30 minutes from city; schools, stores, churches, golf and tennis; 60 trains daily; commutation $3.60; price $5,500; small cash payment and move right in. Call, write, or phone M. D. Ayers, 146 West 36th St. Phone 4535 Greeley.

TELEPHONE ME NOW.—If sold immediately, beautiful new suburban home goes for $300 and small monthly payments less than rent; 30 minutes from New York, 8c. commutation fare; 6 rooms, tiled bath, parquet floors, beamed ceiling, brick fireplace, built-in bookcases, bedrooms in white enamel; steam heat, water, gas, electricity, handsome fixtures; near schools and station; 70 trains daily. John A. Baldwin, 80 Maiden Lane. PHONE ME NOW John 5047.

Who wants to pay fair price for old fashioned, beautifully shaded seven-room house with acre of lawn and garden? Chatham, 45 minutes Lackawanna; grapes, asparagus, berries, fruits, earliest peas in neighborhood; gas, electricity, water, barn, chickens; three hundred feet on main road. Edna Dickenson, Chatham, N. J.

RENT, THEN BUY seven-room house, two baths, entire hall, fireplace, hardwood floors, steam heat, gas, electricity, A1 finish throughout; corner plot, 125x100, on top of the hills of River Edge Heights in New Jersey; one-half hour out. Paul Delmont, 90 Church St., Room 718, N. Y. City.

Rutherford, N. J.—Twenty minutes from Jersey City; six-room house, bath; plot 40x125; price $3,750; terms to suit. Room 715, 165 Broadway. Telephone Cortlandt 7475.

For Sale—Three-room bungalow, also 2 lots near Wright-Martin; planted garden with fruit, trees; $1,400. Inquire Mrs. Alexander Kute, 214 French St., New Brunswick.

HOUSES TO LET—FURNISHED.

Manhattan.

Edgecombe Av., 68.—Corner, private house, facing Morningside Park, 10 rooms, 3 baths, elegantly furnished, private garage, reasonable, for Summer months. Apply Leon Sobel, 215 Manhattan Av. Tel. Academy 1647.

New Jersey.

Tapestry brick; 12 rooms, 3 baths; lawn, grove, garage; gas, electric light, hot water; commuting 50 minutes, Jersey Central. Address 534 Tremont Av., Westfield.

SUMMER HOMES—Furnished.

Bronx.

Beautiful place at Riverdale on the Hudson. Telephone Kingsbridge 123.

Queens.

Forest Hills Gardens.—For July and August, seven rooms and two baths, completely furnished; near station. 37 Bow St. Telephone Forest Hills 2582.

Long Island.

House, furnished, at Woodmere, L. I., for rent, July and August; house and contents both new and in excellent taste; four master bedrooms, two baths, two maids' rooms and bath; sun parlor; vegetable garden, garage, &c. G., Box S 309 Times Downtown.

PATCHOGUE.—Rustic Bungalows, four and six large rooms, neatly furnished; boating, bathing and fishing; season, $150 and $200. Dimmerling, Corona, N. Y. Phone Newtown 902.

Comfortably furnished home, delightful place for children; five bedrooms; very convenient to New York; on Long Island Sound; rent moderate. Phone Bayside 3410W.

Good Ground, L. I.—Always cool, water-front house, 14 rooms, 3 baths; garage; vegetable garden. Tel. Sunnyside 692. Nugent.

New York State.

SILVER LAKE GRADUATE CAMP.

For girls over twenty; learn to farm and be a secretary while enjoying a Summer in the mountains; French conversation course in current events; all athletics, including riding; July 9 to Aug. 23, terms $150 for the season; riding and secretarial course extra. For further information address Tue Director, Apt. 26, 62 Montague St., Brooklyn; after June 15, Hawkeye P. O., Clinton Co., N. Y.

Beautiful country home, Ellenville, Ulster County, N. Y., among Shawangunk Mts.; fourteen rooms complete; four acres; dozens shade trees; stable, garage; June to October; electricity; six churches near; reasonable rent; photos.

William D. Cunningham, Ellenville, N. Y.

12-room cottage, 2 sleeping porches, 2 baths, hot, cold water, gas. Suitable for one or two families. Also 6-room and bath cottage; along the Shawangunk Mountains, ninety miles from New York. F 153 Times.

New Jersey.

Cultured Havanese, widowed, Spanish spoken, occupying duplex apartment, will rent suite, three rooms, bath, toilet, electricity, magnificent ocean view, high-class people, no children. Apply after Wednesday Apartment 3, 1,209 Kingsly St., Asbury Park.

Rustic three-room bungalow at Mountain View, cosily furnished, large porch, affording additional outdoor sleeping, dining, sitting room; an easy commutation. Madison Square 7067, Gerisch, 5 West 32d St.

Rare opportunity; bargain; $275 for season; 10 rooms, 2 baths; garden, lawn, and shade trees; choice location; easy commuting. Mattison, 118 Union St. Phone Montclair 3760.

To Commuters—Lake Hopatcong, N. J.—For rent; Summer cottage, 14 rooms; garage. Particulars apply F. Raymond Wood, 324 Pierce St., Easton, Penn.

Furnished bungalow, five rooms, bath, improvements; few minutes train, trolley; rent $35 month. Phone 622R, Englewood, N. J.

Spring Lake Beach, N. J.—Ten rooms, 2 baths; 21 rooms, 3 baths; gas, electricity. 1816 Circle, New York City.

Connecticut.

For Summer renting, furnished bungalow in country; beautiful view; healthful location; $25 a month; also very attractive eight-room house, completely furnished, same location, $75 a month to responsible party; correspondence solicited. Mrs. Ralph H. Stephenson, Plainville, Conn.

At New Canaan, Conn., June 15 to Oct. 1. Fully Furnished Cottage.

4 master bedrooms, 2 baths, sleeping porch; large grounds and planted garden; short

New Closing Hour For Want Advertisements

Owing to increased volume of Want Advertisements, those intended for the Sunday edition of The New York Times cannot be accepted if received in The Times Building after 4 P. M. Saturday. Those for the daily edition must be received before 8 o'clock on the evening previous to publication.

APARTMENTS TO LET.

Furnished—West Side.

1ST ST., 265 WEST, (Near West End Av.)—Furnished apartment, 8 rooms and bath; very convenient; reasonable rental; to sublet any time from June 15 to Sept. 15. Apply to Hall Attendant.

4TH ST., 235 WEST, (Apartment 8D.)—Five rooms, two baths; two corner bedrooms; grand piano. Victola; $100 to desirable tenant. Thomson, Schuyler 0430.

5TH, 212 WEST. — Completely furnished apartment, June 15-Sept. 15, six rooms and bath, $50 per month. See after 2 P. M., also all Sunday. Doubleday.

6TH ST., 204 WEST, (Near Broadway.)—Attractive elevator apartment, eight rooms, very moderate terms. Honigman, telephone Franklin 4820.

6TH, 257 WEST.—Seven-room duplex studio apartment, beautifully furnished; $125 per month.

7TH, 109 WEST.—Two large furnished rooms; electric light, phone, private bath, maid service; use of kitchen; moderate rent.

9TH ST., 267 WEST, (West End Av.)—Completely furnished 8 rooms, 3 baths, high-class elevator apartment, 7th floor; Southern exposure; immediate possession; 86th St. subway; 1653 Riverside: Apt. 7A. Evans.

9TH, 305 WEST, (Riverside.)—Private house, second floor, two large rooms, bath, kitchen, phone, service; $80; separate, $45-$50.

21ST, 215 WEST, (Cor. Broadway.)—Beautifully furnished six-room apartment, two baths, from June 15 to Oct. 1; linen, silver. Seen any time after 1 P. M. Apartment 12B.

21ST, 27 WEST.—One, two room apartments; high class, furnished; latest improvements; maid service; $25-$75; references necessary.

24TH ST., 178 WEST.—Six large, airy rooms, bath, fully furnished, $50 monthly.

24TH ST., 319 WEST.—Four rooms, bath; exceptionally light; Summer months; reasonable. Chelsea 116.

25TH ST., 251 WEST.—Beautifully furnished rooms; all conveniences; gentlemen. Apt. 3W.

26TH ST., 315 WEST. — Attractive four-room and bath apartment, cool and airy in Summer, for rent until Oct. 1; immediate possession; rental $75 monthly. Inquire of Superintendent or phone Bryant 1000, Extension 106, for appointment.

26TH, 220 WEST, (Apt. 8D.)—Sublet from June 15 to Sept 15, 8 rooms, 3 baths, handsomely furnished; seen 8-6 P. M.

100TH, 214 WEST.—Seven rooms, two baths; overlooking Hudson; completely furnished; elevator service; June-October; $80.

100TH, 107 WEST.—"Capitol," 1611 Academy; 2 and 3 room apartments, bath, kitchenette; restaurant in building; near subway; $12 to $35 monthly; weekly rates; references essential; inspection Sunday and evenings.

109TH, 229 WEST.—Sublet 5-room apartment, beautifully furnished, July to October. Call mornings, Apartment 81, Academy 1374.

110TH, 50 WEST.—Sublet Summer, 6 rooms, outside; 2 baths; Apt. 35; one block to subway. Telephone Cathedral 6398.

110TH, 547 WEST, (Broadway.)—Attractive west side apartments at attractive prices. Crescent Co.

111TH, 611 WEST.—Five outside rooms, overlooking Hudson; reasonable; immediate possession. Applegate.

111TH, 504 WEST.—To let 5-room apt., furnished, from June 15 to Sept. 1. Apt. 30. Cathedral 6336.

113TH, 517 WEST.—Several very beautiful apartments, 3, 4 and 5 rooms, furnished complete in every detail, including linens and silver. Telephone 8240 Morningside.

114TH, 611 WEST.—Eight outside rooms, 2 baths; piano, library; near Columbia and Riverside; $90 monthly to responsible people. Telephone Morningside 2896. Apartment 11.

114TH ST., 417 WEST.—Two-room apartment, completely furnished; bath, kitchenette; car be seen Wednesday. Telephone Morningside 7100.

116TH, 610 WEST.—Two rooms, bath, and kitchenette, to sublet; 3d floor, rear; immediate possession. Telephone 3040 Morningside.

116TH, 610 WEST.—Three rooms, bath, and kitchenette apartment, 4th floor, rear, immediate possession. Telephone 3040 Morningside.

119TH ST., 419 WEST, (Near Columbia.)—Two-room apartment, fully furnished, $50. Wallace.

119TH, 420 WEST.—4 large rooms, kitchenette; beautiful view; near Columbia. Bosworth.

123D, 225 WEST.—Apartment to rent, nicely furnished, six rooms and bath, large and cool, for Summer or longer; reasonable offer considered; high references necessary. H. D. Nelson.

126TH, 615 WEST.—Four rooms in light, modern apartment, well furnished, $15 weekly; reference required.

147TH, 534 WEST.—Elegant 6-room apartment, beautifully furnished; modern; $50. Hirshfield.

149TH, 452 WEST.—Sub-let, 2 rooms, kitchen, bath; modern elevator apartment; light, airy, quiet; piano; reasonable. Apartment 33.

150TH, 557 WEST.—Desirable three rooms, with Victrola, furnished. Audubon 4007. Deevers.

164TH, 601 WEST.—4 rooms; very attractive; modern elevator apartment; reasonable rent.

APARTMENT HOMES.

MISS ISABEL DAINTRY of LONDON and PARIS has solved the problem of making Furnished Apartments synonymous with HOMES. She has on her Books a few choice APARTMENT HOMES, centrally located. Office, 66 West 56th St. Tel. Circle 8099.

APTS. OF UNUSUAL CLEANLINESS. Two, three, four rooms, bath, and kitchenette, $45 to $80 monthly, completely furnished; telephone and elevator service; no objectionable or questionable tenants; references essential.

THE WILSONIA,
223-229 WEST 69TH ST.

APARTMENT HUNTING UNNECESSARY. Attractive Summer offerings. Consult Mrs. Dingleman, Renting Specialist, 154 West 72d. Columbus 836.

Apartments, attractively furnished, all sizes. Miss Martin, 17 West 42d St. Murray Hill 7749.

ATTRACTIVE Apartments.—Hotel conveniences; apartment rates; inspection invited; coolest and healthiest location in city.

CATHEDRAL PLAZA,
100 CATHEDRAL PARKWAY,
110TH ST. AND COLUMBUS AV.
We have 1, 2, 3, 4 room apartments, $35, $45, $55, $65 UP MONTHLY.
Fully furnished, dishes, silver, cooking utensils; maid service optional; each apartment has private bath and kitchenette; concessions, lease, or unfurnished; near subway and "L"; must be seen to appreciate. Phone Academy 613. 5th Av. bus stops at door. Weekly rates if desired.

BEAUTIFULLY furnished 3-room apartment, block from Dyckman St. subway station; right party can have same for Summer for price of rent unfurnished. St. Nicholas 8580.

BROADWAY, 5,810 (near 157th subway.)—Elevator, five delightful, cool rooms; sunny, complete home; sacrifice Summer; immediate. Apt. 2B.

BROADWAY AND 105TH ST.—Unusually attractive five-room apartment, completely furnished, for Summer or longer. 600 Academy.

BROADWAY, 2,534, (95th, The Martha.)—2-3 rooms, bath; beautifully furnished; all latest improvements; maid service; $60 to $70.

CENTRAL PARK WEST, (85th.)—Beautifully furnished 6-room apartment, facing Central Park West at 85th. Call Miss Rossman, Hotel Ansonia, Columbus 3320.

CENTRAL PARK WEST, 14.—Furnished apartment, sublet until October; 8 rooms. Belwin.

CONVENT AV., 270, (Corner 141st.)—Four-room, well-furnished apartment; occupancy until Oct. 1; very light and airy; $70 monthly; Superintendent will show; owner's phone number Madison Square 10198. Johnstone.

FORT WASHINGTON AV., 462, (180th St.)—Five rooms, $60 month. Apartment 4.

MANHATTAN AV., 215, (Near 109th St.)—Completely furnished apartments, 2 to 6 rooms; elevator and nonelevator; $30 to $60 month; also weekly rate; 10 per cent. reduction to soldiers and sailors' families. Tel. Academy 1647.

RARE OPPORTUNITY.—Riverside Drive, 67; Luxurious, ideally cool ninth floor. Jackson. Col. 7915.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE. To sublet, a desirable furnished apartment for the Summer; seven rooms, two baths; commanding view of Hudson, Riverside Drive, and Columbia College; all outside rooms; exceptionally low rent; may be seen by appointment. Telephone Morningside 6645. Apartment 83.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 67, (corner 79th St., Apartment 6 N.E.)—Four large rooms and bath; fine mahogany furniture; Steinway piano; to rent for 8 months. Schuyler 1970.

APARTMENTS TO LET.

Furnished—West Side.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 464.—Six rooms, two baths, facing Drive; bargain for Summer months. Telephone 8455 Morningside, Apartment 2.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 125, (84th.)—Eight and ten light, well-furnished rooms. Call or address W. R. & J. M. Stewart.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, — 5 rooms, $80; also 6 rooms, 3 baths, $110. Particulars. 759 West End Av., Riverside 5846.

THREE ROOMS, bath apartment; ½ block Drive; $40. Telephone Audubon 3885. Armstrong.

TO SUBLET REASONABLY, in newly constructed building, Dyckman St. neighborhood, attractive 6-room apartment; cool, light rooms; healthy location; refined surroundings, every modern convenience; near subway; furnished or unfurnished; will give 18 months' lease, if desired, owner will retain room; exceptional offering; act immediately. Z 218 Times Annex.

TWO ROOMS, kitchen; 6 windows; near Drive; $30. Audubon 4186. Apartment 8B.

WASHINGTON HEIGHTS.—For rent, furnished, three floors in private house, 8 rooms and bath; elegantly furnished; for Summer; references required; adults only. Phone St. Nicholas 2986-J.

WASHINGTON SQUARE district; beautiful modern 6-room apartment with 2 baths; all outside exposure; attractively furnished; to rent for the Summer and longer if desired; appointment made by phone. Stuyvesant 2640. Mrs. Dearing.

WEST END AV., 817, corner 100th.—Eight rooms, two baths, fifth floor, corner apartment, beautifully furnished, including piano, June until Oct. 1; rent $200 monthly. See Superintendent or G. W. Meacham, 1650 Rector.

WEST END AV., 822, (75th.)—Coolest, quietest in city; handsome parlor suite and room; all conveniences; Summer rates.

WEST END AV., 740.—June 15 to Sept. 15; beautifully furnished 5-room apartment; spacious; cool; immaculate; 9th floor.

WEST SIDE: Best buildings; long, short leases. Clark Realty, 347 Madison Av. Vanderbilt 1450.

Furnished—Brooklyn.

75TH ST., 238, (Apt. N1.)—Bright, cheerful modern 4-room apartment; sublet June 15 to Sept. 1; convenient to city; most exclusive section of Bay Ridge; call evenings after 8 o'clock.

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.
To sublet, attractive apartment, furnished or unfurnished; two rooms and bath. 32 Garden Place.

Unfurnished—East Side.

47TH, 1 EAST.—Large top north-light studio; 3 windows south; private bath, hall, and adjoining room; rent $50. Inquire on premises or William Sittenham, 55 West 37th St. Greeley 4862.

82D, 129 EAST.—Two bedrooms and bath combined, dining and living room, kitchen, 8 unobstructed exposures, furnished free of charge for the Summer if desired. S. De Sheauden.

90TH, 62 EAST.—7 rooms, elevator apartment; electricity; modern improvements; $62.50-$72.50.

Unfurnished—West Side.

16TH, 5 WEST.—Skylight studios, bachelor apartments, $30 to $60. Phone Chelsea 8106.

25TH, 254 WEST.—Apartments of distinction; elevator, telephone, electric lights, tile baths, hardwood floors, &c.; 5 and 6 rooms, $50 up.

46TH, 43 WEST.—High class two-room apartment, kitchenette, bath; electric light, parquet floors. Call, 3 to 5. Fulton.

47TH ST., 14 WEST.—2 rooms and bath; lease and reference required.

50'S TO WASHINGTON SQ.—Apartments, all sizes, $65-$110; references. Silberson, 25 W. 42d

55TH, 140 WEST.—Sublet at a sacrifice, housekeeping apartment, 4 attractive rooms, bath; every modern convenience. Apply to A. B. Ashford, 12 East 44th St. Phone 1100 Murray Hill.

57TH, 200 WEST.—Newly completed 14-story building; duplex studio and housekeeping apartments; 2 to 8 rooms; $1,500 to $4,500; studio living rooms, 25x30; restaurant.

PAYSON McL. MERRILL, INC.,
9 East 44th St. Tel. Murray Hill 8300.

57TH ST., 414-416 WEST.
Adjoining corner 9th Av., desirable 5-6 rooms, bath; $30; central location, wide street; convenient all transit and Central Park.

57TH ST., 158 WEST, (large studio apartment.)—2 bedrooms, kitchen, bath, tiled, roof garden.

57TH ST., 153 WEST.—2 rooms, bath; $65 to $75.

70'S TO 100TH ST.—Apartments, (all sizes,) $60-$100. Elberson, 25 West 42d.

71ST, 342 WEST.—Seven, eight, nine rooms, two bathrooms; living room, 16x22; no dark rooms; modern elevator house; unusual transit facilities; rents, $1,200-$1,660; worth investigating; also other desirably located apartments, furnished or unfurnished. Apply Jepson Office, 308 West 97th St. Telephone Riverside 7870.

72D ST., 124 WEST.—Four rooms and bath, housekeeping apartment; $1,500. Superintendent on premises, or G. B. Beamont Co., owners, 286 5th Av.

84TH, 223 WEST.—Three rooms and bath to sublet in high class apartment till Oct. 1. Apply Superintendent.

85TH, 101 WEST.—BROOKHOLST.
EIGHT ROOMS AND BATH, $500.

87TH ST., 63 WEST.—Fourth floor, desirable apartment, seven rooms. Lewis B. Preston, Inc. 165 Broadway. Tel. 7475 Cortlandt.

90TH, 129 WEST.—Six light front rooms in house managed by owner; rent $38.

93D ST., 66 WEST.—Seven rooms, bath; electric light, steam, hot water; second floor; single flat.

110TH, 137 WEST, (Opposite Central Park.)—Six-room apartment; every improvement; $65.

603 W. 111TH ST.
6 rooms and bath.
$780 to $960 per annum.
Between Broadway and Riverside Drive.
Apply on premises or
L. J. Phillips & Co., 148 W. 72d St.

111TH, 528 WEST.—3 rooms, bath, kitchenette, light and airy, all modern improvements; $50; call after 4. Wood.

111TH, 528 WEST.—6 attractive rooms; immediate possession; month's rent free. Apartment 76.

118TH, 511 WEST.—Bargain at reduced rental 5-room apartment for expiration of lease. Apartment 52.

116TH, 610 WEST.—Attractive 5-room apartment, to sublet, all outside rooms, beautiful river view. Apartment 82.

118TH, 480 WEST.—Five sunny rooms; elevator; sublet greatly reduced. Apt. 52.

121ST, 414 WEST 121ST ST.
Five rooms and bath; all modern improvements; near Columbia University; $55 to $70 month. Apply premises, or
L. J. PHILLIPS & CO., 148 WEST 72D ST.

121ST, 420 WEST, (Corner Amsterdam Av.)—Corner apartment, 6 and 7 rooms; college neighborhood; suitable renting rooms or family.

160TH, 400 WEST, (Roger Morris.)—4-room apartment to sublet. Inquire Apartment 6-H.

164TH, 601 WEST.—Four rooms, very attractive; modern elevator apartment; reasonable rent.

165TH, 600 WEST, (Cor. Broadway.)—Beautiful 8-room apartment; modern building.

166TH ST., 470 WEST, (corner Amsterdam Av.)—Six large, light, outside rooms, in modern elevator apartment house; short walk from 168th St. station, Broadway subway; rent $50. Phone 5512 Vanderbilt.

2,128 BROADWAY.
Two and three rooms with bath.
Maid service; references required.

CLAREMONT AV., 180.—Two rooms, bath and kitchenette; reasonable rent; elevator apartment. Apply on premises.

FORT WASHINGTON AV., 485.—Beautiful nine-room corner apartment, unfurnished.

PINEHURST AV., 43, (Corner 179th St.)—Six-room corner apartments, 2 baths; rents, $65-$85; high-class house.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 790, (Riviera.)—Five-room, strictly high-class, fireproof building; very low rental for balance of lease, 8 years and 4 months. A. J. Odell, Audubon 5400.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE.—Four outside rooms, view river, bath, elevator, modern, sublet to October, $36 month. Address Harry Raver, 1,402 Broadway. Phone Greeley 4048.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 900, (corner 161st.)—Sublet 4, 5, 6, 7, 8 rooms, 2 baths; elevator house; Hudson views; inquire office.

Riverside Drive, 454.—5 rooms, 2 baths; $1,300 yearly; also studio and bath; $60 monthly.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 456.—6 rooms, 2 baths; $125 monthly; immediate possession.

ST. NICHOLAS AV., 121, (Corner 116th St.)—Magnificent corner apartment, 8 rooms; high class; every modern improvement.

TWO-ROOM suite, $30 to $40; can furnish breakfast; service; trees, grass. Chelsea 5106.

WEST END AV., 498.—Eight room apartment; greatly reduced rent until Oct. 1.

APARTMENTS WANTED.

Furnished.

Woman student Columbia would pay nominal rent and take perfect care of an expensive apartment during absence of owner. K 130 Times.

Double and single room; kitchenette privileges; west side; about $50. R 31 Times.

Unfurnished.

WEST SIDE, 72d St. to 120th St., unfurnished five-room floor, private house; housekeeping; no children; state rental; references exchanged. O 156 Times.

UNFURNISHED floor, 2, 3, 4 rooms, in dwelling; running water; light housekeeping; American couple; highest references. B 23 Times.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

East Side.

11TH ST., 10 EAST.—Pleasant room, with or without private bath.

31ST, 114 EAST.—Rooms, all newly furnished; private bath; electricity; small apartments.

34TH, 120 EAST.—Attractive, bright room in elevator apartment. Apartment 9.

37TH ST., (Near 5th.)—Unusual apartment, large room, bath, and closet; beautifully furnished; cool; elevator; $15, weekly. 1381 Murray Hill.

37TH, 125 EAST.—Delightful rooms, embodying comfort with refinement; $25-$66.

43D, 130 EAST.—Business lady or gentleman, large room, with bath, private family. Grand Central; references; first bell.

46TH, 156 EAST.—Two handsomely furnished rooms and bath; private house.

53D, 65 EAST.—Large room, private bath, electricity, telephone; references required.

77TH, 60 EAST.—Large cool room with bath and running water, in strictly private dwelling; attractively furnished; breakfast optional. Phone 4191 Lenox.

76TH, 32 EAST.—Large front room; board optional; Summer rates. 8450 Rhinelander.

87TH, 74 EAST (Corner Park Av.)—With French family of 2, room $8.50; only one tenant; top floor, 4 flights. Ackermann.

IRVING PL., 14.—Front rooms; box-spring beds; tiled bathrooms; absolute cleanliness.

LEXINGTON AV., 586, near 51st St.—1 or 2 large rooms, all conveniences, private house; breakfast; telephone; references required.

MADISON AV., 174.—Furnished and unfurnished studios; monthly rates; unusual surroundings; references.

MADISON AV., 288, (39th.)—Large rooms, bath, electricity; $8-$10; medium size room, $4.50.

MADISON AV., 220, (86th.)—Attractive large, small rooms, bath, running water.

PARK AV., 70, (88th St.)—Large front, near bath; gentleman; $7-$8.

West Side.

37TH, 28 WEST.—Large room, bath, toilet, electricity, $12; small rooms, $2.50-$8.50.

51ST ST., 11-13 WEST.—Large and small rooms; electricity; private baths, Circle 458.

52D, 241 WEST (Near Broadway.)—Elegant parlor and other large, airy rooms; private baths; homelike; conveniences; moderate; telephone.

52D ST., 70 WEST.—Newly furnished, large, small rooms, private bath; electricity; telephone.

52D, 61 WEST.—Large back parlor, private bath, toilet, $10.

55TH ST., 16 WEST.—Rooms, table board; references.

40 WEST 58TH ST.
Rooms and suites, attractively furnished.

59TH, 208 WEST.—Parlor suite, kitchenette, bath, toilet, $17.50; single room, $5.

66TH, 31 WEST.—Pleasant, comfortably furnished room with private family.

68TH, 75 WEST. — Front parlor, connecting bedroom; improvements; twin beds; reasonable. Thornton.

68TH, 64 WEST.—Beautiful, large room, private bath; electricity; well-kept house.

68TH, 37 WEST.—Beautiful rooms, with private baths; Summer prices.

69TH, 1 WEST.—Exceptionally cool front room, beautifully furnished, overlooking Central Park; no other roomers; elevator apartment; gentlemen.

70TH, 204 WEST.—Newly furnished room; every convenience; elevator; block 72d subway; gentlemen.

71ST, 303 WEST.—Cool, outside rooms, adjoining bath; exclusive house; electricity; breakfast; references.

71ST, 143 WEST.—Rooms, running water, electricity, phone; adjoining bath.

72D, 242 WEST.—Attractive rooms, private baths; breakfast; references.

73D ST., 142 WEST.
Handsomely furnished suite, private bath; meals optional; highest references required.

73D, 251 WEST.—Attractive, cool rooms, in private house, private bath; references.

73D, 118 WEST.—Attractive, large and small rooms, running water. Col. 8927.

73D, 261 WEST.—Nicely furnished medium-sized room; bath adjoining; telephone.

74TH, 102 WEST.—Rooms with private baths, electricity; private phones; board optional.

74TH ST., 128 WEST.—Attractive single or double rooms, electricity, shower; Summer rate; reference.

75TH ST., 103 WEST.
Large, cool, front rooms; southern exposure; newly decorated and furnished; baths, electricity.

75TH, 159 WEST.—Attractively furnished large and small rooms, adjoining baths; electricity.

75TH, 38 WEST.—Attractive, cool rooms; home atmosphere; Summer prices; references.

75TH, 3 WEST.—Attractive Summer rooms, with, without bath; near park; reasonable.

75TH ST., N. E. Cor. West End Av.—Several large and small rooms; elegantly furnished.

75TH ST., 34 WEST.—Two-room suite; excellent house service; near park.

76TH, (West End Av., 344.)—Select house, double rooms, private baths, $8 weekly; single, running water, $4; cleanliness; electricity.

75TH, 5 WEST.—Unusually attractive large and small rooms; cool and comfortable; electricity; convenient location; reasonable.

75TH, 46 WEST.—Comfortable, large rooms, running water, electricity; select residence; $7-$9.

75TH, 155 WEST.—Front, back parlors; steam, electricity; other rooms; subway; elevator.

76TH, 133 WEST.—Exceptionally attractive large rooms, private baths; electricity; kitchenette privileges.

78TH, 122 WEST.—Handsome, large, cool, front room; with, without bath; electricity, phone.

76TH, 149 WEST.—Elegant large room, private bath; others adjoining bath; kitchenette.

76TH, 147 WEST.—Desirable rooms, adjoining bath; $5, $6, $8; electricity; artistic homes.

76TH, 239 WEST.—Two rooms with, without bath; small rooms. 8607 Schuyler.

76TH, 119 WEST.—Two large rooms, private bath, hot water, nicely furnished.

76TH, 174 WEST, large, single rooms; running water; electricity; $8-$5-$3.50.

78TH, 110 WEST.—Private house, newly furnished, wired and decorated; 2 or 3 rooms, suite or single, to high class people; references essential; breakfast optional.

75TH, 112 WEST.—Large, newly furnished, first floor, front; shower bath; desirable home.

79TH, 225 WEST.—Large, small, private bath; conveniences, electricity, subway street. Schuyler 1946.

79TH ST., (73 Riverside Drive.)—Attractive rooms, baths, $5-$12; private residence.

80TH, 147 WEST.—Beautiful room, private bath, medium room; also front parlor.

81ST, 120 WEST.—Large and small, neatly furnished, front and back rooms.

82D, 250 WEST.—Attractive room, elevator apt., delightfully cool, congenial atmosphere. White.

82D, 20 WEST.—Large, cool rooms; electricity; references.

82D, 68 WEST.—Large, small cool rooms; private house; board if desired.

82D, 118 WEST.—Parlor floor, bath, use of piano; single rooms; private house.

84TH, 45 WEST.—Medium room, suitable 2 or 3; running water, bath adjoining.

85TH, 201 WEST.—Two nicely furnished connecting bedrooms; gentlemen; $10 weekly. Holt.

86TH ST., 30 WEST, (Central Park West.)—Attractive front room; running water, electricity.

85TH, 106 WEST.—Beautiful parlors, other rooms; select house; telephone; Summer prices.

85TH, 138 WEST.—Large front suite, private bath; congenial surroundings; electricity, phone.

86TH AND DRIVE.—Paying guest; coolest and most comfortable room in city, phone in room, next to bath; lady or couple; reference; $75 monthly; apartment. Phone 4341 Schuyler.

86TH, 23 WEST.—Elegant second-floor front room, private bath; southern exposure; medium room, bath; breakfast; high-class house.

86TH, 55 WEST.—Exceptionally beautiful room, private bath, twin beds, $10; hall-room.

90TH, 341 WEST, (Near Drive.)—Large room, private bath; also small; reasonable.

87TH, 205 WEST.—Desirable outside rooms, adjoining bath, en suite or single, with running water. Telephone Schuyler 2303. Waetjen.

87TH, 153 WEST.—Medium sized, clean, sunny room; Summer rates; private house.

87TH, 340 WEST.—Handsome, large room, dressing room, bath; $14; single room $5.

88TH ST., 316 WEST. — Attractive, cool, double and single rooms; near Riverside Drive.

88TH, 173 WEST.—Exclusive house; attractive housekeeping room, with bath. Babis.

89TH, 306 WEST.—Elegant home, near Riverside Drive; suites with bath; single; electricity.

93D, 115 WEST.—Attractive medium-sized front room; all conveniences; references; phone.

93D, 279 WEST.—Beautiful room, private bath; other rooms; conveniences; near subway.

93D, 157 WEST.—Large room, near bath; electric light; private family.

98D, 21 WEST.
Nice cool room; near Park, "L"; phone.

94TH, 311 WEST.—Outside sunny room, modern elevator apartment, with couple; telephone; $7 weekly; breakfast optional. Toplitz.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

West Side.

94TH ST., 154 WEST.—Doctor or dentist's parlor floor; conveniences.

95TH ST., 65 WEST, (Roselle.)—Elegantly furnished large, small rooms; board optional.

97TH, 64 WEST.—Large room, private bath; also smaller rooms. Telephone Riverside 3240.

100TH, 235 WEST.—Private residence; all conveniences. Phone 1460 Riverside.

107TH, 812 WEST, (Riverside Drive.)—Elegant, spacious front drawing room, furnished, unfurnished.

108TH, 401 WEST, (Broadway.)—Convenient outside room; shower bath; good service. Apartment 5B.

111TH, 507 WEST.—Large double room, front; exclusive, independent, southern. Apt. 44.

112TH, 583 WEST.—Beautiful suite with kitchen, southern exposure; suitable couple. 5A.

113TH, 541 WEST.—Beautiful, light, cool room; bath adjoining; elegant elevator apartment. Hart.

118TH, 600 WEST.—Beautiful double room, high, cool, airy, superior apartment. Johnston.

116TH, Southeast Corner of 8th Av.—Neatly furnished rooms for gentlemen; price moderate. Hotel Clare.

118TH ST., 419 WEST. — Attractive, cool front suite; single room; elevator; reasonable. Dent.

121ST, 519 WEST.—Newly furnished outside rooms, opposite Columbia University; modern conveniences. Moore.

123D, 248 WEST.—American family rent large, nicely furnished room, bath; telephone; references.

141ST, 470 WEST. — Private house; large room, private bath; Summer porch; small room, convenient bath; southern exposure, electricity, telephone, private; breakfast optional; Summer rates.

141ST, 502 WEST.—Light room; shower; telephone; electricity; no other roomers. Garrettson.

143D, 527 WEST, (Apt. 2.)—Furnished room, kitchen privileges; Summer rates.

149TH, 601 WEST.—Furnished room, suitable one, two. Aud. 4380. Apart. 63.

149TH, 452 WEST.—To October, large, airy room; piano; $6. Phelps.

168TH, 601 WEST.—Room and bath; overlooking Hudson; subway; elevator apartment. Ellsworth.

ATTRACTIVE two rooms, bath; together, single. Broadway, (189th.) Audubon 1470, Apt. 64.

BROADWAY, 3,575.—Can accommodate two gentlemen or married couple; light housekeeping if desired; every convenience; reasonable. Faber.

CLAREMONT AV., 180.—Two rooms, overlooking Hudson; also inside connecting and single rooms; kitchen privileges. Apply to Thompson.

CLAREMONT AV., 180, (122d.)—Airy rooms, suites; river view; conveniences. Cushman, Apt. 65.

CONVENT AV., 425, (148th St.)—Large room, private residence; breakfast optional. Owner.

COUPLE occupying apartment will rent room, bath connecting; suitable one or two; vicinity 110th, Broadway. Telephone 8800 Cathedral.

LARGE, COOL, CLEAN ROOM; strictly private family; homelike; no roomers; near Dyre and subway; references. Phone Morningside 1681.

WEST END AV., 826, (100th St.)—Superior, cool accommodations, single or suite, baths; breakfast; Summer rates.

WEST END AV., 936.—Outside sitting room, bedroom; facing Broadway, sixth floor. North.

WEST END AV., 896.—Large room, bath; private residence; $10. Phone 2697 Academy.

Brooklyn.

PARK SLOPE, (885 Junior St.)—Pleasant rooms; private house. Tel. Sterling, 1499W.

Westchester County.

THREE furnished, large, light rooms, suitable for nervous patient and nurse or business woman; quiet neighborhood, beautiful surroundings; references exchanged. P. O. Box 421, Harrison, N. Y. Telephone 750M-Park.

Long Island.

Comfortable room with private family of two. Phone mornings, Far Rockaway 4038.

ROOMS WANTED.

Furnished.

REFINED GENTLEMAN, best references, would rent furnished room, bath, electricity, between 14th and 96th Sts., $25-$30 monthly; private family of congenial sociability. Alfred Perrino, Post Office Box 1221, City.

Quiet young soldier desires furnished room, reasonably close subway, preferably in private family; not pay more than $4 per week. K 112 Times.

WANTED, by gentleman for Summer in residence or apartment, high room, full southern exposure. R 20 Times.

GENTLEMAN desires room with sleeping porch; state particulars. P 75 Times.

BOARDERS WANTED.

East Side.

86TH, 58 EAST.—Excellent large, small rooms, home cooking; bath connecting.

West Side.

5TH AV., 7.—Thoroughly renovated throughout; private baths; electricity, switchboard; refined service.

49TH, 16 WEST.—Rooms, with bath; board optional; references.

51ST ST., 58 WEST.
Large room, table board; references.

54 WEST 54TH ST.
Single and double rooms; references.

55TH ST., 62 WEST.—Desirable rooms, with board; table guests; references.

72D ST., 228 WEST.—Elevator, electricity, steam heat, table board, subway express; references.

72D, 209 WEST.—Choice room, with bath; studio room; excellent table; Southern cooking.

72D, 212 WEST.—DOUBLE ROOMS, PRIVATE BATHS, ELECTRICITY; TABLE BOARD. COLUMBUS 6396.

72D, 318 WEST, (Riverside.)—Ideal Summer location; large room, private bathroom; excellent table.

72D ST., 253 WEST.—Single or double rooms, with and without bath; table guests.

73D ST., 112 WEST.
Desirable room; references.

76TH, 120 WEST.—Single, double rooms, private baths; home cooking; small tables.

76TH, 151 WEST.—Single rooms, adjoining bath; table guests; references.

77TH, 116 WEST.—Unusually attractive large and single rooms; private or adjoining baths; electricity; breakfast; full board optional; reasonable.

79TH, 114-132 WEST, (Wide, Parked Street.)—Unusual and attractive; large parlors; tearoom and lounge; steam heat; booklet.

79TH, 122 WEST.—Second floor room, private bath, electricity; small rooms.

82D, 124 WEST, (Graycourt.) — Attractive, modern; steam heat, references; table guests; booklet.

82D, 174 WEST.—Large, small rooms, attractive Summer location; delicious table; references.

86TH, (549 West End Av.)—Private family, young people, offers room congenial gentleman.

95D, 303 WEST.—Beautiful front room with private bath; high-class house.

107TH, 322 WEST, (Riverside-Broadway.)—Luxurious, private residence; suite overlooking Hudson; double, single room; really exceptional table; moderate.

BROADWAY, 2,783, (Near 107th.)—Attractive room for one or couple. Apartment. Croner.

WEST END AV., 315, (75th.)—Private family; beautiful room; twin beds; also smaller room, bath; unexcelled table; references.

BOARD WANTED.

Young Jewish woman desires room and board for Summer with congenial family within 25 miles commuting distance on New York, New Haven or New York Central. J 602 Times Harlem.

Refined couple, daughter 8 years, governess, desire entire floor, furnished or unfurnished, where no other boarders will be taken; Fall occupancy. Z 218 Times Annex.

COUNTRY BOARD.

New York City.

Few accommodations in private home, 24 minutes Grand Central; also 2 comfortable detached houses, rent unfurnished; fireplaces, porches, garden; attractive woods surrounding. Lesley, Arlington Av., Spuyten Duyvil; 104 Kingsbridge.

Westchester County.

MISS WORDEN'S School for Happy Children, 77 High St., Yonkers; yearly, season, thorough instruction, outdoor life; moderate. Phone 4070.

The Hopsin; 245 Prospect Av., Mount Vernon. Suite, with private bath; also other desirable vacancies. Phone 2625.

Rockledge Manor Hotel and cottages; refined, convenient; moderate prices. 124 Bruce Av., Yonkers. Telephone 3344.

COUNTRY BOARD.

Long Island.

"SEAVIEW."
Delightfully situated on Long Island water front; unobstructed view of ocean; exceptional table. For information write 3,140 Emmons Av., Brooklyn.

Cedarhurst, L. I., private family will accommodate one highly-recommended gentleman, room and bath; excellent surroundings; near station; Cedarhurst, L. I. Y 397 Times Annex.

Summer school conducted by Christian Scientists for boys and girls under 14 years; two hours' instruction daily; swimming, tennis; $85 month. H. B., 64 Times.

VERY refined small family takes paying guest for Summer; Long Island; beautiful surroundings, bathing, social life. Morningside 5610.

ROCKAWAY PARK, 46 BEACH 118TH.
Comfortable front room, balcony, facing ocean; special season rates. Phone Hammels 1688.

Flushing.—Attractive corner room, 8 windows; refined surroundings, best home cooking, lawn, shade trees. 96 Whitestone Av.

Camp Grange, Bellport, L. I.—Girls and small boys; 50 acres; all sports; $175; no extras; references; catalogues. Miss Hagedorn.

New Jersey.

BERGHOLME INN.—On rivers, lake; boating, bathing, fishing, mountains; excellent table, homelike, comforts; commuting. Goblet, Denville, N. J.

LARGE, airy rooms, adjoining bath, fine location, with board; convenient Highland Av. station, Lackawanna R. R. 25 Bedford Av., Orange.

Plainfield, N. J.—Refined Americans; large airy rooms and excellent board; beautiful location; near station. Mrs. Berrien, 107 West 7th St.

South Orange, 151 Scotland Road.—Pleasant rooms, with board; beautiful location; references.

Connecticut.

A few boarders taken in a quiet refined home in Litchfield County; $15 per week. J. O. Hart, West Cornwall, Conn.

Massachusetts.

Young woman wishes several young women to join her, all or part of Summer, at her bungalow camp, Northern Mass.; outdoor sleeping if desired, golf, tennis, riding, swimming, would like house party, four or five young women, last week or two June; very reasonable. Box 284, East Northfield, Mass.

Berkshire Hills, Hilltop Comfort House, newly built; high elevation; excellent table; references; $10-$15. F. Hespelt, 116 East 17th St.

Country Board Wanted.

Wanted—Large room and bath and board for family of three, consisting of man, wife, and daughter, 6½ years old; within one hour's commuting distance of New York on Long Island; highest references. Y 389 Times Annex.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Female

ASSISTANT BOOKKEEPER, 3 years' experience; best references. S 327 Times Downtown.

ATTENDANT.—Young woman, well educated, graduate, experienced masseuse, wishes position; $15 per week; references. Miss M. F., 110 East Park Av., Haddonfield, N. J.

BOOKKEEPER-SECRETARY, many years' experience, desires position, mountain or seashore hotel; good personality; capable of managing office; A1 references. P 195 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, assistant, neat, conscientious, excellent penman, accurate at figures. Doraine Schwartz, 37 East 58th St. Plaza 2993.

BOOKKEEPER, double entry; 15 years' experience, competent, reliable, trustworthy; can take entire charge of busy office; A1 references. R 16 Times.

BOOKKEEPER.—Experienced, double entry; familiar all branches; part time work. R 16 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, experienced, wants part time position or anything worth while. R 22 Times.

BOOKKEEPER with some experience, good and accurate at figures; salary to start, $12. A 373 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER-TYPIST.—Expert; 10 years last position; A1 reference; $25. O 200 Times.

COMPANION (English-French) desires afternoon engagement. C., 208 East 19th St.

COOKS, laundress; two girls, just disengaged; thoroughly competent, desire position in American family; no objection to country. Address 70 West 87th St.

COOK, first-class, French, wishes position in small family; country; good references. G. T., 258 West 24th St.

FILE CLERK AND TYPIST.—Office assistant experienced; $18 per week

The New York Times Harlem Office

Advertisements and subscriptions for The New York Times and all other publications of the New York Times Company are received at the Harlem office of The Times, 2,109 Seventh Avenue, just north of 125th Street.

HELP WANTED—Female.

ASSISTANT BOOKKEEPER and handle money, with knowledge of stenography; salary $600 to $750 to start; replies should state age, nationality, church connection, education, experience, and salary expected. Bank, 206 Times Bronx.

ASSISTANT BOOKKEEPER.—RETAIL EXPERIENCE ESSENTIAL; STEADY. AVEDON, 448 5TH AV.

ATTENDANT or nurse for a sanitarium out of the city; pay, $24 a month. Call at 146 East 28th St. today at 3:30 P. M. for personal interview.

ATTENDANT who has had experience in a State Hospital for Insane; pay, $32 a month. Box 125, Stamford, Conn.

BILL CLERK wanted, by old-established firm; good chance for advancement. Reply, stating reference, experience, and salary wanted. B 21 Times.

BILLING CLERK in office of large manufacturing concern; accuracy and speed essential. Address, stating age, experience, and salary expected, S 319 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER.—Young lady as ledger clerk for large wholesale dress concern; only those having held similar positions with wholesale women's apparel concern and having handled at least 1,500 accounts receivable need apply. M. & H. Rentner, 16 West 33d.

BOOKKEEPER.—Experienced double entry, to take care of controlling accounts and capable of taking off monthly trial balances; good chance for advancement. Apply A. Cohen, 34 West 27th St.

BOOKKEEPER.—Competent to work on sales books and ledgers; must be neat and rapid writer, accurate at figures, and able to take off trial balance. Replies should state nationality, experience, and salary expected. R 23 Times.

BOOKKEEPER.—Experienced in cloak and suit line; one familiar with handling manufacturers' accounts preferred; salary $18-$20. Apply in own handwriting, giving experience, references. B 28 Times.

BOOKKEEPER familiar with card indexing and typewriting; salary to start, $20 to $2[illegible] per week; bring references. N. Y. Fulton Truck Corporation, 1,800 Broadway, New York City.

BOOKKEEPERS AND STENOGRAPHERS, with experience, to fill in on busy occasions for an afternoon or uncertain days. Apply, stating experience, time open, B 24 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, knowledge of building material desired, but not essential; must be able to operate typewriter; in reply state experience, references, and salary expected. L. O., Box 50 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, assistant, and typist, beginner; must be accurate at figures. Apply Mutual Examining and Refinishing Co., 224 West 26th St.

BOOKKEEPER, experienced, with knowledge of stenography; steady position, advancement. Apply after 10, Room 605, 367 Fulton St., Brooklyn.

BOOKKEEPER-STENOGRAPHER. — Christian firm; experience necessary; state experience and salary expected. R 327 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, competent; must know trial balance and controlling account, for wholesale dry goods house; state age, experience, and salary. B 14 Times.

BOOKKEEPER.—Customers' ledger, wholesale house; state age, experience, salary, and reference. Address P. O. Box 69, Station O.

BOOKKEEPER, experienced, in law office; state experience, age, salary desired. S 324 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER and office assistant; reside in Brooklyn; state experience, age, and salary expected. R 333 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER.—Experienced, trial balance; state age, nationality, salary. A 358 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER.—Double entry, with knowledge stenography; steady position, good salary, short hours. E. & B., 32 West 18th St.

BOOKKEEPER, EXPERIENCED DOUBLE ENTRY AS ASSISTANT. DAVID CRYSTAL & CO., 11 EAST 26TH.

BOOKKEEPER, assistant, with knowledge of stenography; good chance for bright, energetic girl. Louis Noschkes, 37 West 28th.

BOKKEEPER'S ASSISTANT and typist, experienced; salary $14 to start. Room 700, 101 Park Av., New York.

BOOKKEEPER, typist, and stenographer; waist house experience preferred. Jay Bee, 6 West 32d St.

BOOKKEEPER.—Experienced double entry bookkeeper; good salary. The Vassar Hat Co., 5 West 37th St.

BOOKKEEPER.—Assistant wanted in law office; state age, experience, and salary expected. A 370 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, double entry, wholesale millinery preferred; steady, good salary. Rosen, 42 West 38th St.

BOOKKEEPER, Assistant Stenographer.—Experienced. Selma Waist, 37 West 37th.

CAMERA SALESLADY to take charge of department. King's Optical Shop, 12 Maiden Lane.

CARETAKER.—Doctor's office; must be able to answer telephone. 50 East 81st St.

CLERK, to work in a Wall Street bank; excellent opportunity for advancement; state age and experience. R 316 Times Downtown.

CLERK.—Woman clerk, who lives within 5c. fare of Wall St., to be generally useful in an office at diversified work; must know how to operate the typewriter or learn; well educated, neat in appearance, and ambitious to progress; salary to begin $9. Call before 12 o'clock at 71 Broadway, Room 1401.

CLERK for superintendent's office; one good at figures; splendid opportunity. FULTON BAG & COTTON MILLS, SOUTH 1ST ST. AND WYTHE AV., near Williamsburg Bridge, Brooklyn.

COMPTOMETER OPERATOR wanted, experienced; a permanent position with excellent opportunities for the right girl; manufacturing corporation located in Bronx. Answer, stating fully your experience, giving references. Y 301 Times Annex.

COMPTOMETER OPERATOR and TYPIST wanted for checking bills and general office work; state age, experience, and salary expected to start. S 215 Times Downtown.

COMPTOMETER OPERATORS, unemployed, wanted to work for us. Call at once. John E. Ranson, 30 Church St., N. Y.

COMPTOMETER OPERATOR, experienced; salary, $15. The Calculating Co., 50 Church St.

COOK, (white,) wanted, who will do downstairs work, for two months only, from July 1 to Sept. 1, in the country; city references required; good wages. Z 215 Times Annex.

DEMONSTRATORS wanted by well-known toilet article; only those that can travel part of time need apply; state age and experience, if any; $25 per week and 5 per cent. commission additional. B 36 Times.

DESIGNER.—Experienced on stout dresses. Rubin & Danziger, 145 West 28th St.

DICTAPHONE OPERATOR wanted; an experienced operator for dictation in connection with insurance work; salary, $15 to $16, depending upon experience. Reply, stating age, education, and experience on dictaphone work. Permanent Position, A 111 Times.

DICTAPHONE OPERATOR. — Experience necessary; good pay. Norwich Pharmacal Co., 61-50 East 11th St.

DRAFTSWOMEN.
Experienced on mechanical drawing, preferably with knowledge of electrical work; high pay; short hours; fine working conditions.
WESTERN ELECTRIC CO., INC.,
57 BETHUNE ST.,
Near West St., 6 blocks south of 14th.

FILE CLERK.
YOUNG LADY WITH SOME PREVIOUS EXPERIENCE IN LIGHT POSITION; STATE AGE, EXPERIENCE, AND SALARY. P. E., 210 TIMES.

FILE CLERK, one acquainted with Library Bureau Auto Index preferred; state age, experience, and salary expected to start. S 216 Times Downtown.

FILE CLERK.—Some experience modern systems; state age, experience, salary. A 334 Times Downtown.

GENERAL HOUSEWORK.—White girl or woman, in adult family of two; references. Phone Pelham 4702 or call 23 Harmon Av., Pelham, N. Y. Near station.

GENERAL HOUSEWORKER.—Call morning. Mr. Karpen, 214 Riverside Drive.

GIRLS for labeling, wrapping and cartoning pills, tablets, toilet articles and medicines; $8 to start; pleasant working conditions; 8 to 5:30, Saturday 12 noon. Apply 113 West 18th St., 4th floor.

GIRLS wanted as dispensers in high-class soda water fountain to be opened about middle of July; state experience and salary expected. K 129 Times.

GIRL wanted; bookkeeping and clerical work. 79 Grand St.

HELP WANTED—Female.

GIRLS—LADIES—GIRLS.
We have openings in our various departments where experience is not necessary. These positions are permanent and pay from $8 to $10 per week while learning; piecework after two weeks; good workers earning $14 to $16 weekly.
Excellent working conditions; half-day Saturday throughout the year. Any girl or woman thus employed can feel she is doing her part toward the termination of the war. Apply
AMERICAN DRUGGISTS SYNDICATE,
BORDEN AND VAN ALST AVS.,
LONG ISLAND CITY.
Hunters Point Av. station of the Queensborough tubes; 5-cent fare by the subway or elevated to any part of New York City.

GIRLS.
START AT $9 PER WEEK.
Light, Easy Work Wrapping Booklets.
Not factory work, and there is advancement to clerical work is satisfactory. Apply between 8:30 and 11 to Mr. Swasey, 468 West Broadway, just south of Houston St. Take subway or 6th Av. "L" to Bleecker St., or 3d Av. "L" to Houston St.

GIRLS.
We need girls who have a knowledge of chemistry or physics (high school graduates preferred) to work in shop making scientific apparatus for Government use; good pay for beginners; higher pay as soon as experienced; 48 hours per week; half day Saturday.
WESTERN ELECTRIC CO., INC.,
57 BETHUNE ST.,
Near West St., 6 blocks south of 14th.

GIRLS, OVER 17,
for telephone work in large advertising agency; unusual opportunity for advancement to bright, ambitious girls of pleasing personality and voice; those with previous experience in advertising agency of newspaper office preferred. Address, stating experience, &c., N. R., 106 Times.

GIRL wanted for clerical work and to answer telephone. Apply by letter only, stating qualifications and salary desired, to Mr. Doremus, Rogers Peet Co., 842 Broadway, New York City.

GIRLS
TO DO LIGHT MESSENGER WORK IN OFFICES.
Must be 16 years of age. Good pay.
Advancement.
WESTERN ELECTRIC CO., INC.,
57 BETHUNE ST.,
Near West St., 6 blocks south of 14th.

GIRLS
for
CLERICAL WORK.
APPLY MISS CARLOCK,
THE BUTTERICK PUBLISHING CO.,
326 HUDSON ST.,
2D FLOOR.

GOVERNESS.—Refined college undergraduate, for girl 10; one speaking some French preferred; country for Summer; call Tuesday or Wednesday morning. Apart. 137, 3d floor. Ansonia Hotel.

LADY, acquainted with wealthy people, to sell paintings on commission. Call personally, Room 1005, 589 5th Av.

MAID wanted for general housework, family of two; references; sleep out. Call Tuesday, 2,028 Caton Av., Flatbush, Apt. 7.

MAID, white, for housework; beautiful Summer location. Phone Flushing 2071.

MILLINERY DESIGNERS.
R. H. MACY & CO.
ARE READY TO INTERVIEW THE BEST DESIGNERS IN THE TRADE, WITH REFERENCE TO POSITIONS FOR THE COMING SEASON. APPLY AT OFFICE OF EMPLOYMENT MANAGER, ANY TIME DURING THE DAY.

MILLINERS.
R. H. MACY & CO. HAVE PERMANENT POSITIONS FOR THOROUGHLY COMPETENT MILLINERS. APPLY AT OFFICE OF EMPLOYMENT MANAGER ANY TIME DURING THE DAY.

MILLINERY EXPERIENCED COPYISTS, PREPARES, PIECE OR WEEK WORK, HIGH-GRADE HATS. VOGEL BROTHERS, 29 WEST 36TH ST.

MILLINERY COPYISTS; PREPARERS; STEADY. HENIG, 28 WEST 38TH.

MODELS for photograph; must be 36 bust, slender, 5 feet 7 inches tall, and have regular features. Apply Underwood & Underwood, 9 East 39th St.

MODEL.—Stylish young woman, 36; permanent position; good salary to right party; fur and coat house. Martin & Kohn, 20 West 37th St.

MODEL.—Misses' size 16, for dresses; must be stylish and neat appearing. Nussbaum-Herzig Co., 30 West 26th.

MODEL, (Sample,) experienced, size 16; steady position and good salary. M. R. Silverman, 151 West 26th St.

MODELS, EXPERIENCED, FOR COAT SHOWROOM, 16 AND 36. H. GOLDBERG CO., 112 MADISON AV.

MULTIGRAPH OPERATOR wanted by large publishing house; hours from 9 to 5, 12 o'clock Saturday; must be good operator and willing worker. Apply 119 West 40th St., 8th floor.

NURSERY GOVERNESS
FOR GIRL 8 YEARS; ONE SPEAKING FRENCH PREFERRED; CITY, IN WINTER. HIGH WAGES AND EXCELLENT HOME FOR RIGHT PARTY; REFERENCES NECESSARY. W. E., 217 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

NURSE.—Must be refined, of good disposition, and thoroughly capable of taking entire charge of three-year-old boy, leg in brace; small family; permanent position, with liberal wages; now at Watch Hill, R. I. Telephone Bryant 8824.

NURSE, or attendant, who has had experience in a State hospital for insane, for work in sanitarium, 30 miles from New York City; pay $30 month. Call 146 East 28th St., today, at 2 P. M.

NURSE.—Babies' nurse, experienced, wanted for small nursery, (five babies.) Call Wednesday, 10 A. M., 36 West 68th St.

NURSE or nursemaid; reliable; city or country. 12 West 9th St.

NURSE, light colored, charge three children. Mrs. Stone, Mountain Lakes, N. J.

OFFICE ASSISTANT, neat penman, accurate at figures; salary $9 a week; office near Borough Hall, Brooklyn; state age and experience. Z 216 Times Annex.

OFFICE ASSISTANT, with some knowledge of typewriting preferred; must be bright and energetic; apply between 8:30 and 9:30 A. M. Edward J. Wood, Inc., 142 East 32d.

OFFICE ASSISTANT; state age, experience, reference and salary expected. B 37 Times.

OFFICE CLERK.—Will take public school graduate without business experience. The Calculating Co., 50 Church St.

OFFICE WORK.—General office work; neat and accurate, good at figures; advancement for the right girl. A 197 Times.

OFFICE WORK.—Opening for bright girls, 16 years or older; commercial or high school pupils preferred; pleasant surroundings; experience unnecessary; opportunity for advancement; $9 start. O. A., 317 Times.

SALESLADY.—Refined girl or woman; high-class personality; exceptional opportunity; experience unnecessary; $35-$50 week commission; salary second week; permanent; Suite 2388, 15 Park Row.

SALESLADY, experienced, for Victrola store. Rooney, 1,461 St. Nicholas Av., (183d St.)

SALESLADIES, experienced in ladies' ready-to-wear store; Summer resort; good salary. Apply 10 A. M., 1,161 Broadway, Room 401.

SHOE SALESWOMEN.
Must be thoroughly experienced;
good salary, commission basis.
AT WANAMAKER'S.
Apply Employment Office.

SHOE SALESLADIES wanted, with experience and references. Frank Bros., 588 8th Av.

SILK WINDERS wanted; minimum wages, $14; experienced help can earn up to $17 and $18 per week. Apply Ludwig Littauer & Co., Inc., 30-38 East 33d St., New York, or at mill, 179 Riverdale Av., Yonkers, N. Y.

STENCIL FILERS, experienced; steady position. McCall, 236 West 37th.

HELP WANTED—Female.

STENOGRAPHERS
WITH GENERAL OFFICE EXPERIENCE
AT WANAMAKER'S.
APPLY EMPLOYMENT OFFICE.

STENOGRAPHER wanted for our manufacturing department. Aply by letter only, stating qualifications and salary desired, to Mr. Reinmuth, Rogers Peet Co., 842 Broadway, New York City.

STENOGRAPHER and tabulator, thoroughly expert, on highly technical work; good salary if able to make good. Write, giving full detail as to age, qualifications, and previous experience, stating how long employed with each concern. S 296 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.
Experienced in export work, with large perfume house: Christian firm; 9-5:30, half day Saturday; $13 start; opportunity for advancement. Apply V. Vivaudon, Inc., 418 West 25th.

STENOGRAPHER, experienced; fine, steady position, with advancement; excellent opportunity for right party; only written applications considered; state particulars and salary desired. Raymond, 88 Brown Place, Bronx.

STENOGRAPHER.—Lady over 35 years wanted; uptown work; prefer one accepting board, lodging, with foreign couple wishing practice English. Write M. Marinho, 25 Broad St., Room 1438.

STENOGRAPHERS,
experienced; good pay, steady work, permanent position; new, modern building; luncheon room on premises. Simon Ascher & Co., 134th St. and 3d Av.

STENOGRAPHER, rapid and accurate; one who is familiar with railroad terms and transportation work. Apply American Drug-gist Syndicate, Borden and Van Alst Avs., Long Island City.

STENOGRAPHER wanted in office of one of the largest resident buyers; only those who had experience in this line would be considered; excellent opportunity; state age, experience, and salary. B 20 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—Spanish; must be neat and accurate; wanted in office of large export concern; must have best references; state experience, salary desired. A 384 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER,
experienced in office of manufacturing concern; South Brooklyn; state references and salary desired. C. S. B., 816 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHERS, experienced large publishing house; moderate salary start, with opportunity advancement. McCall, 236 West 37th.

STENOGRAPHER.—Neat and accurate; office of large export concern; must have best references; state salary desired. A 388 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER wanted, with some knowledge of bookkeeping, to take charge of small office; prefer one with some experience in real estate. B 43 Times.

STENOGRAPHER and General Assistant wanted; large oil corp.; answer long hand; references, salary, religion. A 372 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER and typist wanted by wholesale manufacturing concern. Apply, stating experience and salary expected. R 317 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER and typist, good handwriter in real estate office, 9 to 5; salary to start $12. Write Box 134, 1,364 B'way.

STENOGRAPHER.—Must be thoroughly experienced; state fully experience, salary, and age; motor car. R 26 Times.

STENOGRAPHER. — Experienced, capable; S., 104 East 40th St.

STENOGRAPHER to take complete charge of small office; opportunity for right party. A 357 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, with knowledge bookkeeping; some experience; neat, accurate; $12. B 22 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, expert, required in law office. Reply by letter, stating qualifications, Room 813, 26 Exchange Place.

STOCK CLERK in wholesale jewelry house; give particulars. F 125 Times.

SWITCHBOARD OPERATOR.—Young lady of 18-22 years, who has had the necessary experience at plug switchboard, and can assist in office duties, such as typing, filing, &c., to secure permanent position, with good opportunity; in office of large manufacturing concern; state age, salary, and experience. C. & Co., Box 15 Times.

TELEPHONE OPERATORS, experienced in central office work; a few not employed in telephone companies' offices who are willing to leave the city during the war; good salary and all expenses, including carfare, laundry, good board with pleasant, refined home surroundings; give full particulars as to telephone experience, family conditions, and present employment. V 364 Times Downtown.

TELEPHONE OPERATOR.—State age, experience, reference, and salary expected. B 34 Times.

THE ASSISTANCE OF WOMEN on a salary basis is needed in the movement to place in our public schools and public libraries copies of valuable educational manuscripts; write or call. George D. Sproul, 156 5th Av.

TYPIST.
Must be experienced and rapid; high school education essential; salary dependent upon ability; advancement.
WESTERN ELECTRIC CO., INC.,
57 BETHUNE ST.,
Near West St.; 6 blocks south of 14th.

TYPIST.—SALARY $40 PER MONTH; ADVANCEMENT; 8-HOUR DAY. WRITE, GIVING AGE AND EXPERIENCE, R 314 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

TYPIST and general office work; good opportunity for bright and ambitious girl. Call at once. Francis H. Love Co., Inc., 109 Broad St.

TYPIST for billing department; state age, nationality, and salary desired. P. O. Box 1,384, New York City.

TYPIST for extra work evenings and Sunday; 80c. hour. Call Russian Magazine, 233 East 17th St.

WE DON'T WANT YOU
IF you are working for the U. S. Government,
BUT
if you are not, we have a number of vacancies in the following positions:

1. ORDER FILLERS IN OUR MDSE DEPTS.
2. MDSE. EXAMINERS.
3. STOCK KEEPERS.
4. WRAPPERS.
5. PARCEL POST PACKERS.

The requirements for the above are:
1. AGE—17 to 30.
2. HEALTH—Strong, healthy girls, who can do a fair day's work.
3. TRAINING—Intelligence to do the work assigned and an ambition to get ahead.
4. EXPERIENCE—None required, but, if you have done work as above, we will pay you accordingly.
Starting salaries are liberal, advancement sure and rapid. The work is clean and surroundings are the best, with plenty of opportunities for girls who are conscientious and intelligent to eventually secure clerical positions.
COME MONDAY MORNING, READY FOR WORK. APPLY TO MISS LONGENECKER, 207 WEST 24TH ST.

WOMEN
TO ACT AS STOCK CLERKS, PACKERS, INVOICE WORK.
CHANCE FOR ADVANCEMENT.
AT WANAMAKER'S.
APPLY EMPLOYMENT OFFICE.

WOMEN
TO ACT AS PARCEL CARRIERS AND STOCK CLERKS. MUST BE STRONG AND HEALTHY.
WANAMAKER'S.
APPLY EMPLOYMENT OFFICE.

YOUNG LADY
as typist and clerk in employment bureau; also young ladies, 18-22 years, for payroll and clerical work. Answer in own handwriting, stating experience, if any, and salary expected. N. T. B., 12 Times.

YOUNG LADY as typist and clerk in the accounting department of a large manufacturing concern; write, stating experience, references, and salary desired. B 31 Times.

HELP WANTED—Female.

YOUNG LADY, between 25-30 years, convincing talker, who can interview manufacturers of ladies' apparel, wanted by a fashion publishing house; good salary, rapid advancement to one who will qualify. Apply Tuesday, between 12-2 P. M., Room 1147, 225 5th Av.

YOUNG LADY familiar with shopping and preparing a report in resident buyer's office wanted by large resident buyer; this is an excellent opportunity for young lady possessing unusual qualifications in this direction; state age, experience, and salary. B 25 Times.

YOUNG LADY in cost department of machine plant; experience unnecessary; one familiar with office methods preferred; good salary; opportunity for advancement. P. O. Box 24, Long Island City.

YOUNG LADY as office assistant, experienced in clerical work and typing. Graton & Knight, 72 Warren St., first floor.

YOUNG LADY, intelligent, neat, and clean, to take care of salesmen's and showroom samples. Hauser & Weil, 142 5th Av.

YOUNG WOMEN.
Automatic telegraphy is a desirable occupation, open to women between 16 and 25 years of age and requires intelligence; training period is from six to ten weeks; salary $40 to $45 monthly, payable weekly, including semi-annual bonus; salary increases every two months on merit during first year; further increase in salary and positions thereafter. Apply in person between 9 A. M. and 4 P. M., Room 1702, 24 Walker St. (one block west of Broadway,) two blocks south of Canal.
THE WESTERN UNION TEL. CO.

Instruction.

STENOGRAPHERS WANTED.
The demand for stenographers, secretaries, and typists is unprecedented; why not qualify when in thirty days the average student writes 100 words per minute by Boyd's Syl-la-bic Shorthand? Now is the time to register. Make reservations at once. Call, write, or telephone for three trial lessons and convince yourself. MOON'S SCHOOLS, 50 East 42d St., 587 West 181st St., New York; 370 East 149th St., near 3d Av., Bronx, N. Y. and 214 Livingston St. Brooklyn.

SECRETARIAL INSTRUCTION
in restricted classes in a downtown school. Special Summer term in our Secretarial Department begins June 17th. Day and Evening Classes. Particulars upon request. Personal interview necessary. New York School of Filing, Singer Building, New York.

FILING.—We are unable to supply the demand for our graduates; instruction in day, evening, and correspondence courses; you will also be interested in our secretarial courses; visitors invited. New York School of Filing, established 1912. Singer Building, New York.

PRIVATE SECRETARIAL TRAINING.
PRATT SCHOOL, 64 West 45th St.
Registered by the Board of Regents of the University of the State of N. Y.; individual instruction; reservations must be made in advance; references required; open all Summer.

NEW YORK SCHOOL OF SECRETARIES.
SPECIAL COURSE.
Three months individual instruction. Summer terms.
35 West 42d St. V. M. Wheat, Director.

GIRLS, LADIES, ATTENTION!
Learn telephone switchboard operating, typewriting, stenography, filing, dictaphone, bookkeeping, billing. Capt. O'Brien, 112 East 25d; 137 Decatur, Brooklyn.

STENOGRAPHY — TYPEWRITING.—Full or part time; day-evening. Start now. Fitting for position September-October. WALDO, 280 Madison Ave. Telephone 7889 Murray Hill.

ATTENTION—FILING COURSE.
Filing course, $10. Why pay more? Capt. O'Brien School, 112 East 23d.

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PRATT'S SCHOOL, 64 WEST 45TH ST.
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NATIONAL EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGE,
80 Church Street.
STENOGRAPHERS.
Our services have always been at your command, but never before have we had so many fine openings on the list from which you could make your own choice. Won't you step in and have a talk with us? See what we have to offer you. It may be the long wished for
OPPORTUNITY.
SALARIES $15 TO $22.
Room 725. Hours 9 to 1.

(10) STENOGRAPHIC POSITIONS, $25.
(20) COMMERCIAL POSITIONS, $20, $18, $15.
(25) BOOKKEEPERS, $25, $20.
(10) BOOKKEEPERS, $20, $18, $15.
(25) TYPISTS, $16, $14, $12.
(20) OFFICE ASSISTANTS, $15, $12.
(5) ASSISTANT BOOKKEEPERS, $15.
(1) CASHIER, $18.
COMPTOMETER, Burroughs adder.
STENOGRAPHERS, beginners, $12, $10.
No Registration Fee.
DIEHL AGENCY,
20 Vesey.

JUPP AGENCY, 87 Nassau.—Stenographers, two Spanish, scores beginners, experts, $10-$25; legal, $25-$18. Twelve bookkeepers, some combining stenography, $12-$25. Dictaphone, $18. Bonzon typists, good salary. Clerks, multigraphers. Stenographers, clerks for Virginia. Free registration.

BOOKKEEPER-STENOGRAPHER, MILLINERY EXPERIENCE, $15; STENOGRAPHER, SPANISH TRANSLATOR, GOOD SALARY; TYPIST-BILLER, $12; OTHER GOOD OPENINGS. FLORENCE BLOCH AGENCY, 47 WEST 42D ST.

STENOGRAPHER.—Education more important than experience, $18; experienced, $16-$20; office assistants, $12. Gahagan Agency, 256 Broadway.

STENOGRAPHERS, $18-$25; typists, $15; clerks, $12-$15; beginners, $10; immediate position.

MUTUAL SERVICE BUREAU,
41 LIBERTY ST.

STENOGRAPHERS, $15-$20; Jersey City, $20; Typists, $14; billing, $15; bookkeeper, $18. Business Opportunities Co. Agency, 203 Broadway.

STENOGRAPHERS, Office Assistants, Typists, Bookkeepers; good openings for educated Americans. Clark Agency, 5 Beekman St. Cortlandt 4249.

LANG AGENCY, Suite 604, 115 Broadway.—Stenographers, bookkeepers, clerical typist; worth investigating.

BOOKKEEPERS, stenographers, typists, correspondents, Elliott-Fisher operators; numerous clerical. Mighill, Flatiron Bldg.

BOOKKEEPERS, STENOGRAPHERS, numerous desirable positions; free registration. Van Tyn Agency, 1 West 34th St.

STENOGRAPHERS, BOOKKEEPERS, many superior openings. Fulton Agency, 489 5th Av., 93 Nassau.

HELP WANTED—Male.

ACCOUNTANT, C. P. A. wanted, to be connected with an accounting organization where a large future is offered to a young man with a certificate; wide experience not essential. Address "Future," P. O. Box 822, N. Y. City.

ADVERTISING COPY WRITERS.
A large advertising service department can find immediate use for a number of extra copy writers, detailed for special work. These men must be of the pinch-hitter type, capable of combining speed with quality.
The special work in mind will keep them busy until the Fall, and the chances of making the connection permanent at that time are good for those who show that they possess the sort of material we need as permanent department timber. Mechanical training a help, but not a necessity. B 18 Times.

ADVERTISING MANAGER.
Weisberger Co., Richmond, Va., want experienced advertising manager for popular-priced department store; must have department store experience and must be a live wire; bring samples of work with you; permanent position, big opportunity for right man. Call Mr. Weisberger, 5 to 6 P. M. today, B. F. Levis, 37 West 26th St.

ADVERTISING SERVICE
SALESMAN.
We want a man of good calibre who knows the business, or one who knows merchandising and advertising principles; conditions have created an unusual moneymaking opportunity for a salesman handling the proposition we are offering retailers; drawing account against commission. Address for interview New Plan, A 161 Times.

ASSISTANT to credit man wanted by large importing firm; good opportunity for ambitious young man; state age and salary expected. R 325 Times Downtown.

ASSISTANT SHIPPING CLERK.—Thoroughly experienced, for export house; state age, experience, and salary expected. S 299 Times Downtown.

ASSISTANT MANAGER for fileroom; executive ability essential; salary, $90-$65 monthly. Address Assistant Manager, Room 2502, 110 West 40th St.

HELP WANTED—Male.

A NATIONALLY KNOWN RUBBER MANUFACTURING COMPANY, WITH SALES AGGREGATING OVER 65 MILLIONS YEARLY, AND OPERATING SEVENTY BRANCHES, REQUIRE THE SERVICES OF YOUNG, "ALL AROUND" BUSINESS MEN AS OFFICE MANAGERS OF BRANCHES. MUST BE TRAINED IN ACCOUNTING. ADVANTAGE IF HAVE HAD CREDIT AND COLLECTION EXPERIENCE, CAN HANDLE CLAIMS, AND HAVE KEPT UP WITH MODERN METHODS OF OFFICE ROUTINE. THE IDEAL MAN WILL, IN ADDITION, POSSESS THE SELLING INSTINCT, SO THAT HE CAN DEVELOP INTO A BRANCH MANAGER. MUST BE WILLING TO GO TO ANY SECTION OF THE EAST WHERE FIRST OPENING OCCURS. UNUSUAL OPPORTUNITY FOR CLEAN-CUT, PROGRESSIVE, ENERGETIC, AMBITIOUS YOUNG MEN OF REAL CHARACTER AND ABILITY TO GROW UP WITH A YOUNG BUT VERY LARGE COMPANY OF HIGH ETHICAL STANDARDS, AND WHICH WILL PROBABLY DOUBLE THE ABOVE MENTIONED OUTPUT IN NEXT FEW YEARS. SALARY, $1,500 TO $1,800 TO START. INCLOSE PHOTOGRAPH AND STATE FULLY YOUR BUSINESS ANTECEDENTS, EDUCATION, PRESENT STUDIES, WHETHER SINGLE OR MARRIED, WEIGHT, HEIGHT, HEALTH, RACE, AND WHETHER EXEMPT.
ALL APPLICATIONS TREATED IN STRICTEST CONFIDENCE AND RETURNED IF DESIRED.
Z 209 TIMES ANNEX.

ASSISTANT BOOKKEEPER, capable of handling money; salary $600-$750 to start; applicant must state age, nationality, church affiliations, experience, and salary expected; permanent position. Bank, Box 205 Times Harlem.

ASSISTANT MAIL CLERK wanted in office of manufacturer; about 17 years of age; good education and highest references required; state salary expected. A 304 Times Downtown.

ASSISTANT STOREKEEPER wanted; an intelligent, sober, honest man between 35 and 45 years old; good record; wage $15 per week; give name and address of former employer. M. L., 92 Times.

AUTO TRUCK
SALESMAN.
Large automobile company located in this city requires the services of a truck salesman of proven ability and with unquestionable record.
Right man must be one of wide acquaintance who thoroughly understands trucks and is now making a salary of $5,000 to $10,000 a year.
Most unusual opportunity for a real live wire who has the punch and is willing to work hard and deliver the goods; proposition so attractive that man who knows the business can make double the sales he has made with any other auto truck.
Straight salary and liberal commission arrangement with right man who has a record for MAKING GOOD. In replying state experience, age, and present earnings. Also give phone number if possible. Applications considered strictly confidential. Address R 37 Times.

BANK MESSENGER.—Young man, 16 to 19 years of age; state age and salary expected. L 368 Times Downtown.

BATTERY MAN WANTED.
A growing and progressive storage battery company, located 2 hours from N. Y. City, requires the services of a capable and well-equipped man for factory superintendent; experienced men only need apply. N 120 Times.

BILLING CLERK in office of large manufacturing concern; accuracy and speed essential. Address, stating age, experience, and salary expected. S 318 Times Downtown.

BILLING CLERK who can run machine; state experience, salary expected. A 354 Times Downtown.

BODY BUILDERS and helpers wanted. Apply Brewster & Co., Queensboro Bridge Plaza, Long Island City.

BOOKKEEPER.—A competent and experienced bookkeeper and as secretary to attend to affairs of private gentleman; must be absolutely trustworthy and reliable, have best of references, and be exempt from military duty; hours easy; answer by letter in own handwriting; state qualifications, age, salary and give references. A. B., S 313 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, cashier; thoroughly experienced and capable of taking full charge of sales, purchase, ledgers and controlling accounts; fine opportunity for energetic man; give age and full details as to past experience; references required; Christian firm; salary dependant on ability. R 323 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, experienced, male or female, for private office of Summer hotel-in Adirondacks, June 15 to Oct. 15; must be thoroughly competent; salary $100 per month, room, and board. Apply with references, Manager, Hotel Continental, Broadway and 41st St.

BOOKKEEPER.—Competent man to work on sales books and ledgers; must be neat and rapid writer, accurate at figures, and able to take off trial balance. Replies should state age, nationality, status in draft, experience, and salary expected. R 24 Times.

BOOKKEEPER.—BY COMMISSION HOUSE, WITH KNOWLEDGE OF ACCOUNTING; IN APPLYING STATE QUALIFICATIONS, EXPERIENCE, AGE, REFERENCES, SALARY EXPECTED, &C. R 322 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

BOOKKEEPER and clerks with legal experience, in large insurance corporation; well-educated men over 19 years of age, draft exempt; good opportunity for advancement; give age, experience, nationality, and salary expected. S 326 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, experienced in cloak and suit line; one familiar with handling manufacturers' accounts preferred; salary $18-$20; apply in own handwriting, giving experience, references, draft classification. R 27 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, between 35 and 40 years old; must have thorough and practical experience in accountancy and in supervising work of others; state experience very fully and salary expected; good opportunity for right man. R 319 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER in contracting plumbing business; one familiar with materials, prices, &c. Address in own handwriting, stating age, experience, and salary expected. M. G. Times, 397 Fulton St., Brooklyn.

BOOKKEEPER who has had experience as ledger clerk in dry goods commission house and is familiar with averaging accounts; give full details and salary desired. R 30 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, familiar with card indexing and typewriting; salary to start $20 to $22.50 per week; bring references. N. Y. Fulton Truck Corporation, 1,800 Broadway, New York City.

BOOKKEEPER AND OFFICE EXECUTIVE, capable of taking full charge of all details in office; wholesale clothing experience preferred. B. Rothblatt & Son, 718 Broadway.

BOOKKEEPER - STENOGRAPHER wanted by Christian firm; state experience, references, &c.; splendid chance for advancement; not in draft. R 326 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER ASSISTANT, with knowledge of stenography; good chance for bright, energetic boy. Louis Noschkes, 37 West 28th.

BOOKKEEPERS wanted; two high school graduates for assistant bookkeepers in wholesale butter, cheese and egg house. 137 Reade St. Call 8:30-9:30 A. M.

BOOKKEEPER-Ledger Clerk, draft exempt; excellent opportunity for advancement; permanent position. Address Jersey City, R 202 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER. — Customers' ledger, wholesale house; state age, experience, salary, and reference. Address P. O. Box 69, Station O.

BOOKKEEPER and office assistant; reside in Brooklyn; state experience, age, and salary expected. R 361 Times Downtown.

HELP WANTED—Male.

BOOKKEEPER AND STENOGRAPHER; must have A1 references; hours 7:30-6; $35 a week. Write Box 180, 1,515 3d Av.

BOOKKEEPER, experienced; must be A1; hours 7:30-6; $30 weekly. 402 West St.

BOTTLERS.—Ginger ale; Foot Crown machine; steady employment; good pay. 338-5 W. 36th.

BOYS AND MEN
can earn excellent wages on piece work basis delivering telegrams at our various offices, with or without uniforms, as preferred. Apply with recommendations, Messenger Department,
AMERICAN DISTRICT TELEGRAPH
83 PARK PLACE.

BOYS,
must be 16 years or over, for messenger and mail service; minimum salary $9; good opportunity for advancement in electrical business.
WESTERN ELECTRIC CO., INC.,
57 BETHUNE ST.,
near West St., 6 blocks south of 14th.

BOYS.—Good-sized boys to go on errands and deliver light-weight packages in city and to assist generally in shipping department of waist and fur business; good salaries paid; good opportunity for quick advancement for right boys. M. Cohen & Bros., 31 West 27th St.

BOYS.—Large insurance corporation has several permanent positions open to public school graduates; some high school education preferred; unusual opportunities for advancement and to learn business; experience not necessary, but must be of good address, ality, education, and experience, if any. R 273 Times Downtown.

BOYS wanted, a large concern, dealing in iron and steel products, have several openings for boys with high school education; excellent opportunity to learn the steel business and work up in old established house; experience unnecessary; state age, education, give references. R 230 Times Downtown.

BOY.—New York corporation in advancing certain employes, vacancies requiring bright, industrious boys to start at the bottom, salary $35 per month, with advancement in accordance with the boy's ability and the need of the business. R 260 Times Downtown.

BOYS to assist in office of wholesale glass house; splendid opportunity for advancement for one good at figures; good salary to start.

Classified Advertising Rates

The New York Times

Count six words to an agate line.

Agents Wanted.....30c
Apartments to Let and Wanted.....42c
Automobile Exchange.....45c
Boarders and Board Wanted.....30c
Business Opportunities.....50c
Country Board.....42c
Employment Agencies.....50c
For Sale.....50c
Furnished Rooms and Rooms Wanted.....30c
Help Wanted.....30c
Lost and Found.....30c
Mortgage Loans.....50c
Real Estate and Houses to Let.....50c
Situations Wanted.....25c

HELP WANTED—Male.

PORTERS wanted in shipping department; no experience. L. K. Liggett, 340 West 4th St.

POWDER MEN.

Experience not necessary.

LIGHT, CLEAN WORK.

GOOD PAY.

HERCULES POWDER CO.,
240 West 23d St.
U. S. Employment Service,
See MR. STHIMP.

PRINTING FOREMAN to take charge of label department of manufacturing concern; state experience, nationality, and salary. M. C., 232 Times Downtown.

PRODUCTION CLERK.

One who understands blue prints and patterns, who can keep records and requisition material from blue prints; good position for an experienced man; state age, education, experience and salary expected. E. C. W., 24 Times.

REPORTER for live daily in small city; permanent opening and opportunity for advancement; state wages. K 116 Times.

SALESMAN.

We desire to employ an ambitious, capable salesman with executive ability. This is a fine opportunity for a conscientious man to advance to the position of district manager. Applicants must positively now be employed; they must have been in their present positions for at least one year; they must be between 25 and 45 years of age; they must be willing to furnish fidelity bond; they must be willing to prove their worth for the position of district manager by first operating as a salesman on a strictly commission basis. The earnings while operating as a salesman are between $5,000 and $8,000 a year. If you have the confidence to make good phone for an appointment.

TOLEDO SCALE COMPANY,
61 Chambers St., New York City.
Phone Worth 1934.

SALESMAN THOROUGHLY FAMILIAR WITH ELECTRICAL APPARATUS AND APPLIANCES TO CALL ON CITY TRADE IN NEW ORLEANS; PREFERENCE GIVEN TO MAN FAMILIAR WITH AUTOMOBILE ACCESSORIES; MUST UNDERSTAND THE BUSINESS THOROUGHLY, BE A GOOD MIXER AND GOOD APPEARANCE; STATE SALARY AND REFERENCES. ADDRESS BOX 102, HOTEL IMPERIAL, NEW YORK.

STATIONMEN
AND
TRAINMEN,
AGES 21 TO 35,
SUBWAY AND ELEVATED DIVISIONS, INTERBOROUGH RAPID TRANSIT CO.
APPLY ROOM 1238, 165 BROADWAY, 9 A. M. TO 5 P. M. DAILY, EXCEPT SUNDAY.

SALESMEN FOR RETAIL CIGAR STORES; EXPERIENCED PREFERRED; MEN UNDER 21 OR BETWEEN 31 AND 50 YEARS; SALARY AND COMMISSION; PERMANENT POSITIONS; GOOD CHANCE FOR ADVANCEMENT. APPLY TUESDAY, BETWEEN 12 AND 3 P. M., SCHULTE CIGAR STORES, 384 BROADWAY.

SALES MANAGER,
ALSO SALESMAN
for corset and sundries specialties with department store and drug trade;
well-established and advertised brand; state salary and experience in own handwriting.
H. E., 296 Times.

SALESMEN.—We are extending our chain of stores throughout the city and country, and require high-class men to manage them; good appearance, character, and some selling experience essential; to the right men we can offer exceptional opportunities, including drawing account and liberal commissions; no canvassing. If you believe you have the above requisites call at once, Encyclopaedia Britannica Corporation, 288 4th Av., Mr. Wagner.

SALESMAN.—Manager for concern established 16 years, manufacturing confectioners', drug store, and hotel specialty; personality, initiative, experience directing salesmen, correspondence, and general road experience imperative; not a traveling position; good opportunity for producer with successful record, military exempt; state full particulars, salary, &c. S. M. K. 179 Times.

SALESMEN.—High grade specialty salesmen in grocery business wanted for metropolitan district and Pennsylvania; wonderful opportunity for the right men who wish to identify themselves with an established and strong company offering unlimited future possibilities, commission basis. Apply John J. Horan, Room 404 Union Bldg., Newark, N. J.

SALESMEN.—Two salesmen of good personality, accustomed to interviewing business men; big opportunity for right party; to represent the National Society of Real Americans; no books to sell; liberal commission. L. E. Stearns, 56 West 45th St., sixth floor.

SALES MANAGER.—AN EXCELLENT OPPORTUNITY FOR RIGHT PARTY TO BECOME INTERESTED IN CONCERN IF HE PROVES HIS WORTH; STATE AGE, SALARY, AND EXPERIENCE. ADDRESS OPENING, 189 TIMES.

SALESMAN.—Intelligent salesman of forceful personality to call on phonograph dealers and 1 bookstores; Eastern and Middle Western territory; give full particulars regarding line previously sold; expenses and commission. B 19 Times.

SALESMEN.—We want a few men with initiative and selling experience to manage stores in United States and Canada; good education and references essential; drawing account and commission. W. C., 186 Times.

SALESMEN.—New labor saving machine, needed badly by every merchant; demonstration sells it; $2.50 commission each order; 10 orders daily easy. Industrial Appliances Corporation, 110 West 40th St.

SALESMAN with financial or banking experience may learn of a good subscription proposition on leading financial weekly; reference required. Address for Mr. Courtland, Room 1808, 220 West 42d St., New York City.

SALESMAN, to sell the preferred securities of a New York financial corporation, started in 1886, on a liberal commission basis; territory optional. R. E. Baker, 149 Broadway, Suite 808.

SALESMEN.—Retail motor truck salesmen to sell in New York and New Jersey; salary and commission; experience absolutely necessary. Y 367 Times Annex.

SALESMAN to carry small side line children's colored wash dresses in Pennsylvania and Ohio; commission basis. C. W., 212 Times Downtown.

SALESMEN to sell stock over telephone; experience not necessary; salary and commission; state age. R 318 Times Downtown.

SALESMEN, traveling, in celluloid optical line, with large following; commission. Liberty Co., 95 Wallabout St., Brooklyn.

SALESMAN.—Experienced traveling Eastern, Middle, and Southern States; Crown corks; salary, commission. A 347 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN wanted, experienced on silk sweaters; commission basis. Z 220 Times Annex.

SALESMEN with knowledge of retail fruit business; salary. B 41 Times.

SCREW MACHINE OPERATORS, automatic, for Brown & Sharp machines. Merchanthaler Linotype Co., 24 Ryerson, Brooklyn.

SECURITY SALESMEN wanted to act as manager in your vicinity; good contract and commission. Tilbury Oil and Refining Co., 325 Arcade Building, Utica, N. Y.

HELP WANTED—Male.

SHIPPING CLERK, experienced, for large furniture warehouse; one who understands routing daily work for motor truck and men; must furnish best of references; state salary and experience. Z 211 Times Annex.

SHIPPING CLERK (assistant) in wholesale paper house; apply at George W. Millar & Co., 284 Lafayette St.

SHIPPING CLERK wanted; bright, capable man; previous experience not necessary. Brill Bros., 54 East 14th St.

SHIPPING CLERK, assistant, wanted; good position, good salary. Apply in person, United Selling Co., 30th St. and 11th Av.

SHIPPING CLERK, experienced in woolen line. New England Woolen Co., 215 4th Av.

STENOGRAPHER.—Young man as office assistant; must be a competent stenographer, also qualified to do general office work; good opportunity for right party. Answer, giving references, A 109 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—Splendid opportunity for young man, draft exempt, as assistant to sales executive. Telephone Murray Hill 3091 for appointment.

STENOGRAPHER wanted, with knowledge of export clerical duties and ability to translate and correspond in Spanish. New York Merchandise Co., 119 5th Av.

STENOGRAPHER.—Young man with knowledge of office detail; excellent chance for advancement; salary $70 monthly; steamship. R 328 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER and switchboard operator, speaking Yiddish. Apply 378 Ralph Av., Brooklyn.

STENOGRAPHER AND TYPIST; must be A1; hours 7:30-6; $25 weekly. 402 West St.

STENOGRAPHER WANTED.
New York Merchandise Co., 119 5th Av.

STOCK AND RECEIVING CLERK in machine plant; good opportunity for the right man; salary commensurate with ability. P. O. Box 24, Long Island City.

STOCK LEDGER CLERK.—Draft exempt; one who is familiar with general mechanical supplies. D., 204 Times Downtown.

STOCK SALESMEN.—Experienced telephone stock salesmen; salary and commission to producers; state full particulars. Stock, 300 Times Downtown.

SWITCHBOARD ASSEMBLERS on copper bus bars, small wiring; able to read blue print; good pay; weekly bonus. Sprague Electric, 528 West 35th.

TOOL, GAUGE,
AND
DIE MAKERS
ON JIG FIXTURE AND GAUGE WORK. ALSO THREAD GAUGES. ONLY FIRST-CLASS MEN NEED APPLY. HIGHEST RATE, 48-HOUR WEEK. AMERICAN BORN AND OVER DRAFT AGE PREFERRED. SLOCUM, AVRAM & SLOCUM LABORATORIES, INC., 531 WEST 21ST.

TOOL AND DIE MAKERS ON GIGS, FIXTURES, &C., WANTED AT ONCE; 48 HOURS PER WEEK; TIME AND ONE-HALF FOR OVERTIME; STEADY POSITIONS; WAGES TO START 75C. PER HOUR; GOVERNMENT WORK. APPLY IN PERSON, EISEMANN MAGNETO CO., 68 83D ST., 4TH FLOOR, BROOKLYN.

TOOL GRINDERS.

First-class tool-room men for our Edgewater, N. J., plant; steady work, high wages; steamers leave West 35th St. dock, New York. American Can Co.

TOOL AND DIE MAKER experienced on small sheet metal novelties. Simon Zinn, Inc., 25th St. and 11th Av.

WATCHMEN

WANTED BY NEW YORK BANK, THREE MEN FOR NIGHT DUTY.

SALARY TO START $80 PER MONTH.

IN REPLY STATE AGE, PAST EXPERIENCE, AND NATIONALITY.
BOX 25,
WALL STREET POST OFFICE.

WINDOW DRESSER and card writer wanted, single man, past draft; reference required. Apply Boston Cloak Store, 424 Market St., Wilmington, Del.

WINDOW TRIMMER,
L. S. PLAUT & CO.,
NEWARK, N. J.
requires the services of an assistant window trimmer; those with department store experience only need apply; excellent opportunity for the one who shows the desired qualifications. Apply Employment Office, 2d floor.

WOODWORKERS as helpers on automobile bodies. Brewster & Co., Queensboro Bridge Plaza, Long Island City.

YOUNG MEN
for messenger and mail service; minimum salary, $9; good opportunity for advancement in the following departments:
WESTERN ELECTRIC CO., INC.,
57 BETHUNE ST.,
Near West St., 6 blocks south of 14th.

YOUNG MAN, bright, 18-19 years of age, to direct salesmen to proper departments and to assist in taking care of samples in showroom; good opportunity for young man who is quick to learn and who proves attentive; state age, salary, experience. Manufacturer, Box 18, Times Office.

YOUNG MAN, 18-20, of good appearance, who has had experience in fur business, can secure good steady position assisting in showroom; good salary and good opportunity for right man. M. Cohen & Bros., 31 West 27th St.

YOUNG MAN, (16-20,) to work in a Wall St. bank; excellent opportunity to learn the banking business. R 315 Times Downtown.

YOUNG Man in printing office; an exceptional opportunity to a bright young man; will teach him the business, with a good chance to become a salesman; must be conscientious and have a wide acquaintance among business people. B 30 Times.

HELP WANTED—Male.

YOUNG MAN, 18 to 20 years, or draft exempt, gentlemanly appearance, bright and energetic, wanted by large marine insurance brokerage house; experience and high school education essential; state experience and salary expected. R 329 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN wanted by a fire insurance company for position of daily report examiner; one with experience in Eastern and Southern fields preferred; state age, salary, and references in making reply. A 370 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN as assistant in shipping and receiving department; must be experienced and capable; state reference and salary. Harlem 6529.

YOUNG MAN required by export house; experience in shipping to all parts of the world; good prospects. Morris Ruffell, 24 State St.

YOUNG MAN familiar with keeping stock book in electrical and plumbers' supply house; state $15 start. Call after 9 A. M., 146 Spring.

YOUNG MAN to sell dry goods; no commissions; state experience, salary wanted. A 352 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN.—All around helper, shipping room jobbing house. A 350 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, learn lace goods line, commencing stock clerk, working to salesman. A 353 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN to work around stock and do general work in shipping dept., Christian firm. Apply 148 West 18th St., 4th floor.

YOUNG MAN, assistant bookkeeper, stenographer, typewriter; references; salary; wholesale. Address S 322 Times Downtown.

Instruction.

STENOGRAPHERS WANTED.

The demand for stenographers, secretaries, and typists is unprecedented; why not qualify when in thirty days the average student writes 100 words per minute by Boyd's Syllable Shorthand? Now is the time to register. Make reservations at once. Call, write, or telephone for three trial lessons and convince yourself. MOON'S SCHOOLS, 50 East 42d St., 887 West 181st St., New York; 370 East 149th St., near 3d Av., Bronx, N. Y., and 214 Livingston St., Brooklyn.

MEN.—EARN $25 TO $75 A WEEK. We teach Mechanical Dentistry by actual practice; no book study, short course, day or evening; easy payments; big demand now for our students. Write for free Booklet "C." Bodee Schools of Mechanical Dentistry, 15 W. 44 St., N. Y.; 15 Flatbush Av., B'klyn.

EARN $25 to $100 weekly taking photographs; many jobs now open; we teach motion picture, studio, and commercial photography; 3 months' studio instruction; day or night; easy terms. Call or write for Booklet "T." N. Y. Inst. of Photography, 141 West 36th St., N. Y.

ARE YOU INTERESTED
in a profession paying $3,000 to $15,000 yearly? We graduate experts; 'day or night' class now forming; write for Booklet C. Naturopathic Institute, 254 West 54th St., New York.

BIG DEMAND—RADIO OPERATORS.
Short concentrated course.
Specially adapted for drafted men.
Best radio course in city.
Write or call today for booklet.
Radio School, 157 East 86th St.

AIRPLANE MECHANICS.—Instruction day or evening; qualifying for Government or factory work. West Side Y. M. C. A., 302 West 57th St.

LEARN TO BE A CHAUFFEUR.—Pleasant and profitable work; day and evening classes. Send for free booklet and visitor's pass. West Side Y. M. C. A., 302 West 57th.

Employment Agencies.

AMERICAN
EMPLOYMENT
EXCHANGE,
115 BROADWAY.

OUR CLIENTS HAVE ASKED US TO USE SPECIAL EFFORTS TO FILL THE FOLLOWING POSITIONS AT ONCE:
COST CLERKS, knowledge general office work for steel company, $1,800.
BOOKKEEPERS, office and banks, $1,800.
STENOGRAPHERS, office and Government, $1,300.
CORRESPONDENCE COLLECTORS, ($,) $1,300.
LEDGER CLERKS, $1,300.
OFFICE CLERKS, good at figures, $1,300.
YOUNG MAN, 17-21; a hardware buyer in a wholesale machine company is willing to break a young man in as his assistant; a rare chance for some ambitious young man to learn big business from the inside; start $15. This is but one of the 50 openings we have for junior office clerks at salaries from $12, $15, $20. See Mr. Burke, American Employment Exchange, 115 Broadway.
Office hours, 9-2.

REPRESENTATIVE BUSINESS MEN for co-operative organization; bookkeepers, $23; assistants, $20; chief bookkeeper, $40; cost man, $35; bonus; order department, $20; shipping, $16-$20; clerks, $12. Business Opportunities Co. Agency, 203 Broadway.

JUPP AGENCY, 87 Nassau.—Stenographer, legal, $25; others; many boys; free registration.

ACCOUNTANTS, C. P. A., $4,000; bookkeepers, numerous clerical, $10-$50; investigate. Mighill, Flatiron Bldg.

AUTOMOBILE EXCHANGE.

ALLEN 1917, 5 passenger; perfect mechanically and in appearance; will sacrifice. William Moller, Hupmobile Agent, Grand Concourse and 176th St., Bronx.

BUICK 1914 B-37 Touring, in good condition; shock absorbers.
BRADY-MURRAY MOTORS CORPORATION,
1,884 Broadway,
New York City.

BUICK for sale, late 1917, model 85, 5-passenger touring, newly painted and completely overhauled; price $600; owner moving from city and wishes to sell quickly. Phone Decatur 1479.

BUICK "6" CABRIOLET, 1917. Like new; bargain. Rippeth, 1,778 Broadway.

BUICK 1917 little six roadster, perfect condition, new cord tires; bargain; demonstration. 305 West 45th St. Bryant 9500.

BUICK 1916 "D-55," seven-passenger; perfect condition; bargain. Behrman Motors Corp., 1,746 Broadway. Phone Circle 3727.

BUICK, late 1916 six-cylinder, seven-passenger; overhauled and repainted. Bargain. Newman, 1,700 Broadway, fourth floor.

BUICK, 1917, five-passenger touring car; A1 condition; Winter and Summer top; price $900. Bldg. 4289 Worth.

BUICK 1917 little six, limousine; terms may be arranged. 305-7 West 59th St. Phone Columbus 9862.

BUICK 1915 runabout; extra good condition; self starter, electric light. McCann, 146 West 109th.

BUICK Little Six, 1917 Touring.
305 West 59th St. Phone Columbus 9862.

BUICKS, new, 1918, 5 per cent. discount. Harris, (Dealer,) Room 706, 10 Wall St.

BUICK 1917 "Little Four." Touring.
305 West 59th St. Phone Columbus 9862.

BUICK, 1917-1916 TOURINGS, roadsters. Flack, 1,700 Broadway, 3d floor.

BUICK LITTLE SIX TOURING.
Mr. West, 7000 Columbus.

CADILLAC FOUR PASSENGER COUPE, PRACTICALLY NEW.
Very exceptional car; shoe equipment excellent; paint without a scratch; motor absolutely perfect; every possible equipment; can be inspected day, evening or Sunday till 8 P. M., demonstration any time; on exhibition at THE BRIGHTON, 1,077 Atlantic Av., Brooklyn.

CADILLAC VICTORIA.
THREE PASSENGER.
LIKE NEW.
BRIGHTON, 1,077 ATLANTIC AV., BKLYN.

CADILLAC, 8-cylinder, 7-passenger touring, 1916; splendid condition; seen any time; any demonstration. Mulligan, 1,264 Bedford Av., Brooklyn. Phone 567 Prospect.

CADILLAC 1917 brougham. Packard 2-88 phaeton, Stutz 1915 bearcat. Opera House Garage, 146 West 39th St.

CADILLAC, 1917, sport model; wire wheels; as good as new; no dealers. J. Harris, Bryant 1466.

CADILLAC 1916 seven-passenger touring; terms arranged. 305 West 59th St. Columbus 9862.

CADILLAC 1917 brougham, Hudson 1917 touring, 7-passenger; Stutz 1915 Bearcat. Opera Garage, 146 West 39th St.

CADILLAC 1917 SEDAN FOR SALE.
305 West 59th St. Phone Columbus 9862.

CADILLAC 8, late 1915, touring; privately owned; beautiful; price $900. R 21 Times.

CADILLAC 1916 COUPELET.
8 passenger, like new. Columbus 8078.

CHANDLER
Guaranteed and Rebuilt
USED CARS.
Model 17 7-passenger Touring.
Model 17 2-passenger Spec. Runabout, Wire Wheels.
Model 17B 7-passenger Touring.
Model 16 7-passenger Touring.
Model 17 7-passenger Sedan.
BRADY-MURRAY MOTORS CORPORATION,
1,884 Broadway,
New York City.

CHANDLER 1917, four-passenger chummy roadster; exceptional bargain. Behrman Motors Corp., 1,746 Broadway. Phone Circle 3727.

COLE "8" SEDAN, 1918, almost new; wire wheels; leaving city, must sell; bargain. Rippeth, 1,778 Broadway.

COLE 4, 1917, 7-passenger, guaranteed perfect; army Captain owner. Sebastiani, 528 West 162d. Audubon 5201. No dealers.

COLE, 1918, 4-passenger sedan, practically new. Wallace, 236 West 59th St.

AUTOMOBILE EXCHANGE.

DETROIT electric, late model, guaranteed, new batteries, new paint, new cord tires, thoroughly overhauled; an opportunity. Phone Mr. Howison, Columbus 8726.

FIAT high-class touring car, late 1916, with Victoria top; all new rubber; two extra mud tires; many extras; newly painted; 50 H. P.; like new; act quick; bargain; no reasonable offer refused; must sell immediately, as owner leaving town. Van Dyke, 1,789 Broadway.

FORD.—Two 1918 Ford commercial cars for sale, one 80-inch and one 15-inch extension; both in perfect running order. One 1917 Ford touring car, also in perfect order.
SEIDEN & MENDOZA CO.,
151 West 51st St.

FRANKLIN 1917 five-passenger touring, Series 9; exceptionally reasonable. Behrman Motors Corp., 1,746 Broadway. Phone Circle 3727.

HUDSON 1917 SEDAN.
EXCELLENT CONDITION AND EQUIPMENT.
GEORGE WALLACE COPLEY,
665 5TH AV. PLAZA 4837.

HUDSON late 1917 super 6, 4-passenger special; gone about 4,000 miles; elegant condition; cord tires with extras; seen any time. Mulligan, 1,264 Bedford Av., near Fulton, Brooklyn.

HUDSON 1917 super six limousine; paint, upholstery, and tires excellent; spare tire; really a first-class car in every respect; $1,700. Towne, Circle 2385.

HUDSON 1917 super-six seven-passenger; like new; run less than 5,000 miles. 305 West 59th St. Columbus 9862.

HUDSON 1917 4-passenger speedster; good condition; bargain. Cook Macconnell, 1,790 Broadway.

HUDSON 1915; Cadillac 1914; both bargains; make an offer. Towne, 250 West 54th.

HUDSON 4-passenger speedster; practically new; make offer. Tel. Owner, 848 Rector.

HUPMOBILE, 1918, model R, 5-passenger, demonstrated; cannot be told from new car; fully guaranteed; many extras.

HUPMOBILE, 1916, 5-passenger, with Winter top; looks like new; mechanically perfect; A1 tires; big bargain.

HUPMOBILE, 1916, 5-passenger; A1 tires and just painted; excellent mechanical condition.

HUPMOBILE, 1918, roadster, newly painted, mechanically A1.

The above cars can be seen and demonstrated at any time.
WILLIAM MOLLER,
HUPMOBILE AGENT,
Grand Concourse and 176th St., Bronx.
Open Evenings.

HUPMOBILE 1917; Victoria top; like new. Behrman Motors, 1,746 Broadway. Circle 3727.

LANCIA 1916 7-PASS. TOURING.
LANCIA 1916 ROADSTER.
GEORGE WALLACE COPLEY,
665 5TH AV. PLAZA 4837.

LANCIA LATE MODEL TOURING.
WALLACE, 236 WEST 59TH.

LEXINGTON 1918, 5 passenger, sport model; run 400 miles; sacrifice. A 65 Times.

LOZIER 1918, 4-passenger sport model; classiest car in town. Clark & Kendrick, 148 West 51st.

MAXWELL 1916 Town Car; fine taxicab; cheap.

BRADY-MURRAY MOTORS CORPORATION,
1,884 Broadway,
New York City.

MERCEDES.—Latest 50, shaft, Brewster limousine, absolutely perfect. East 48d St. Garage.

MERCER, 22-70, SIX PASSENGER.
EXCEPTIONAL CONDITION.
PRICE RIGHT.
BRIGHTON, 1,077 ATLANTIC AV., BKLYN.

MERCER racebout; very fast and sporty; elegant condition; call and look it over. Mulligan, 1,264 Bedford Av., Brooklyn.

MERCER LATE 1917, FOUR-PASSENGER.
WALLACE, 236 WEST 59TH ST.

MITCHELL sedan, 1918, 7-passenger; been run about 3,000 miles; owner going to China, willing to dispose for $1,400 to cash buyer. Phone A. Brown, Bowling Green 8050.

NATIONAL speedster; very fast; perfect condition; $350 to quick buyer. Behrman Motors Corp., 1,746 Broadway. Phone Circle 3727.

NATIONAL, 12, 1917, special sedan body; first-class condition. Apply 24 East 88th St.

OLDSMOBILE. — SACRIFICE TOURING CAR, 1916, 4 CYLINDER; MAKE OFFER. QUEENSBORO GARAGE, 82 CRESCENT ST., LONG ISLAND CITY.

OVERLAND roadster, 1917; mechanically perfect from stem to stern; useful extras; bona-fide bargain; $425. Garage, 159 East 83d St.

OWEN MAGNETIC 1917 4-passenger sport type; mechanically guaranteed; original paint; wire wheels; extra wheels, tires. Circle 5692.

OWEN Magnetic 1917 chummy roadster; excellent condition; bargain. Cook Macconnell, 1,790 Broadway.

OWEN MAGNETIC, late 1917 7-passenger touring; mileage 4,800; extras. Circle 1253.

PACKARD, six-cylinder, 2-88, touring car; very good condition, fully equipped. Can be seen between 2 and 5 P. M. at 86th St. Garage, 256-258 West 86th.

PACKARD 1916 Twin-Six touring, seating seven; bargain. Cook Macconnell, 1,790 Broadway.

PACKARD, 1917, touring, seven-passenger; very fine. Wallace, 236 West 59th St.

PACKARD phaeton for sale; private; perfect condition. Moeray, 209 East 64th.

PAIGE.—Famous Fairfield model, recently overhauled and painted, A1 condition; any demonstration. For appointment, Broad 5629.

PIERCE-ARROW limousine, for hire, hour, day, week or month. Kierstead. Phone Circle 2238.

RENAULT touring, 7-passenger, brand new, painted, new top, perfect running order; owner a chauffeur, 10 years' experience, will drive. Barney Blauer, Grand Garage, 201 West 54th St. Columbus 7600.

RENAULT.—Beautiful 7 passenger touring car; splendid condition; 1917 model; completely equipped; $2,300; 215 West 97th St.

REO convertible sedan, 1918, A-1 condition; splendid car for both Summer and Winter; price right; will demonstrate. Mr. Howison, 20 Central Park West. Phone Columbus 3725.

SCRIPPS-BOOTH roadster, 1917; appears in condition like new; $575 to quick cash buyer. 1,203 Bedford Av., Brooklyn. Phone Decatur 4136.

SCRIPPS-BOOTH three-passenger chummy, late model; bargain. Behrman Motors, 1,746 Broadway. Phone Circle 3727.

STEARNS KNIGHTS.
These overhauled and guaranteed "Quality" cars at prices attractive for cheap makes; very economical and desirable; now ready; 1917 Touring with new Victoria top; price $900. Light 4-cyl. Touring, 1916 8-cyl. limousine, and 1915 light 4 limousine. Stearns Co., 417 West 55th St. Phone Columbus 7600.

STODDARD-DAYTON 1912 Touring Car, in fine shape; $175.
BRADY-MURRAY MOTORS CORPORATION,
1,884 Broadway,
New York City.

STUDEBAKER 1917 touring, cannot tell from new; magnificently equipped; mechanically perfect; needs nothing; $475. Garage 159 East 83d.

STUTZ, 1917 model, 4 passenger; wire wheels, central cutout; fully equipped; A1 condition; any demonstration; will sacrifice; no dealers. Phone Broad 2799 for appointment.

STUTZ 1917 six-passenger; good condition; two extra wire wheels, with brand-new tires; selling owing to leaving country; no middlemen considered. Rector 8613.

STUTZ late 1916 four-passengers in A1 condition; guaranteed; 6 wire wheels and extra two tires for sale. Chelsea 5089. Mr. Luchs.

STUTZ 1917 speedster; wire wheels; many extras; like new; bargain. Behrman Motors Corp., 1,746 Broadway. Phone Circle 3727.

STUTZ 1917, touring 1916, Bulldog 1917, runabout; bargains. Cook Macconnell, 1,790 Broadway.

STUTZ 16-valve speedster. Behrman Motors Corp., 1,746 Broadway. Phone Circle 3727.

VELIE 1917 touring; a good buy at price. Towne, 250 West 54th.

"WHITE" UNUSUAL BARGAINS.
"White" Town Car,
5 and 7 Passenger Touring Car.
Rebuilt ¾, 2, 3, 5 ton Trucks.
Also White Taxicabs.
White Co., Park Av. and 57th St.
Used Car Dept. M. R. Greene, Mgr.

WHITE 7-passenger touring car for sale; recently repainted. Phone Rector 2287.

WINTON 6, 7-passenger touring car; electric lights; self starter; overhauled, repainted; guaranteed. The Winton Co., Broadway and 70th St.

Miscellaneous.

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LARGEST IN THE WORLD.

ROLLS ROYCE 4-pass. Astor Show car.
STUTZ 1918 speedster.
STUTZ 1917 6-passenger touring.
STUTZ 1917 4-passenger touring.
STUTZ 1917 "16-valve" speedster.
STUTZ 1917 roadster.
MARMON 1917 4-pass. chummy roadster.
MERCER 1917 4-passenger touring.
MERCER 1917 speedster.
LOCOMOBILE 1917 4-passenger sport.
CADILLAC 1917 7-passenger touring.
CADILLAC 1917 4-passenger touring.
CADILLAC 1917 4-passenger chummy.
PIERCE-ARROW 1918 sedan "38."
PIERCE-ARROW 1918 "48" landaulet.
PIERCE-ARROW 1915 "38" French brougham.
HUDSON 1917 4-passenger sport.
WINTON 1917 7-passenger touring.
S. G. V. 1916 town car.
LATEST IMPORTATIONS.
ROLLS ROYCE 1913 landaulet; new body
1915 A. FRASCHINI 1915 sporting 4-pass.
DE DION suburban sedan.
FIAT 1915 "20-30" town car.

1,680 Broadway. Bet. 52d and 53d Sts.
OPEN EVENINGS UNTIL 9.

AUTOMOBILE EXCHANGE.

Miscellaneous.

BUY NOW.

1918 COLE "8" Tour-Coupé; new.
1918 COLE "8" Touring.
1918 COLE "8" Suburban Sedan.
1917 COLE "8" Tour-Coupe.
1917 COLE "8" Touring, wire wheels.
1917 NATIONAL Touring.
1917 CADILLAC Touring.
1917 HUDSON Sporting, 4-passenger.
1917 BUICK "6" Cabriolet.
1917 WILLYS-KNIGHT Limousine.
1917 CHALMERS, 7-passenger, almost new.
1916 HUDSON "6-40" Tour-Coupe.
1918 WHITE "30" Town Car.
1918 OVERLAND Coupe.
1914 PEERLESS "48" Touring, $650.
ROLLS-ROYCE Sedan, late model.
LANCIA "30" Limousine Town Car.
S. G. V. Toy Tonneau, electric equipment.
S. G. V. Speedster, electric equipment, $650.
STEARNS Racer, special job.
MERCER Speedster; yellow, black.

ALL CARS GUARANTEED.
TIME PAYMENTS IF DESIRED.
OPEN SUNDAYS AND EVENINGS.

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(Cole Used Car Dept.)
1,778 BROADWAY, AT 57TH ST.
(One Flight Up.)

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1918 CADILLAC touring.
1918 CHANDLER touring, 7-passenger.
1917 OWEN MAGNETO, chummy roadster.
1918 CHANDLER sedan.
1917 CADILLAC brougham sedan.
1917 BUICK Little "6" sedan.
CHALMERS landaulet, brand new; big discount.
1916 White touring 4-45.
1916 REO touring; excellent condition.
1917 CHALMERS town car, little "8"; almost new.
1917 SCRIPPS-BOOTH chummy roadster.
1917 SCRIPPS-BOOTH roadster.
1917 BRISCOE chummy roadster.
1916 MERCER roadster; like new.
1916 MERCER, sport model, 22-72.
1917 HUPMOBILE sedan.
1916 STUTZ speedster.
1916 STUTZ roadster, practically new.
BABY STUTZ speedster.
1916 CADILLAC touring.
TIME PAYMENTS ARRANGED.
TRADES CONSIDERED.
NEW YORK MOTOR CAR EXCHANGE,
1,778 BROADWAY.
TWO DOORS FROM BROADWAY.
Open Sundays and Evenings.
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Prices for Cars next Season
WILL UNDOUBTEDLY BE HIGHER.
Why not purchase the new one
Now, and sell us the old
One, while the Used Car
Market is Good?
WE PAY THE BEST CASH PRICES.
Cars of all Styles and Prices
On our floors. Many fine Bargains.
Many of our
MOTOR WISE CUSTOMERS
are buying an
EXTRA SET OF TIRES NOW,
as Manufacturing Restrictions are
fast clearing out Good Sizes from Stock.
JANDORF AUTOMOBILE CO.,
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1,700 Broadway.
Compare My Prices with Others.
PEUGEOT 1916 Coupe; like new.....$4,000
FIAT "30" 1915 Touring.....2,750
MERCEDES 60 H. P. Sport Speedster..2,000
STUTZ 1917 4-pass., Victoria top.....2,000
STUTZ 1917 4-pass.; like new.....1,800
CADILLAC 1917 Touring.....1,800
STUTZ 1916 Roadster, wire wheels....1,450
HISSEL 1917 Touring; like new.....825
SCRIPPS 1916 Roadster.....475
All of the above cars look like brand new, have been thoroughly overhauled, and are guaranteed for 90 days. You are cordially invited to inspect my Service Station. My overhead is by far the smallest of any high-class dealer on Broadway, enabling me to pay more for your car if you wish to sell, or sell you money if you wish to buy. An inspection of my salesroom will convince you.
ALEXANDER G. HARRIS, 1,700 Broadway.
"Be Sure It's Harris."

1917 PACKARD 7-passenger.
PACKARD Sedan.
1917 MARMON Chummy Roadster.
1917 HUDSON 7-pass. touring.
1916 STUTZ Runabout.
PACKARD AUTO EXCHANGE, 10 West 60th.

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PACKARD TRUCKS, 1918 MODEL.
TWO-TON MODEL D.
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USED LESS THAN 50 MILES.
DOTY-DEMOS, 222 WEST 59TH ST.

WILL SELL 3½-TON MOTOR TRUCK TO RESPONSIBLE PARTIES ON EASY TERMS AND GIVE GUARANTEED CONTRACT WITH WORK FOR ONE YEAR. SUITE 903, 1,457 BROADWAY.

5-TON DUMP and 3½-ton box body, 5 and 7 months old, A1 shape, can be bought reasonably through contract. Address 41 Camden St., Newark, N. J.

TRUCK, capacity three tons; will sell on easy terms and will give contract for employment to reliable purchasers. Room 902, 1,457 Broadway.

SANDOW, 1917, 1½ tons, closed delivery body, perfect condition guaranteed. H. E. Stout Co., 317 Washington St., New York.

PIERCE, PACKARD, WHITE, VIM.
20th Century Auto Co., 1,700 Broadway.

Automobiles Wanted.

Either Stutz, National, Mercer, or Jackson wanted, or any good make; price must be reasonable. Address P. C. S. Box 103, Flushing, L. I., N. Y.

STUTZ wanted, four or five passenger; write particulars and price; no dealers. P. O. Box 272, Greenwich, Conn.

WANTED—To hire high-grade touring car from private party for Summer months. Phone Rector 1567.

STUTZ or Mercer 1917 touring car wanted; good price for good car; no dealers. Answer R 10 Times.

BUICK or Dodge wanted; must be first-class shape, very reasonable. K 106 Times.

HIGHEST PRICES paid for cars. Telephone before you sell. Burns, 738 Fordham.

Automobiles for Rent.

PACKARD sixes and twin sixes to hire; hour, day, week, trip; superior service; sensible rates. C. M. & G. v. Williamson, 204 West 43d St. Phone 4219-8530 Bryant.

For hire, latest model touring and limousine cars, by month or season; price reasonable. Atlantic Coast Garage, Allenhurst, N. J.

PACKARD (7 passenger) for hire; careful driver; $2.50 an hour. 15 East 30th St. Madison Square 886.

PACKARD TWIN SIXES; BEAUTIFUL LANDAULETS AND TOURING; HOUR, MONTH. WILMARTH, 8030 COLUMBUS.

Automobile Repairing.

OVERHAULING, repairing, welding, by expert mechanics. Auto Service Station, Johnson Place and Church Av., Brooklyn. Phone 1768 Flatbush.

OVERHAULING AND REPAIRING.—Expert mechanics; guaranteed work; reasonable. Washington Heights Machine Shop, 528 West 162d. Audubon 5201—8686.

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TIRES of all sizes, and of every standard make, will be sold at present prices, (lowest in New York,) for delivery up to Oct. 1. All fresh stock direct from manufacturers and guaranteed for 6,000 miles.

We are selling this proposition to owners of all kinds of cars, both in the city and out of it. Our responsibility guarantees you satisfactory service in every particular.

Accessories Department,
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'Phone—Columbus 8900.

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Top dust covers. CENTURY, 1,700 Broadway.

Automobile Instruction.

STEWART AUTO SCHOOL, 225 W. 57th St. at Broadway. — 20 REASONS 20 — Why our system of automobile instruction for men and women is the best in N. Y. Write today for Catalogue I.

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Auto School WEST SIDE Y

MAYOR WON'T YIELD; SUBWAY STRIKE ON

Six Thousand Workmen Quit Because City Fails to Provide for Wage Rise.

TO GUARD CITY FROM PERIL

Hylan Charges That Contractors Use Strike as Club Denied by Frederick L. Cranford.

While the Public Service Commission, the Mayor, and the Board of Estimate are at a deadlock as to what course shall be pursued to bring financial relief to the contractors, who say they are near bankruptcy, between 5,000 and 6,000 men engaged in subway construction work went on strike yesterday. Their action resulted in a complete tieup of all work on the new subways, and has delayed indefinitely the completion of the dual system. The men want more pay, and the contractors frankly told them that unless the city supplied the relief asked for they could not meet the demand. As the matter now stands, the Public Service Commission, the unions, and the contractors unite in blaming the Board of Estimate for the present conditions.

The net result of the strike, besides the stopping of all subway work, has been the widening of the breach between the Public Service Commission and the City Government. Mayor Hylan, in a statement made just before he left the City Hall, decared that the method of settlement advocated by the Public Service Commission would cost the city perhaps $50,000,000, in addition to endless litigation. The Mayor charged that the strike was being used as a club by the contractors to force the Board of Estimate to adopt the Public Service Commission's method of settlement.

The workers were called out by Mathew McConville of the Allied Subway Workers' Union, and a complete tieup resulted, the contractors said, as one branch of work is dependent upon help from the other branches. For instance, one contractor asserted that his iron workers were willing to keep on the job, but there was no one to supply the compressed air or do the hoisting. The unions, however, left enough men on each section to finish up necessary jobs or to protect the work from caveins or other forms of danger. On contracts being operated by the railroad companies, the men, it was said, continued to work.

New Work About 85 P. C. Finished.

New subway work is said to be 85 per cent. finished, but the contractors declared yesterday that unless the matter of compensation was settled within a few days there might be no workers to respond to the call. Frederick L. Cranford, President of the General Contractors' Association, received word at his headquarters, 51 Chambers Street, that inducements were being held out to the workers to take other employment, instead of awaiting the result of the Board of Estimate's action. Mr. McConville said that he might be able to hold the men together until the end of the week, but beyond that he could not say. In this connection it was reported at the office of the contractors that at least 500 workers had already received offers to go to Newark and work in the shipyards.

The Public Service Commission intends to do nothing further to enforce the provisions of the Lockwood law, but will await further action by the Board of Estimate. The Mayor is just as positive that he will have nothing to do with the plans suggested by the Public Service Commission. This is his statement:

"Under the opinion of the Corporation Counsel the contractors have been assured that the money necessary to meet the advanced cost of labor and material would be provided for by the city.

"This plan would take care of the extra cost of labor and material and the contractors would be held to the original contracts and be compelled to continue to work. This they do not want, nor does the Public Service Commission. The contractors want their contracts canceled and the sureties released. The contractors then could be hired to finish the work, presumably at cost, which would prolong the finishing of the subway, because there would be no time limit, and this method would cost the city from $25,000,000 to $50,000,000 in addition to litigation in the courts for claims of over $7,000,000 filed by the contractors against the city because of delay on the part of the Public Service Commission.

Hylan Criticises Contractors.

"The contractors refused to continue paying the advanced cost of labor, which they had already agreed to and placed in operation, and which the city had assured the contractors would be taken care of. This action on the part of the contractors practically forced the men to strike so that this club could be used to force the members of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment to adopt the plans suggested by the Public Service Commission and the contractors, which would open the door of the City Treasury to every contractor engaged in subway work.

"If such a plan were adopted, it would place a burden upon the rent and tax payers of the city that would take years to recover from. I refuse to be a party to it."

President Cranford of the General Contractors' Association, after reading the statement issued by Mayor Hylan, declared that the Mayor was simply trying to befog the issue.

"I have seen the statement issued by the Mayor," Mr. Cranford said. "He must have forgotten the terms of the Lockwood law since April 29, when he approved it. The Mayor's statement of the probable cost of operation under the Lockwood law is preposterous. According to the best and most careful estimate that can be made, the cost of completion will be more than offset, due to waiver, release, and adjustment of claims, which are provided for under the law. One of the things that the Lockwood law does for the advantage of the city is to end any possibility of litigation under the subway contracts. I want to say once and for all for the Mayor's information, and for the information of the citizens of this city, that the Lockwood law provides such safeguards that by its application the subways will be completed in a minimum of time and for exactly what they cost the contractors to complete, without one cent of profit. As has been repeatedly pointed out, the last scheme of the Board of Estimate won't work and won't meet the situation.

Denies Contractors Use Club.

"As to the Mayor's statement that the contractors are using the strike as a club to force action by the Board of Estimate, I want to say that the strike exists now because the Board of Estimate and Apportionment repudiated its promise given on May 31 that money would be advanced under the Lockwood law so as to permit the contractors to pay the new wage scale. Acting on this promise of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment, the contractors paid out thousands of dollars in increased wages, and then when the Board of Estimate repudiated the promise were left holding the bag.

"Action under the Lockwood law is the only way to settle the present labor situation. The labor situation must be settled, and at once, for otherwise the men will disperse. If the Mayor has that regard for the rent and tax payers and people of this city that he professes, he will call the Board of Estimate and Apportionment into a special meeting and put the Lockwood law in operation without one minute's delay. The completion of the subways is squarely up to the Board of Estimate. The Mayor's statement of today is only an attempt to befog the issue."

Chief Counsel Ransom of the Public Service Commission said yesterday that the commission was still ready to confer with the Board of Estimate and to accept any plan that might result in hastening subway work, regardless of whether such a plan was the result of joint action or was entirely an affair of the Board of Estimate.

A lawyer familiar with the situation said yesterday morning the plan for settlement proposed by Corporation Counsel Burr was as illegal as the plan of Controller Craig that the city act as a banking institution and lend the contractors $25,000 a week. The plan of Mr. Burr, he said, might result in the presentation of many fake claims, and while there is no fear of court proceedings to stop any plan that promises the completion of the work, it is always considered a bad thing to do anything that might bring adverse action by the courts.

PRESIDENT MAY AVERT TELEGRAPHERS' STRIKE

Employes Said to Have Been Requested to Withhold Action for Present.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 10.—It was understood here tonight that the danger of a strike of the organized telegraphers practically had been averted, and that the Government would endeavor to bring about a settlement which would conform with the principles set forth by its War Labor Board, making it possible for the employes to organize if they did not resort to practices which were considered unfair.

President Wilson placed the stamp of his approval upon the formation of the board headed by former President W. H. Taft and Frank P. Walsh and passed favorably upon the recommendations which were made as to the national program which dealt with labor and capital.

There have been reports that the Government would take steps to assume control of the telegraph lines if no other course seemed open to prevent a strike, and it is said here that this decision has been made known to the officials of the Western Union Company, who refused to abide by the decision of the Taft-Walsh mediation board.

While none of the officials involved were willing to discuss the situation tonight, it was said that the President was in a mood to back up the decision of his board, and that the employes had been requested to withhold action in the matter of a strike pending the outcome of the President's participation in the controversy.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, June 10.—"I sincerely trust this news from Washington is true, but until I am officially informed the plans for the strike will go ahead," said S. J. Konenkamp, President of the Telegraphers' Union, when informed of the Washington dispatch to the effect that President Wilson and Secretary of Labor Wilson had successfully acted to avert a strike of commercial telegraphers, but that pending formal announcement of the solution reported, no elaboration of the statement would be made.

"When I saw Secretary of Labor Wilson at Washington I told him the date of the strike, and at that time he outlined several solutions," said Konenkamp. "Just which one of these he has put into effect I do not know."

That telegraphers now helping to hold the western line in France are anxious over reports of an impending strike at home was shown today in a cablegram from Major Mel. Printz, formerly of the local Western Union office. Printz is now a train dispatcher "somewhere in France." When he volunteered last Summer his wife, Mrs. Helen Printz, who is also a telegrapher, announced herself in complete accord with her husband's plans and declared her ability to support herself until the war was over. Mrs. Printz today received the following cable from her husband, addressed to the chief operator at the local Western Union office:

"Chief Operator, Chicago.—Instruct Helen not to take part any impending labor trouble. Adhere Western Union. Best wishes. PRINTZ."

Mrs. Printz stated tonight that it was her intention to adhere.

On Saturday employes of the traffic department of the Chicago office wired President Newcomb Carlton, pledging their loyalty. President Carlton replied yesterday, thanking the men for their assurances.

TROLLEYMEN FILE DEMANDS

Jersey Brotherhood Submits Grievances to War Labor Board.

On behalf of the trolleymen who last week abandoned their strike against the Public Service Railway Company of New Jersey in order to submit their grievances to the War Labor Board, Henry Charles of Newark, attorney for the Brotherhood of Street Railway and Railroad Workers of New Jersey, yesterday sent to that board a complaint, setting forth the dispute between the company and the men. He did this on the suggestion of ex-President Taft, one of the Chairmen of the War Labor Board, who was present on Sunday for a preliminary hearing of the case. The trainmen, in their complaint, make these stipulations:

"A wage of 45 cents an hour, with 90 cents an hour for overtime, the question of pay for the men during the probationary period to be left to the Labor Board. Ten hours to be considered a day and the day's work to be finished during eleven consecutive hours. The start of the day to be reckoned from the time the men are ordered to report for work.

"A minimum wage of $20 a week for all extra men regularly answernig roll calls. No mandatory calls to duty for men engaged on the cars after 10 P. M. until a twelve hours' rest period has elapsed."

GARMENT MEN ASK RISE.

Workers Say They Expect to Get Increase Without Strike.

The International Garment Workers' Union has asked the Cloak, Suit, and Skirt Manufacturers' Protective Association for an increase in wages of 30 per cent. for all workers in the industry in this city, including those engaged on piece work.

The association has sent a letter in reply, stating that the demand would be considered at a meeting of the Directors of the association and their decision announced later. The union sent a letter yesterday asking for a conference at an early date. Morris Sigman, manager of the Joint Board, representing all the unions in the industry, said yesterday that wages at present range from $13 to $31 a week, while the average period of employment was six or seven months a year. Mr. Sigman said:

"We believe that the employers will see the justice of the request, made necessary by rapidly increasing cost of living, and that the matter will be adjusted before the busy season begins, without loss of time or danger of a strike. We are insistent upon an early conference with the employers, and will not permit tactics of delay. Unless the date is set for an early conference, preparations will be made for a strike."

TO CONTROL HARBOR LABOR

Clearing House Will Send Workers Where They Are Needed.

To improve working conditions on steamship piers in the harbor, a plan has been devised by the United States Employment Service of 22 East Twenty-second Street to establish a clearing house for labor along the water front. It is planned for the shipping interests and stevedores to make their wants known to the clearing house in advance when possible, and men then will be sent to the different piers. This will keep the men constantly employed.

The men employed regularly at steamship piers leased by the large companies will not be interfered with. The port of New York embraces 748 miles of water line, including the bay, rivers, and shore lines from Sandy Hook to Yonkers and from Sands Point to Jamaica Bay. There are about 40,000 longshoremen and other workers employed on the piers. Stations for carrying out the details of the work will be established at Twenty-third Street and Eleventh Avenue, the foot of Leroy Street, and at Peck's Slip, Manhattan. There will also be offices at Hoboken and at the Bush Terminal Stores, in South Brooklyn. T. V. O'Connor, President of the International Longshoremen's Association, will be the director of the new service.

GARBAGE PLANT INQUIRY.

Staten Island Grand Jury Asked to Abate It as a Nuisance.

The Richmond County Grand Jury yesterday began the investigation of complaints that the Metropolitan By-Products Company was guilty of a misdemeanor in the maintenance of a nuisance at the new $1,000,000 municipal garbage disposal plant on Lake Island off the north shore of Staten Island near Green Ridge. Persons living in the villages near the north shore sent a petition to the Governor asking him to take steps to abate the alleged nuisance, and the petition was sent back to the Sheriff for investigation.

When the garbage disposal plant was planned more than a year ago the Civic League of Staten Island and other organizations protested against having it near Staten Island. They renewed their fight against the plant recently when residents alleged that the fumes and odors constituted a nuisance and a menace to health, and had lowered the value of real estate. The plant disposes of the garbage from Manhattan, the Bronx, and Brooklyn.

ADJUSTS THE MIXUP IN FARE TO NEWARK

Railroads Charged 27 Cents Yesterday, While Trip in the Tubes Cost Only 17 Cents.

PASSENGERS WERE PUZZLED

Newark's Mayor Calls Up McAdoo, Who Says Railroads Will Return to the Old Rate.

Travelers to Newark through the Hudson and Manhattan Railroad tunnels had the choice yesterday of paying either 17 cents for a one-way ticket or 27 cents, dependent upon their choice of a purchase place in the Hudson Terminal building. The lower price was charged by the tunnel company, which also sold round trip tickets for 30 cents, while in the Pennsylvania and Lackawanna Railroad ticket booths the 27 cent rate prevailed and round trip fares could not be secured at all.

Mayor Charles T. Gillen of Newark, after speaking over the long distance telephone to a representative of the Railroad Administration, said that the mixup was due to the failure to send to the Pennsylvania and other railroads the notice that the old rate of 30 cents for the round trip would continue. The representative, according to the Mayor, said that a notice to this effect was on the way to the railroad and that today the old rate would continue in effect.

The situation was puzzling to those who, coming in from Newark over the Pennsylvania and Lackawanna, found that, while they had to pay 27 cents to reach the city, they could get home at night at the old rate of 17 cents if they bought a ticket at the Hudson and Manhattan booths.

General Order 28, issued by Director General of Railways McAdoo on May 23, provided for the filing of new tariffs, comprising the 10 per cent. increase of passenger rates which went into effect yesterday. This entailed the advance of the fare to Newark from New York to 27 cents, and the tunnel company intended to follow instructions. The order of last Saturday nullified this program as far as the Hudson & Manhattan Company was concerned, but similar orders were not issued to the railroads coming into New York through the tunnels, and so their new tariffs held good.

The Jersey City Chamber of Commerce received a telegram from the Secretary of the Interstate Commerce Commission, stating that the Hudson & Manhattan tariff schedule containing the proposed increase in passenger fares had been rejected by the commission. The commission was given the authority, under Director General McAdoo's order raising the rates, to adjust inconsistencies.

The Hudson & Manhattan bonds reflected sharply in yesterday's market the decision of Director General McAdoo to hold the tunnel fare increase in abeyance pending an examination of the situation. The adjustment income 5 per cent. bonds which sold as high as 24½ last week, sold down to 20¼, a net decline for the day of 2¾ points. The refunding 5s were at one time 2¾ points under Saturday's closing level, and left off with a recession of 1¾ points at 50. The maximum of last week was 62¼.

Edge Reviews Guard Officers.

SEA GIRT, N. J., June 10.—Governor Edge today reviewed the 800 commissioned and noncommissioned officers of the new State militia who are enrolled for ten days' intensive training to fit them to bring their units to efficiency for service within the State.

All seven battalions of the new militia force are represented at the camp, and the routine duties have been divided among all.

FILMS TO TEACH SOLDIERS.

Government Expects to Shorten Training by This Method.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., June 10.—The army officials are preparing to train troops through the medium of moving pictures. The first public display of the courses of instruction will be given at the war convention of the National Electric Light Association at the Hotel Traymore on Friday.

Major O. O. Ellis of West Point has been placed in charge of perfecting the new motion picture training division of the War Department. Through the use of films dealing with every phase of a fighting man's life, from the time he is called to the colors until he is ready to take his place on the firing line, the Government expects to reduce by weeks, possibly months, the period required for soldier training. The necessity of getting as large a force as possible across the sea in the shortest space of time possible makes the film instruction project of the greatest importance.

It is purposed through the use of film courses to familiarize drafted men with the schooling of the soldier long before they are called to the cantonments. It will be possible to make soldiers of the same identical pattern in the Philippines, Waco, Texas; Porto Rico, or New York, or wherever recruits may be in training.

Plans for co-operating with the Garfield Administration to secure an adequate supply of fuel for lighting and power plants of the country, in spite of the threatened shortage of bituminous coal, will be one of the topics discussed at the convention.

Oscar T. Crosby, Assistant United States Treasurer, who recently returned from France; Pierrepont B. Noyes and Charles E. Stewart of the United States Fuel Administration; Lawall Osbourne of the War Labor Board; Arthur Williams of the Federal Food Administration; Colonel Peter Junkerfeld, who had charge of the electrical installations for all of the American cantonments, and W. E. Blood, Hog Island assistant to the President of the American Shipbuilding Company, will be among the speakers at the convention.

Thaw Lawyers Sue for $10,000 Fee

A suit was filed before Judge Garvin in the Federal Court in Brooklyn yesterday by the law firm of Fuller & Fuller, 19 Liberty Street, Manhattan, to collect $10,000 in fees for services alleged to have been performed for Harry K. Thaw in connection with the habeas corpus proceedings and his transfer from New Hampshire to New York three years ago. Thaw is now an inmate of the Pennsylvania Hospital in Philadelphia, and his deposition taken there alleges that the fees claimed are excessive. He is represented in court by his counsel, D. B. Coyne.

IMPOSED 800 PENALTIES.

Food Administration Reports on Regulation of Licensed Dealers.

WASHINGTON, June 10.—More than 800 penalties for violation of regulations governing licensed dealers in foodstuffs have been imposed by the Food Administration since the passage of the Food Control act last August. In making this announcement today, the Food Administration said 150 companies or individuals had been ordered to stop business for a limited or unlimited period, and more than 500 had voluntarily made a money payment, usually to the Red Cross, or had temporarily abstained from doing business rather than risk more drastic penalties.

"A vast number of other cases have been disposed of by Federal Food Administrators in the various States and Territories," said the statement, "without specific appeal to headquarters in Washington. These include more than 2,500 cases arising out of the shipment of foods and feeds, many of them perishable."

ADVERTISEMENT.

NEW KIND OF LAXATIVE

BOAL'S ROLLS are made with REAL FRUITS—Nature's own laxative foods. They are delicious to eat. Tasts like a dainty, fruity, after-dinner sweetmeat. Gentle action. Cleanse the system and keep it clean. Box of 6 rolls, 15c., at drug stores. The genuine comes ONLY in box shown below.

"Start the Day with a Smile."

Shir Gar

Hot Weather Comforts

Progressive business men *must have* the most serviceable garter. At desk or out of doors the efficient, cool, padless "Shir Gar" supplies the utmost in leg comfort.

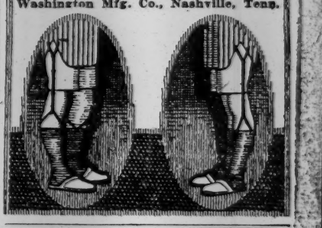
Special New Features

"Shir Gar" holds the sock up firmly *all round*; prevents the *shirt from crawling up*; can't bind at any point. It is light, flexible, stretchy; yields instantly to every bodily movement. Elegantly made from materials that last—the service garter de luxe for business men.

Price, 50c, at Better Dealers.

Two styles: The one fastens around leg, the other attaches to sock where desired.

Washington Mfg. Co., Nashville, Tenn.



Cool Clothes Are Here

"DixieWeave"

Hart Schaffner & Marx 2-piece Suits of lightest weight, all-wool fabrics that are very cool, long lasting and good looking—

$20, $25 and up to $40

Palm Beach

Warm-weather Suits that are smart, practical and *washable*. Tailored in the Wallach way—

$12.50 to $15

Mohair

Blacks and blues with thin white-line effects, and beautiful grays. Cool and comfortable—

$18 and $20

Silk

Because of their coolness and smartness these Suits are the de luxe summer clothes—

$22.50

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246-248 West 125th } Open
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SOFT COLLARS

New wearers of soft collars are turning to E & W Soft Collars as the recognized authority for correctness and quality.

E&W EARL & WILSON

Double enjoyment when you smoke—

EL DALLO
"Each Cigar in it's own Humidor"
6¢ each 6 for 35¢
7¢ each 3 for 20¢

Brooklyn advertisers should transact business with The New York Times through the new Brooklyn office, 397 Fulton St., Citizen Building.

LOST AND FOUND.

Fifty cents an agate line.

LOST—In or about Room 1060 or 1059, Hudson Terminal Building, 50 Church St., city, solitaire diamond ring, platinum and gold setting. A liberal reward will be given for its return to Room 1060, Hudson Terminal Building, 50 Church St., city.

LOST—May 28, between 5-8 P. M., brooch, scroll design, 7 small diamonds. Market-Fulton Bank to Havemeyer Bldg. to Brooklyn Bridge, Bergen St. car to Nostrand Av.; keepsake; reward. S 279 Times Downtown.

LOST—Late Saturday night, black fox fur on subway between Coney and 96th St., or on street to Columbus and 94th; liberal reward. E. Sprachan, 73 West 94th St. Phone Greeley 433.

LOST—Platinum barpin, containing 15 diamonds, between Emerson Hill, Staten Island, to subway station, South Ferry, N. Y.; suitable reward. A. F. DeJonge, 48 Maiden Lane.

LOST—Umbrella, black silk, at the Rialto, Monday afternoon, June 10, with straight ivory handle and gold top, with initials "A. H. B." Reward if delivered to 1 East 93d.

LOST—Friday, near Grand Central, envelope of F. Rauscht, containing two diamond rings and a lavalliere; reward. Return to 25 Church St., Room 404.

LOST—Lady's cluster diamond ring, vicinity 5th Av. and 39th St., Monday afternoon; suitable reward to finder. Call Mr. Flash, 31 Liberty St., New York City.

LOST—Silver fox fur scarf, at Ritz-Carlton dining room or ladies' dressing room. Will give $100 reward if returned to Cashier at Ritz-Carlton Hotel.

LOST—On Saturday, between Flatbush Av. and Bowling Green station, scientific ruby pin, with four diamonds; reward. C., Room 1310, 179 Broadway.

LOST—Sunday, in Van Cortlandt, diamond and emerald cluster ring; $150 reward; no questions asked. Return to Lebolt & Co., 584 5th Av.

LOST—Nose glasses, in black case, in taxi from 44th St. to Waldorf, Friday. Reward if returned to Room 589, Waldorf Hotel.

LOST.—Person finding brown portfolio, Keystone Theatre, Broadway and 100th St., please return to Room 1912, 61 Broadway. Reward.

LOST—Brown suede handbag, Wanamaker's, Monday afternoon; $5 reward; no questions asked. I. T. Bernhard, 68 William St.

LOST—Sunday, gold flower-shaped pin, diamond in centre; reward. Sondheim, 848 Park Place, Brooklyn. Bedford 5453.

LOST—Gold mesh purse, Sunday, June 9, near Woolworth Building; reward $5. Address Hoffman, 498 West End Av.

LOST—Gold wrist watch, Saturday, between 16th St., Wanamaker's; reward. Chelsea 6600, Apt. 167.

LIBERAL REWARD.
DIAMOND HOOK EARRING, WITH DIAMOND DROP, LOST SATURDAY NIGHT BETWEEN CENTURY GROVE AND 59TH ST. RETURN TO MANAGER, CENTURY THEATRE.

$250.00 REWARD, no questions asked, return diamond pendant, one large diamond, six or seven small diamonds, platinum setting, diamond shaped ornament, lost June 5. Black, Starr & Frose, 5th Av. and 48th St.

$350.00 REWARD, no questions asked, return platinum ring, two diamonds and emerald, ten small diamonds in shank, lost May 21, between 65th and 87th Sts. Marcus & Co., 5th Av. and 45th St.

Found.

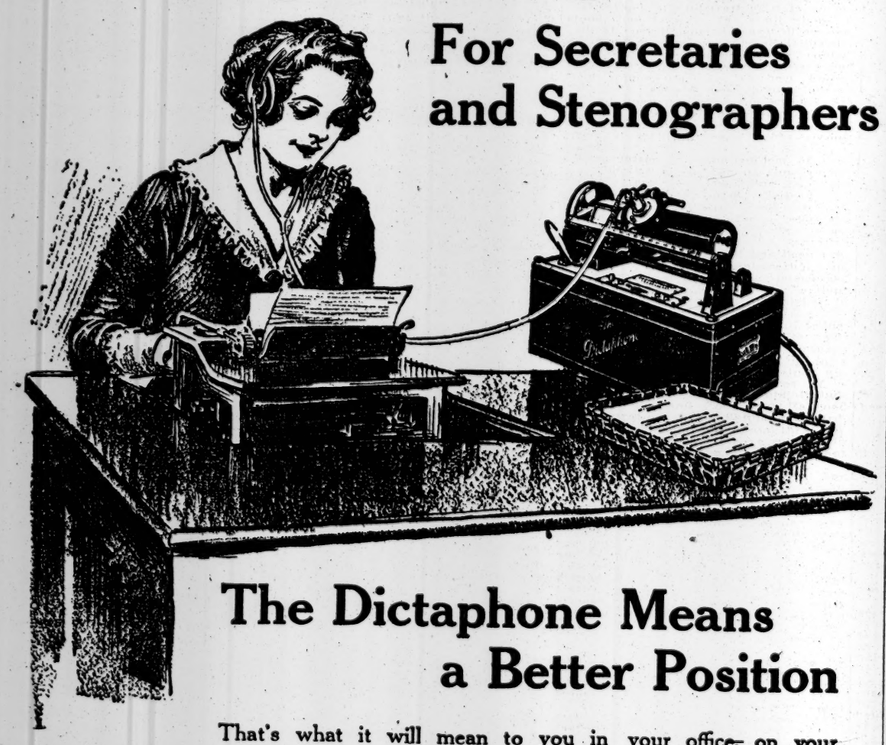
FOUND—Several revenue stamps in the vicinity of Wall St. Owner can obtain same by taking matter up with William J. McDermott, attorney at law, Room 1608, 20 Broad. mott, attorney at law, Room 1608, 20 Broad St.

FOUND—Central Park, Saturday, purse; small sum of money; owner can secure by paying cost of advt. and identifying. J. J. Dickinson, 5141 Murray Hill.

FOUND—In taxi, Saturday, June 8, purse containing jewelry and money; will be returned on receipt of full description. Box R 27 Times.

Lost and Found—Cats and Dogs.

$100 REWARD
for prompt return of brindle Boston terrier, white markings; answers to name Sammie; lost Thursday morning, 82d St. and Lexington Av.; no questions asked. Erikson, 129 East 82d St. Lenox 2996.



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There is but one Dictaphone, trade-marked "The Dictaphone," made and merchandised by the Columbia Graphophone Co.

"The Shortest Route to the Mail-Chute"

what
grubed
about
spice mill.
The loose definition of sau as they are used in New York City are responsible for all these and many other abuses.
New York City have thro doors wide open to me in ord that I might get at the truth concern ing their formulas and methods.
McCann Knows.
During the past six weeks I have made a number of searching investigations of the Otto Stahl establishment, going over its books as far back as April, 1913. I now know what kind of spice this establishment has purchased and the only kind of spice it has purchased.
I know what kind of meat it has purchased, and the only kind of meat it has purchased.
I know that its record is clean, square, and honest.
I know that none of the tricks of the trade are practised by it.
I know that it uses no cow meat of any kind, and that it actually pays a premium for the meat it does use.
I know that it uses no adulterant of any kind, not even the starch permitted in the federal inspected establishments of Uncle Sam.
Its formulas are better than the law requires. Its ideals are higher than the law demands. Its raw materials are superior, vastly superior, to such make-shift standards as the Bureau of Animal Industry sets up.
What Otto Stahl Is Doing.
For these reasons Otto Stahl is accomplishing wonderful things as an American citizen. He is contributing to the dignity of the sausage business. He is setting an example that cannot fail to exercise a good American influence over the whole community.
He scorns unfair competition. He recoils from the temptation to take advantage of his patrons. He sets up in the conduct of his business an ideal which nourishes his self-respect and feeds his reputation in a manner that keeps it healthy.
Duplicity and camouflage have no place in his establishment. No wonder he is growing.
The only regrettable feature of his growth lies in the fact that the people have no means of knowing the difference between the good and the bad, or the good and the near-good. They do not discriminate.
Exploited to the last ditch, it is not to be wondered at that they are suspicious of everybody. Many of them no doubt are suspicious of me.
Happily it is my function to tell them the truth about the good and the bad, and so I look upon my task of spreading the truth concerning Otto Stahl as a high privilege.
In the things he stands for is found the hope of democracy.
To live and let live, decency, honesty, fairness, wholesomeness, goodness, are at the root of the principles which direct him.
May he never swerve from the road that leads toward the destiny he is carving for an honest American.
FROM The Globe APRIL 8, 1918
OUR KITCHENS ARE OPEN FOR PUBLIC INSPECTION—YOU ARE WELCOME.

MADE WITH HOME CARE Otto Stahl's PURE MEAT PRODUCTS

OTTO STAHL'S
Pure Meat Products
Under McCann's Searchlight

Alfred W. McCann says just what he means—no more, no less. He hits straight from the shoulder and hits the mark he aims at. He's as strong in his contempt for that which is bad as he is in his praise for that which is good.

His rigid investigations are thorough. Nobody can escape them by trickery, fraud, or deceit. McCann purges rock bottom with a light of brilliance that penetrates every nook and cranny. The result, he tells with courage and conviction. His mission is to tell the truth about things as he finds them. He cares not whether it hurts or helps.

McCann's statement republished on this page is an indorsement that we are proud of. It proves that Otto Stahl's Pure Meat Products are what Otto Stahl claims for them—Honest, Pure, Clean, Wholesome, Good. McCann knows what you know if you have already eaten Otto Stahl's Pure Meats, and what you should know if you haven't.

Here are a Few of our Meat Delicacies to choose from

Otto Stahl's

Boiled Ham, Slicing Bologna, Frankfurters, Bacon, Smoked Hams, Roulades, Meat Loaves, Roast Hams, Corned Beef, Liver Bologna, Tongue, "Edelweis Brand" Pure Lard, etc.

Be sure and ask for them at all good delicatessen and food stores.

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